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TEACH——TOLLET

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TEACH or **THATCH**, EDWARD (*d.* 1718), pirate, commonly known as Blackbeard, is said to have been a native of Bristol, to have gone out to the West Indies during the war of the Spanish succession, and to have been then employed as a privateer or buccaneer. When the peace came in 1713 the privateers virtually refused to recognise it, and in large numbers turned pirates. Vast numbers of seamen joined them, and, while keeping up a pretence of warring against the French or Spaniards, plundered all that came in their way with absolute impartiality. Thatch was one of the earliest to play the rôle of pirate. He is first heard of in 1716, and in 1717 was in command of a sloop cruising in company with one Benjamin Hornigold. Among other prizes was a large French Guinea ship, which Thatch took command of and fitted as a ship of war mounting 40 guns, naming her Queen Anne's Revenge. On the arrival of Woodes Rogers [q.v.] as governor of the Bahamas, Hornigold went in and accepted the king's mercy; but Thatch continued his cruise through the West India Islands, along the Spanish Main, then north along the coast of Carolina and Virginia, making many prizes, and rendering his name terrible. He sent one Richards, whom he had placed in command of a tender, with a party of men up to Charlestown to demand a medicine-chest properly fitted. If it was not given he would put his prisoners to death. While one of the prisoners presented this demand, Richards and his fellows swaggered through the town, spreading such terror that the magistrates did not venture to refuse the medicine-chest. Then the pirates went northwards; but on or about 10 June 1718, attempting to go into a creek in North Carolina known as Topsail Inlet, the Queen Anne's Revenge struck on the bar and became a total wreck. Of three sloops in company, one was also wrecked on the bar. Thatch and his men escaped in the other two. They seem to have then quarrelled; many of the men were put on shore and dispersed; some found their way into Virginia and were hanged; the sloops separated, and Thatch, with some twenty or thirty men, went to Bath-town in North Carolina to surrender to the king's proclamation.

It appears that he found allies in the governor, one Eden, and his secretary, Tobias Knight, who was also collector of the province. He brought in some prizes, which his friends condemned in due form. He met at sea two French ships, one laden, the other in ballast. He put all the Frenchmen into the empty ship, brought in the full one, and made affidavit that he had found her deserted at sea—not a soul on board. The story was accepted. Eden got sixty hogsheads of sugar as his share, Knight got twenty, and the ship, said to be in danger of sinking and so blocking the river, was taken outside and burnt, for fear that she might be recognised. Thatch meanwhile led a rollicking life, spending his money freely on shore, but compelling the planters to supply his wants, and levying heavy toll on all the vessels that came up the river or went down. As it was useless to apply to Eden for redress, the sufferers were at last driven to send their complaint to Colonel Alexander Spottiswood [q. v.], lieutenant-governor of Virginia, who referred the matter to Captain George Gordon of the Pearl, and Ellis Brand of the Lyme, two frigates then lying in James River for the protection of the trade against pirates. Gordon and Brand had

already heard of Thatch's proceedings, and had ascertained that their ships could not get at him. Now, in consultation with Spottiswood, it was determined to send two small sloops taken up for the occasion, and manned and armed from the frigates, under the command of Robert Maynard, the first lieutenant of the Pearl, while Brand went overland to consult with Eden, whose complicity was not known to Spottiswood and his friends.

On 22 Nov. the sloops came up the creek, and, having approached so near the pirate as to interchange Homeric compliments, received the fire of the pirate's guns, loaded to the muzzle with swan shot and scrap iron. All the officers in Lyme's boat were killed, and many men in both. Maynard closed, boarded, sword in hand, and shot Thatch dead. Several pirates were killed, others jumped overboard, fifteen were taken alive, Thatch's head was cut off, and—easy to be recognised by its abundant black beard—suspended from the end of the bowsprit. The sloops with their prize returned to James River, where thirteen out of the fifteen prisoners were hanged. Brand had meantime made a perquisition on shore, and seized a quantity of sugar, cocoa, and other merchandise said to be Thatch's. In doing this he was much obstructed by Knight, who, together with Eden, afterwards entered an action against him for taking what belonged to them. The pirate sloop and property were sold for over 2,000*l.*, which Gordon and Brand insisted should be divided as prize money among the whole ship's companies, while Maynard claimed that it ought to go entirely to him and those who had taken it. This led to a very angry and unseemly quarrel, which ended in the professional ruin of all the three. Neither Gordon nor Brand seems to have had any further employment, and Maynard, whose capture of the pirate was a very dashing piece of work, was not promoted till 1740.

Thatch—as Teach or Blackbeard—has long been received as the ideal pirate of fiction or romance, and nearly as many legends have been fathered on him as on William Kidd [q. v.], with perhaps a little more reason. It may indeed be taken as certain that he did not bury any large hoard of treasure in some unknown bay, and that he never had it to bury. On the other hand, the story of his blowing out the lights in the course of a drinking bout and firing off his pistols under the table, to the serious damage of the legs of one of his companions, is officially told as a reason for not hanging the latter. Teach seems to have been fierce, reckless, and brutal, without even the virtue of honesty to his fellows.

In all the official papers, naval or colonial, respecting this pirate, he is called Thatch or Thach; the name Teach which has been commonly adopted, on the authority of Johnson, has no official sanction. It is quite impossible to say that either Thatch or Teach was his proper name.

[The Life in Charles Johnson's Lives of the Pyrates (1724) is thoroughly accurate, as far as it can be tested by the official records, which are very full. These are Order in Council, 24 Aug. 1721, with memorial from Robert Maynard; Admiralty Records, Captains' Letters, B. 11, Ellis Brand to Admiralty, 12 July 1718, 6 Feb. and 12 March 1718-19; G. 5, Gordon to Admiralty, 14 Sept. 1721; P. 6, Letters of Vincent Pearse, Captain of the Phœnix; Board of Trade, Bahamas 1.] J. K. L.

TEDDEMAN, Sir THOMAS (*d.* 1668?), vice-admiral, was presumably one of a family who had been shipowners at Dover at the close of the sixteenth century (*Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, Navy Records Society, i. 86). His father, also Thomas, was still living at Dover in 1658, and is probably the man described as a jurate of Dover in a commission of 28 Oct. 1653. It is, however, impossible to discriminate between the two, and the jurate of 1653 may have been the future vice-admiral. In either case Teddeman does not seem to have served at sea during the civil war; but in 1660 he commanded the Tredagh in the Mediterranean, and in May was cruising in the Straits of Gibraltar and as far east as Algiers; on 31 May he met off Algiers six Spanish ships, which he chased into Gibraltar and under the guns of the forts. In November 1660 he was appointed captain of the Resolution; in May 1661 of the Fairfax. In 1663 he commanded the Kent, in which, in July, he carried the Earl of Carlisle to Archangel on an embassy to Russia. In May 1664 he was moved into the Revenge; and in 1665, in the Royal Katherine, was rear-admiral of the blue squadron, with the Earl of Sandwich, in the action off Lowestoft. For this service he was knighted on 1 July. Afterwards, still with Sandwich, he was at the attack on Bergen and the subsequent capture of the Dutch East Indiamen [see Montagu, Edward, Earl of Sandwich]. Still in the Royal Katherine, he was vice-admiral of the blue squadron in the four days' fight, 1–4 June 1666, and vice-admiral of the white in the St. James's fight, 25 July. He had no command in 1667, and his name does not occur again. His contemporary, Captain Henry Teddeman, also of Dover, was pre-

sumably a brother; and the name was still in the 'Navy List' a hundred years later.

[Charnock's Biogr. Nav. i. 47; State Papers, Dom., Charles II (see Calendars).] J. K. L.

TEELING, BARTHOLOMEW (1774–1798), United Irishman, was the eldest son of Luke Teeling and of Mary, daughter of John Taaffe of Smarmore Castle, Louth. He was born in 1774 at Lisburn, where his father, a descendant of an old Anglo-Norman family long settled in co. Meath, had established himself as a linen merchant. The elder Teeling was a delegate for co. Antrim to the catholic convention of 1793, better known as the 'Back Lane parliament.' Though not a United Irishman, he was actively connected with the leaders of the United Irish Society, and was arrested on suspicion of treason in 1796 and confined in Carrickfergus prison till 1802.

Bartholomew, who was educated in Dublin at the academy of the Rev. W. Dubordieu, a French protestant clergyman, joined the United Irish movement before he was twenty, and was an active member of the club committee. In 1796 he went to France to aid in the efforts of Wolfe Tone and others to induce the French government to undertake an invasion of Ireland. His mission having become known to the Irish government, he deemed it unsafe to return to England, and accepted a commission in the French army in the name of Biron. He served a campaign under Hoche with the army of the Rhine. In the autumn of 1798 he was attached to the expedition organised against Ireland as aide-de-camp and interpreter to General Humbert, and, embarking at La Rochelle, landed with the French army at Killala. During the brief campaign of less than three weeks' duration, which terminated with the surrender of Ballinamuck, Teeling distinguished himself by his personal courage, particularly at the battle of Colooney. Being excluded as a British subject from the benefit of the exchange of prisoners which followed the surrender, though claimed by Humbert as his aide-de-camp, he was removed to Dublin, where he was tried before a court-martial. At the trial the evidence for the prosecution, though conclusive as to Teeling's treason, was highly creditable to his humanity and tolerance, one of the witnesses deposing that when some of the rebels had endeavoured to excuse the outrages they had committed, on the ground that the victims were protestants, 'Mr. Teeling warmly exclaimed that he knew of no difference between a protestant and a catholic, nor should any be allowed' (*Irish Monthly Register*, October 1798). But, despite an energetic appeal by Humbert, who wrote that 'Teeling, by his bravery and generous conduct in all the towns through which we have passed, has prevented the insurgents from indulging in the most criminal excesses,' he was sentenced to death by the court-martial. The viceroy finding himself unable to comply with the recommendation to mercy by which the sentence was accompanied, Teeling suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Arbour Hill on 24 Sept. 1798.

CHARLES HAMILTON TEELING (1778–1850), Irish journalist, was a younger brother of Bartholomew, and, like him, connected with the United Irish movement. On 16 Sept. 1796, when still a lad, he was arrested with his father by Lord Castlereagh on suspicion of treason. He had previously been offered a commission in the British army, but had declined it as incompatible with his political sentiments. In 1802 he settled at Dundalk as a linen-bleacher. Subsequently he became proprietor of the 'Belfast Northern Herald,' and later on removed to Newry, where he established the 'Newry Examiner.' He was also (1832–5) the proprietor and editor of a monthly periodical, the 'Ulster Magazine.' In 1828 Teeling published his 'Personal Narrative of the Rebellion of 1798,' and in 1832 a 'Sequel' to this work appeared. The 'Narrative,' especially the earlier portion, is of considerable historical value. Though feeble as a literary performance, it throws much light on the state of feeling among the Roman catholics of Ulster prior to the Rebellion, and upon the later stages of the United Irish movement, as well as upon the actual progress of the insurrection in Ulster. In 1835 Teeling published 'The History and Consequences of the Battle of the Diamond,' a pamphlet which gives the Roman catholic version of the events in which the Orange Society originated, and in which the author himself had some share. Teeling died in Dublin in 1850. In 1802 he married Miss Carolan of Carrickmacross, co. Monaghan. His eldest daughter married, in 1836, Thomas (afterwards Lord) O'Hagan [q. v.], lord chancellor of Ireland.

[Personal Narrative of the Irish Rebellion, pp. 14–22, Sequel thereto, pp. 209–32; Madden's United Irishmen, i. 326, iv. 15–27; J. Bowes Daly's Ireland in '98, pp. 375–400; Tone's Autobiography, ed. Barry O'Brien, 1893, ii. 347; Cornwallis Correspondence, ii. 389, 402; Lecky's Ireland in the Eighteenth Century, v. 63; private information.] C. L. F.

TEESDALE, SIR CHRISTOPHER CHARLES (1833–1893), major-general, royal artillery, son of Lieutenant-general

Henry George Teesdale of South Bersted, Sussex, was born at the Cape of Good Hope on 1 June 1833. He entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich in May 1848, and received a commission as second lieutenant in the royal artillery on 18 June 1851. He went to Corfu in 1852, was promoted to be first lieutenant on 22 April 1853, and in the following year was appointed aide-de-camp to Colonel (afterwards General Sir) William Fenwick Williams [q.v.], British commissioner with the Turkish army in Asia Minor during the war with Russia.

Teesdale, with Dr. Humphry Sandwith [q. v.], another member of the British commissioner's staff, accompanied Williams to Erzeroum, and thence to Kars, where they arrived on 24 Sept. 1854. Williams returned to the headquarters of the Turkish army at Erzeroum, leaving Teesdale at Kars to establish what discipline and order he could. During the whole winter Teesdale, aided by his interpreter, Mr. Zohrab, worked incessantly to secure the well-being of the troops in Kars. Sandwith says he exhibited such a rare combination of firmness and conciliatory tact that he won all hearts, and the grey-bearded old general, Kherim Pasha, never ventured on any act of importance without first consulting this young subaltern of artillery. Colonel (afterwards Sir) Henry Atwell Lake [q. v.] and Captain Henry Langhorne Thompson [q. v.] having arrived at Kars in March 1855, Teesdale returned to Erzeroum and rejoined his chief, who, in January, had been made a lieutenant-general, or ferik, in the Turkish army, and a pasha. At the same time Teesdale had been made a major in the Turkish army. In a letter from the foreign office dated 7 March 1855, her majesty's government approved of Teesdale's efforts in averting from the garrison of Kars the horrors that they suffered from famine in the previous winter. After the thawing of the snow Teesdale was daily engaged with Williams from early morning to sunset in fortifying all the heights around Erzeroum.

On 1 June 1855 a courier from Lake informed Williams of the formidable Russian army assembled at Gumri, and the indication of a speedy advance upon Kars. On the following day Teesdale started with Williams and Sandwith for Kars, arriving there on 7 June. On the 9th Teesdale, with Zohrab his interpreter, went to his post at the Tahmasp batteries, and on the 12th he made a reconnaissance of the Russian camp. On the 16th the Russians, twenty-five thousand strong, attacked early in the morning, but were repulsed by the artillery fire of the fortress. Williams, in his despatch, records his thanks to Teesdale, 'whose labours were incessant.' Two days later the Russians established a blockade of Kars, and shortly afterwards intercepted communication with Erzeroum. The garrison of Kars was continually occupied in skirmishes with the enemy, and in the task of strengthening the fortifications. On 7 Aug. an attack was made by the Russians, who were again beaten off.

Teesdale lived in Tahmasp Tabia with that gallant Hungarian and first-rate soldier, General Kmety, for whom he had a great admiration. He acted as chief of his staff, and, besides his graver duties, was constantly engaged in harassing the Cossacks with parties of riflemen, or in menacing and attacking the Russian cavalry with a company of rifles and a couple of guns.

Early in September the weather grew suddenly cold, and snow fell. Provisions were scarce, and desertions became frequent. Late in the month cholera appeared. At 4 A.M. on 29 Sept. the Russian general Mouravieff, with the bulk of his army, attacked the heights above Kars and on the opposite side of the river. At Tahmasp the advance was distinctly heard and preparations made to meet it. The guns were quietly charged with grape. Teesdale, returning from his rounds, flung himself into the most exposed battery in the redoubt, Yuksek Tabia, the key of the position. The Russians advanced with their usual steadiness in three close columns, supported by twenty-four guns, and hoped under cover of the mist and in the dim light of dawn to effect a surprise ; but they were received with a crushing artillery fire of grape. Undaunted, the Russian infantry cheered and rushed up the hill to the breastworks, and, in spite of a murderous fire of musketry, drove out the Turks and advanced to the rear of the redoubts of Tahmasp and Yuksek Tabia, where desperate fighting took place. Teesdale turned some of his guns to the rear and worked them vigorously. The redoubts being closed in rear and flanking one another, the artillery and musketry fire from them made havoc in the ranks of the assailants. Nevertheless the Russians precipitated themselves upon the works, and some even effected an entrance. Three were killed 'on the platform of a gun which at that moment was being worked by Teesdale, who then sprang out and led two charges with the bayonet, the Turks fighting like heroes' (Letter from General Williams, 30 Sept. 1855).

During the hottest part of the action, when the enemy's fire had driven the Turkish artillerymen from their guns, Teesdale rallied his gunners, and by his intrepid example induced them to return to their posts. After having led the final charge which completed the victory of the day, Teesdale, at great personal risk, saved from the fury of his Turks a considerable number of the disabled among the enemy, who were lying wounded outside the works. This was witnessed and gratefully acknowledged before the Russian staff by General Mouravieff (*London Gazette*, 25 Sept. 1857). The battle of Kars lasted seven and a half hours. Near midday, however, the Russians were driven off in great disorder, and fled down the heights under a heavy musketry fire. Their loss was over six thousand killed and about as many wounded.

Teesdale, who was hit by a piece of spent shell and received a severe contusion, was most favourably mentioned in despatches. On 12 Oct. General Williams wrote: 'My aide-de-camp, Teesdale, had charge of the central redoubt and fought like a lion.' After the battle the mushir, on behalf of the sultan, decorated Teesdale with the third class of the order of the Medjidie, and promoted him to be a lieutenant-colonel in the Turkish army (Despatch from General Williams to Lord Clarendon, 31 Oct. 1855).

Cholera and famine assumed serious proportions in October, and, although the former ceased in November, severe cold added to the sufferings of the garrison, and every night a number of desertions took place. On 22 Oct. news had arrived of a relieving army of twenty thousand men under Selim Pasha, and in the middle of November it was daily expected from Erzeroum, where it had arrived at the beginning of the month. But Selim had no intention of advancing. On 24 Nov. it was considered impossible to hold out any longer, and, there being no hope of relief, Teesdale was sent with a flag of truce to the Russian camp to arrange for a meeting of the generals and to discuss terms of capitulation; these were arranged the following day, and on the 28th the garrison laid down its arms, and Teesdale and the other English officers became prisoners of war.

The English officers were most hospitably treated by the Russians, and started on 30 Nov. for Tiflis, which they reached on 8 Dec. In January 1856 Teesdale accompanied General Williams to Riazan, about 180 miles from Moscow. After having been presented to the czar in March, they were given their liberty and proceeded to England.

Teesdale was made a C.B. on 21 June 1856, though still a lieutenant of royal artillery. He was also made an officer of the Legion of Honour, received the medal for Kars, and on 25 Sept. 1857 was awarded the Victoria Cross for acts of bravery at the battle of 29 Sept. 1855.

From 1856 to 1859 Teesdale continued to serve as aide-de-camp to Fenwick-Williams, who had been appointed commandant of the Woolwich district. On 1 Jan. 1858 he was promoted to be second captain in the royal artillery, and on the 15th of the same month to be brevet major in the army for distinguished service in the field. On 9 Nov. 1858 he was appointed equerry to the Prince of Wales, a position which he held for thirty-two years. From 1859 to 1864 he was again aide-de-camp to Fenwick-Williams during his term of office as inspector-general of artillery at headquarters in London. Teesdale was promoted to be first captain in the royal artillery on 3 Feb. 1866, brevet lieutenant-colonel on 14 Dec. 1868, major royal artillery on 5 July 1872, and lieutenant-colonel in his regiment on 23 Sept. 1875. He was appointed aide-de-camp to the queen and promoted to be colonel in the army on 1 Oct. 1877, regimental colonel on 1 Oct. 1882, and major-general on 22 April 1887. On 8 July 1887, on the occasion of the queen's jubilee, he was made a knight commander of St. Michael and St. George.

In 1890 Teesdale resigned the appointment of equerry to the Prince of Wales, and was appointed master of the ceremonies and extra equerry to the prince, positions which he held until his death. He retired from the army active list with a pension on 22 April 1892. He died, unmarried, on 1 Nov. 1893 at his residence, The Ark, South Bersted, Sussex, from a paralytic stroke, a few days after his return from a small estate he had in Germany. He was buried on 4 Nov. in South Bersted churchyard. He wrote a slight sketch of the services of Sir W. F. Williams for the 'Proceedings' of the Royal Artillery Institution (vol. xii. pt. ix.)

[War Office Records; Despatches; Royal Artillery Records; Times (London), 2 and 6 Nov. 1893; United Service Mag. 1855 and 1857; Gent. Mag. 1856 and 1858; Lake's Kars and our Captivity in Russia, 1856; Sandwith's Narrative of the Siege of Kars, 1856; A Campaign with the Turks in Asia, by Charles Duncan, 2 vols. 1856.] R. H. V.

TEGAI (1805–1864), Welsh poet. [See HUGHES, HUGH.]

TEGG, THOMAS (1776–1845), bookseller, the son of a grocer, was born at Wimbledon, Surrey, on 4 March 1776. Being left an orphan at the age of five, he was sent to Galashiel in Selkirkshire, where he was boarded, lodged, clothed, and educated for ten guineas a year. In 1785 he was bound apprentice to Alexander Meggett, a bookseller at Dalkeith. His master treating him very badly, he ran away, and for a month gained a living at Berwick by selling chapbooks about fortune-telling, conjuring, and dreams. At Newcastle he stayed some weeks, and formed an acquaintance with Thomas Bewick, the wood engraver. Proceeding to Sheffield, he obtained employment from Gale, the proprietor of the 'Sheffield Register,' at seven shillings a week, and during a residence of nine months saw Tom Paine and Charles Dibdin. His further wanderings led him to Ireland and Wales, and then, after some years at Lynn in Norfolk, he came to London in 1796, and obtained an engagement with William Lane, the proprietor of the Minerva Library at 53 Leadenhall Street. He subsequently served with John and Arthur Arch, the quaker booksellers of Gracechurch Street, where he stayed until he began business on his own account.

Having received 200*l.* from the wreck of his father's property, he took a shop in partnership with a Mr. Dewick in Aldersgate Street, and became a bookmaker as well as a bookseller, his first small book, 'The Complete Confectioner,' reaching a second edition. On 20 April 1800 he married, and opened a shop in St. John Street, Clerkenwell, but, losing money through the treachery of a friend, he took out a country auction license to try his fortune in the provinces. He started with a stock of shilling political pamphlets and some thousands of the 'Monthly Visitor.' At Worcester he obtained a parcel of books from a clergyman, and held his first auction, which produced 30*l.* With his wife acting as clerk, he travelled through the country, buying up duplicates in private libraries, and rapidly paying off his debts. Returning to London in 1805, he opened a shop at 111 Cheapside, and began printing a series of pamphlets which were abridgments of popular works. His success was great. Of such books he at one time had two hundred kinds, many of which sold to the extent of four thousand copies. Up to the close of 1840 he published four thousand works on his own account, of which not more than twenty were failures. Of 'The Whole Life of Nelson,' which he brought out immediately after the receipt of the news of the battle of Trafalgar in 1805, he sold fifty thousand sixpenny copies, and of 'The Life of Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke,' 1810, thirteen thousand copies at 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

In 1824 he purchased the copyright of Hone's 'Everyday Book and Table Book,' and, republishing the whole in weekly parts, cleared a very large profit. He then gave Hone 500*l.* to write 'The Year Book,' which proved much less successful.

As soon as his own publications commenced paying well he gave up the auctions, which he had continued nightly at 111 Cheapside. In 1824 he made his final move to 73 Cheapside. In 1825 he commenced 'The London Encyclopædia of Science, Art, Literature, and Practical Mechanics,' which ran to twenty-two volumes. But his reputation as a bookseller chiefly rested upon his cheap reprints, abridgments of popular works, and his distribution of remainders, which he purchased on a very large scale. He is mentioned as a populariser of literature in Thomas Carlyle's famous petition on the copyright bill in April 1839.

In 1835, being then a common councilman of the ward of Cheap, he was nominated an alderman, but was not elected. In 1836 he was chosen sheriff, and paid the fine to escape serving. To the usual fine of 400*l.* he added another 100*l.*, and the whole went to found a Tegg scholarship at the City of London school, and he increased the gift by a valuable collection of books.

He died on 21 April 1845, and was buried at Wimbledon. He was generally believed to have been the original of Timothy Twigg in Thomas Hood's novel, 'Tylney Hall,' 3 vols. 1834. Tegg left three sons, of whom Thomas Tegg, a bookseller, died on 15 Sept. 1871 (*Bookseller*, 30 June 1864 p. 372, 3 Oct. 1871 p. 811); and William is separately noticed.

Tegg was author of: 1. 'Memoirs of Sir F. Burdett,' 1804. 2. 'Tegg's Prime Song Book, bang up to the mark,' 1810; third collection, 1810; fourth collection, 1810. 3. 'The Rise, Progress, and Termination of the O. P. War at Covent Garden, in Poetic Epistles,' 1810. 4. 'Chronology, or the Historical Companion: a register of events from the earliest period to the present time,' 1811; 5th edit. 1854. 5. 'Book of Utility or Repository of useful Information, connected with the Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Condition of Man,' 1822. 6. 'Remarks on the Speech of Serjeant Talfourd on the Laws relating to Copyright,' 1837. 7. 'Handbook for Emigrants, containing Information on Domestic, Mechanical, Medical, and other subjects,' 1839. 8. 'Extension of Copyright pro-

posed by Serjeant Talfourd,' 1840. 9. 'Treasury of Wit and Anecdote,' 1842. 10. 'A Present to an Apprentice,' 2nd edit. 1848. He also edited 'The Magazine of Knowledge and Amusement,' 1843–4; twelve numbers only.

[Curwen's Booksellers, 1873, pp. 379–98; Bookseller, 1 Sept. 1870, p. 756.] G. C. B.

TEGG, WILLIAM (1816–1895), son of Thomas Tegg [q. v.], was born in Cheapside, London, in 1816. After being articled to an engraver, he was taken into his father's publishing and bookselling business, to which he succeeded on his father's death in 1845. He was well known as a publisher of schoolbooks, and he also formed a considerable export connection. One branch of his business consisted of the reprinting of standard works at very moderate prices. In his later years he removed to 85 Queen Street, Cheapside.

He knew intimately George Cruikshank and Charles Dickens in their early days, while Kean, Kemble, and Dion Boucicault were his fast friends. He was a well-known and energetic member of the common council of the city of London. He retired from business some time before his death, which took place at 13 Doughty Street, London, on 23 Dec. 1895.

His name is attached to upwards of forty works, many of them compilations. The following are the best known: 1. 'The Cruet Stand: a Collection of Anecdotes,' 1871. 2. 'Epitaphs . . . and a Selection of Epigrams,' 1875. 3. 'Proverbs from Far and Near, Wise Sentences . . .,' 1875. 4. 'Laconics, or good Words of the Best Authors,' 1875. 5. 'The Mixture for Low Spirits, being a Compound of Witty Sayings,' 4th ed. 1876. 6. 'Trials of W. Hone for publishing Three Parodies,' 1876. 7. 'Wills of their own, Curious, Eccentric, and Benevolent,' 1876, 4th ed. 1879. 8. 'The Last Act, being the Funeral Rites of Nations and Individuals,' 1876. 9. 'Meetings and Greetings: Salutations of Nations,' 1877. 10. 'The Knot tied, Marriage Ceremonies of all Nations,' 1877. 11. 'Posts and Telegraphs, Past and Present, with an Account of the Telephone and Phonograph,' 1878. 12. 'Shakespeare and his Contemporaries, together with the Plots of his Plays, Theatres, and Actors,' 1879. Under the name of Peter Parley he brought out much popular juvenile literature, which was either reprinted from or founded on books written by the American writer, Samuel Griswold Goodrich (Allibone, *Dict. of English Literature*, 1859, i. 703).

[Times, 27 Dec. 1895, p. 7; Athenæum, 1895, ii. 903; Bookseller, 30 June 1864, 10 Jan. 1896.] G. C. B.

TEGID (1792–1852), Welsh poet and antiquary. [See Jones, John.]

TEIGNMOUTH, Baron. [See Shore, John, first baron, 1751–1834.]

TEILO (*fl.* 550), British saint, was born at 'Eccluis Gunniau (or Guiniau)' in the neighbourhood of Tenby (*Lib. Land.* pp. 124, 255). The statement of the life in the 'Liber Landavensis' that he was of noble parentage is supported by the genealogies, which make him the son of a man variously called Enoc, Eusych, Cassith, and Eisyllt, and great-grandson of Ceredig ap Cunedda Wledig (*Myvyrian Archaiology*, 2nd edit. pp. 415, 430; *Iolo MSS.* p. 124). In the life of Oudoceus in the 'Liber Landavensis' the form is Ensic (p. 130). Mr. Phillimore believes (*Cymmrodor*, xi. 125) the name should be Usyllt, the patron saint of St. Issell's, near Tenby. Teilo's first preceptor was, according to his legend, Dyfrig (cf. the Life of Dyfrig in *Lib. Land.* p. 80). He next entered the monastic school of Paulinus, where David (*d.* 601?) [q. v.], his kinsman, was his fellow-pupil. In substantial agreement with the accounts given in the legends of David and Padarn, it is said that the three saints received a divine command to visit Jerusalem, where they were made bishops—a story clearly meant to bring out British independence of Rome. Teilo especially distinguished himself on this journey by his saintly humility and power as a preacher. He received as a gift a bell of miraculous virtue, and returned to take charge of the diocese of Llandaff in succession to Dyfrig. Almost immediately, however, the yellow plague (which is known to have caused the death of Maelgwn Gwynedd about 547) began to rage in Britain, whereupon Teilo, at the bidding of an angel, withdrew to Brittany, spending some time on the way as the guest of King Geraint of Cornwall. When the plague was over it was his wish to return to this country, but, at the instance of King Budic and Bishop Samson [q.v.], he remained in Brittany for seven years and seven months. Returning at last to his bishopric, he became chief over all the churches of 'dextralis Britannia,' sending Ismael to fill the place of David at Menevia, and other disciples of his to new dioceses which he created. As his end drew near, three churches, viz. Penally, Llandaff, and Llandeilo Fawr (where he died), contended for the honour of receiving his corpse, but the dispute was settled by the creation of three bodies, a

miracle which is the subject of one of the triads (*Myv. Arch.* 1st ser. p. 44).

This is the Llandaff account of Teilo, meant to bring out his position as second bishop of the see. In Rhygyfarch's 'Life of St. David,' written before 1099, Teilo appears, on the other hand, as a disciple of that saint (*Cambro-British Saints*, pp. 124, 135); and, according to Giraldus Cambrensis (*Itinerary*, ii. 1, MS. d. vi. 102, of Rolls edit.), he was his immediate successor as bishop of St. David's. There is, however, no reason to suppose he was a diocesan bishop at all. Like others of his age, he founded monasteries (many of them bearing his name), and Llandaff was perhaps the 'archimonasterium' (for the term see *Lib. Land.* pp. 74, 75, 129) or parent house (*Cymmrodor*, xi. 115–16). Dedications to St. Teilo are to be found throughout South Wales; Rees (*Welsh Saints*, pp. 245–6) gives a list of eighteen, and a number of other 'Teilo' churches, which have disappeared or cannot be identified, are mentioned in the 'Liber Landavensis.' That David and Teilo worked together appears likely from the fact that of the eighteen Welsh dedications to Teilo all but three are within the region of David's activity, and outside that district between the Usk and the Tawy in which there are practically no 'Dewi' churches.

There are no recognised dedications to Teilo in Cornwall or Devon, though Borlase seeks (*Age of the Saints*, p. 134) to connect him with Endellion, St. Issey, Philleigh, and other places. The two forms of the saint's name, Eliud and Teilo (old Welsh 'Teliau'), are both old (see the marginalia of the 'Book of St. Chad,' as printed in the 1893 edition of the *Lib. Land.*) Professor Rhys believes the latter to be a compound of the prefix 'to' and the proper name Eliau or Eiliau (*Arch. Cambr.* 5th ser. xii. 37–8). Teilo's festival was 9 Feb.

[Teilo is the subject of a life which appears in the Liber Landavensis (ed. 1893, pp. 97–117), in the portion written about 1150, and also in the Cottonian MS. Vesp. A. xiv. art. 4, which is of about 1200. In the latter manuscript the life is ascribed to 'Geoffrey, brother of bishop Urban of Llandaff,' whom Mr. Gwenogvryn Evans seeks (pref. to Lib. Land. p. xxi) to identify with Geoffrey of Monmouth. An abridged version, found, according to Hardy (Descriptive Catalogue, i. 132), in Cottonian MS. Tib. E. i. fol. 16, was ascribed to John of Tinmouth [q. v.], was used by Capgrave (Nova Legenda Angliæ, p. 280 *b*), and taken from him by the Bollandists (Acta SS. Feb. 9, ii. 308); other authorities cited.] J. E. L.

TELFAIR, CHARLES (1777?–1833), naturalist, was born at Belfast about 1777, and settled in Mauritius, where he practised as a surgeon. He became a correspondent of Sir William Jackson Hooker [q. v.], sending plants to Kew, and established the botanical gardens at Mauritius and Réunion. He also collected bones of the solitaire from Rodriguez, which he forwarded to the Zoological Society and to the Andersonian Museum, Glasgow. In 1830 he published 'Some Account of the State of Slavery at Mauritius since the British Occupation in 1810, in Refutation of Anonymous Charges . . . against Government and that Colony,' Port Louis, 4to. He died at Port Louis on 14 July 1833, and was buried in the cemetery there. There is an oil portrait of Telfair at the Masonic Lodge, Port Louis, and Hooker commemorated him by the African genus *Telfairia* in the cucumber family. His wife, who died in 1832, also communicated drawings and specimens of Mauritius algæ to Hooker and Harvey.

[Journal of Botany, 1834, p. 150; Strickland and Melville's Dodo and its Kindred, 1848, p. 52; Britten and Boulger's Biographical Index of Botanists.] G. S. B.

TELFER, JAMES (1800–1862), minor poet, son of a shepherd, was born in the parish of Southdean, Roxburghshire, on 3 Dec. 1800. Beginning life as a shepherd, he gradually educated himself for the post of a country schoolmaster. He taught first at Castleton, Langholm, Dumfriesshire, and then for twenty-five years conducted a small adventure school at Saughtrees, Liddisdale, Roxburghshire. On a very limited income he supported a wife and family, and found leisure for literary work. From youth he had been an admirer and imitator of James Hogg (1770–1835) [q. v.], the Ettrick Shepherd, who befriended him. As a writer of the archaic and quaint ballad style illustrated in Hogg's 'Queen's Wake,' Telfer eventually attained a measure of ease and even elegance in composition, and in 1824 he published a volume entitled 'Border Ballads and Miscellaneous Poems.' The ballad, 'The Gloamyne Buchte,' descriptive of the potent influence of fairy song, is a skilful development of a happy conception. Telfer contributed to Wilson's 'Tales of the Borders,' 1834, and in 1835 he published 'Barbara Gray,' an interesting prose tale. A selected volume of his prose and verse appeared in 1852. He died on 18 Jan. 1862.

[Rogers's Modern Scottish Minstrel; Grant Wilson's Poets and Poetry of Scotland.] T. B.

TELFORD, THOMAS (1757–1834), engineer, was born on 9 Aug. 1757 at Westerkirk, a secluded hamlet of Eskdale, in Eastern Dumfriesshire. He lost his father, a shepherd, a few months after his birth, and was left to the care of his mother, who earned a scanty living by occasional farm work. When he was old enough he herded cattle and made himself generally useful to the neighbouring farmers, and grew up so cheerful a boy that he was known as 'Laughing Tam.' At intervals he attended the parish school of Westerkirk, where he learned nothing more than the three R's. He was about fifteen when he was apprenticed to a mason at Langholm, where a new Duke of Buccleuch was improving the houses and holdings of his tenantry, and Telford found much and varied work for his hands to do. His industry, intelligence, and love of reading attracted the notice of a Langholm lady, who made him free of her little library, and thus was fostered a love of literature which continued with him to the end of his busy life. 'Paradise Lost' and Burns's 'Poems' were among his favourite books, and from reading verse he took to writing it. His apprenticeship was over, and he was working as a journeyman mason at eighteenpence a day, when at two-and-twenty he found his rhymes admitted into Ruddiman's 'Edinburgh Magazine' (see Mayne, *Siller Gun*, ed. 1836, p. 227). A poetical address to Burns entreating him to write more verse in the spirit of the 'Cotter's Saturday Night' was found among Burns's papers after his death, and a portion of it was published in the first edition of Currie's 'Burns' (1800, App. ii. note D). The most ambitious of Telford's early metrical performances was 'Eskdale,' a poem descriptive of his native district, which was first published in the 'Poetical Museum' (Hawick, 1784), and was reprinted by Telford himself with a few additions, and for private circulation, some forty years afterwards. Southey said of it, 'Many poems which evinced less observation, less feeling, and were in all respects of less promise, have obtained university prizes.'

Having learned in the way of his trade all that was to be learned in Eskdale, Telford removed in 1780 to Edinburgh, where the new town was in course of being built, and, skilled masons being in demand, he easily found suitable employment. He availed himself of the opportunities which his stay afforded him for studying and sketching specimens of the older architecture of Scotland. After spending two years in Edinburgh he resolved on trying his fortune in London, whither he proceeded at the age of twenty-five. His first employment was as a hewer at Somerset House, then in course of erection by Sir William Chambers. Two years later, in 1784, Telford received a commission (it is not known how procured) to superintend the erection, among other buildings, of a house for the occupation of the commissioner of Portsmouth dockyard. Here he had opportunities, which he did not neglect, for watching dockyard operations of various kinds, by a knowledge of which he profited in after life. His work in his own department gave great satisfaction. He amused his leisure by writing verses, and he improved it by studying chemistry. By the end of 1786 his task was completed, and now a new and wider career was opened to him.

One of Telford's Dumfriesshire acquaintances and patrons was a Mr. Johnstone of Westerhall, who assumed the name of Pulteney on marrying a great heiress, the niece of William Pulteney, earl of Bath [q.v.] Before Telford left London for Portsmouth Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Pulteney had consulted him respecting some repairs to be executed in the family mansion at Westerhall, and took a great liking to his young countryman. Pulteney became through his wife a large landowner in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, which he long represented in parliament. When Telford's employment at Portsmouth came to an end, Pulteney thought of fitting up the castle at Shrewsbury as a residence, and invited Telford to Shrewsbury to superintend the required alterations. Telford accepted the invitation, and while he was working at the alterations the office of surveyor of public works for Shropshire became vacant. The appointment was bestowed on Telford, doubtless through the influence of Pulteney. Of Telford's multifarious, important, and trying duties in this responsible and conspicuous position, it must suffice to say that he discharged them most successfully and made himself personally popular, so much so that in 1793, without solicitation on his part, he was appointed by the Shropshire county magnates sole agent, engineer, and architect of the Ellesmere canal, projected to connect the Mersey, the Dee, and the Severn. It was the greatest work of the kind then in course of being undertaken in the United Kingdom. On accepting the appointment Telford resigned the county surveyorship of Shropshire. His salary as engineer of the Ellesmere canal was only 500*l.* a year, and out of this he had to pay a clerk, a foreman, and his own travelling expenses.

The labours of Telford as engineer of the

Ellesmere canal include two achievements which were on a scale then unparalleled in England and marked by great originality. The aqueducts over the valley of the Ceiriog at Chirk and over the Dee at Pont-Cysylltau have been pronounced by the chief English historian of inland navigation to be 'among the boldest efforts of human invention in modern times.' The originality of the conception carried out lay in both cases not so much in the magnitude of the aqueducts, unprecedented as this was, as in the construction of the bed in which the canal was carried over river and valley. A similar feat had been performed by Brindley, but he transported the water of the canal in a bed of puddled earth, and necessarily of a breadth which required the support of piers, abutments, and arches of the most massive masonry. In spite of this the frosts, by expanding the moist puddle, frequently produced fissures which burst the masonry, suffering the water to escape, and sometimes causing the overthrow of the aqueducts. For the bed of puddled earth Telford substituted a trough of cast-iron plates infixed in square stone masonry. Not only was the displacement produced by frosts averted, but there was a great saving in the size and strength of the masonry, an enormous amount of which would have been required to support a puddled channel at the height of the Chirk and Pont-Cysylltau aqueducts. The Chirk aqueduct consisted of ten arches of forty span each, carrying the canal 70 ft. above the level of the river over a valley 700 ft. wide, and forming a most picturesque object in a beautiful landscape. On a still larger scale was the Pont-Cysylltau aqueduct over the Dee four miles north of Chirk and in the vale of Llangollen; 121 ft. over the level of the river at low water the canal was carried in its cast-iron trough, with a water-way 11 ft. 10 in. wide, and nineteen arches extending to the length of 1,007 ft. The first stone of the Chirk aqueduct was laid on 17 June 1796, and it was completed in 1801. The first stone of the other great aqueduct was laid on 25 June 1795, and it was opened for traffic in 1805. Of this Pont-Cysylltau aqueduct Sir Walter Scott said to Southey that 'it was the most impressive work of art which he had ever seen' (Smiles, p. 159).

In 1800 Telford was in London giving evidence before a select committee of the House of Commons which was considering projects for the improvement of the port of London. One of these was the removal of the old London Bridge and the erection of a new one. While surveyor of public works for Shropshire Telford had had much experience in bridge-building. Of several iron bridges which he built in that county, the earliest, in 1795–8, was a very fine one over the Severn at Buildwas, about midway between Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth; it consisted of a single arch of 130 feet span. He now proposed to erect a new London Bridge of iron and of a single arch. The scheme was ridiculed by many, but, after listening to the evidence of experts, a parliamentary committee approved of it, and the preliminary works were, it seems, actually begun. The execution of the bold project was not proceeded with, on account, it is said, of difficulties connected with making the necessary approaches (*ib.* p. 181). But Telford's plan of the new bridge was published in 1801, and procured him favourable notice in high quarters, from the king and the Prince of Wales downwards.

Telford's skill and energies were now to be utilised for an object very dear to him, the improvement of his native country. At the beginning of the century, at the instance of his old friend Sir William Pulteney, who was governor of the British Fisheries Society, he inspected the harbours at their various stations on the northern and eastern coasts of Scotland, and drew up an instructive and suggestive report. Telford's name was now well known in London, but doubtless this report contributed to procure him in 1801 a commission from the government to undertake a far wider Scottish survey. This step was taken from considerations partly connected with national defence. There was no naval station anywhere on the Scottish coasts, and an old project was being revived to make the great glen of Scotland, which cuts it diagonally from the North Sea to the Atlantic, available as a water-way for ships of war as well as for traffic. The results of Telford's investigations were printed in an exhaustive report presented to parliament in 1803. Two bodies of commissioners were appointed to superintend and make provision for carrying out his recommendations, which included the construction of the Caledonian canal in the central glen already mentioned, and, what was still more urgently needed, extensive road-making and bridge-building in the highlands and northern counties of Scotland. Telford was appointed engineer of the Caledonian canal, the whole cost of which was to be defrayed by parliamentary grants. The expenditure on the road-making and bridge-building, to be planned by him, was to be met only partly by parliamentary grants, government supplying one half of the money required wherever the landowners were ready to contribute the other

half. The landowners as a body cheerfully accepted this arrangement, while Telford threw himself body and soul into both enterprises with a patriotic even greater than his customary professional zeal.

The chief roads in the highlands and northern counties of Scotland had been made after the rebellions of 1715 and 1745 purely for military purposes, and were quite inadequate as means of general communication. The usefulness, such as it was, of these military roads was moreover marred by the absence of bridges: for instance, over the Tay at Dunkeld and the Spey at Fochabers, these and other principal rivers having to be crossed by ferry-boats, always inconvenient and often dangerous. In mountainous districts the people were scattered in isolated clusters of miserable huts, without possibility of intercommunication, and with no industry so profitable as the illicit distillation of whisky. 'The interior of the county of Sutherland being inaccessible, the only track lay along the shore among rocks and sands, which were covered by the sea at every tide.' In eighteen years, thanks to the indefatigable energy of Telford, to the prudent liberality of the government, and to the public spirit of the landowners, the face of the Scottish highlands and northern counties was completely changed. Nine hundred and twenty miles of good roads and 120 bridges were added to their means of communication. In his survey of the results of these operations and of his labours on the Caledonian canal Telford speaks not merely as an engineer, but as a social economist and reformer. Three thousand two hundred men had been annually employed, and taught for the first time the use of tools. 'These undertakings,' he said, 'may be regarded in the light of a working academy, from which eight hundred men have annually gone forth improved workmen.' The plough of civilisation had been substituted for the former crooked stick, with a piece of iron affixed to it, to be drawn or pushed along, and wheeled vehicles carried the loads formerly borne on the backs of women. The spectacle of habits of industry and its rewards had raised the moral standard of the population. According to Telford, 'about 200,000*l.* had been granted in fifteen years,' and the country had been advanced 'at least a century.'

The execution of Telford's plans for the improvement of Scottish harbours and fishing stations followed on the successful inception of his road-making and bridge-building. Of the more important of his harbour works, that at the great fishery station Wick, begun in 1808, was the earliest, while about the latest which he designed was that at Dundee in 1814. Aberdeen, Peterhead, Banff, Leith, the port of Edinburgh, are only a few of his works of harbour extension and construction which did so much for the commerce and fisheries of Scotland, and in some cases his labours were facilitated by previous reports on Scottish harbours made by Rennie [see RENNIE, JOHN, 1783–1821], whose recommendations had not been carried out from a lack of funds. In this respect Telford was more fortunate, considerable advances from the fund accumulated by the commissioners of forfeited estates in Scotland being made to aid local contributions on harbour works.

Of Telford's engineering enterprises in Scotland the most conspicuous, but far from the most useful, was the Caledonian canal. Though nature had furnished for it most of the water-way, the twenty or so miles of land which connected the various fresh-water lochs forming the main route of the canal, some sixty miles in length, stretched through a country full of engineering difficulties. Moreover the canal was planned on an unusually large scale, for use by ships of war; it was to have been 110 feet wide at the entrance. From the nature of the ground at the north-eastern and south-western termini of the canal immense labour was required to provide basins from which in all twenty-eight locks had to be constructed from the entrance locks at each extremity, so as to reach the highest point on the canal a hundred feet above high-water mark. Between Loch Eil, which was to be the southernmost point of the canal, and the loch next to it on the north, Loch Lochy, the distance was only eight miles, but the difference between their levels was ninety feet. It was necessary to connect them by a series of eight gigantic locks, to which Telford gave the name of 'Neptune's Staircase.' The works were commenced at the beginning of 1804, but it was not until October 1822 that the first vessel traversed the canal from sea to sea. It had cost nearly a million sterling, twice the amount of the original estimate. Still worse, it proved to be almost useless in comparison with the expectations which Telford had formed of its commercial promise. This was the one great disappointment of his professional career. His own theory for the financial failure of the canal was that, while he had reckoned on a very profitable trade in timber to be conveyed from the Baltic to the western ports of Great Britain and to Ireland, this hope was defeated by the policy of the government and of parliament in levying an almost prohibitory duty on Baltic

timber in favour of that of Canada. He himself reaped little pecuniary profit from the time and labour which he devoted to the canal. As its engineer-in-chief during twenty-one years he received in that capacity only 237*l.* per annum.

While engaged in these Scottish undertakings, Telford was also busily occupied in England. He had numerous engagements to construct and improve canals. In two instances he was called on to follow, with improved machinery and appliances, where Brindley had led the way. One was the substitution of a new tunnel for that which had been made by Brindley, but had become inadequate, at Harecastle Hill in Staffordshire on the Grand Junction canal; another was the improvement, sometimes amounting to reconstruction, of Brindley's Birmingham canal, which at the point of its entrance into Birmingham had become 'little better than a crooked ditch.' Long before this Telford's reputation as a canal-maker had procured him a continental reputation. In 1808–10 he planned and personally contributed to the construction of the Gotha canal, to complete the communication between the Baltic and the North Sea. Presenting difficulties similar to those which he had overcome in the case of the Caledonian canal, the work was on a much larger scale, the length of the artificial canal which had to be made to connect the lakes being 55 miles, and that of the whole navigation 120 miles. In Sweden he was fêted as a public benefactor, and the king conferred on him the Swedish order of knighthood, honours of a kind never bestowed on him at home.

The improvement of old and the construction of new roads in England were required by the industrial development of the country, bringing with it an increased need for safe and rapid postal communication. A parliamentary committee in 1814 having reported on the ruinous and dangerous state of the roads between Carlisle and Glasgow, the legislature found it desirable, from the national importance of the route, to vote 50,000*l.* for its improvement. Sixty-nine miles, two-thirds of the new and improved road, were placed under Telford's charge, and, like all his English roads, it was constructed with a solidity greater than that obtained by the subsequent and more popular system of Macadam. Of Telford's other English road improvements the most noticeable were those through which the mountainous regions of North Wales were permeated by roads with their accompanying bridges, while through the creation of a new and safe route, under the direction of a parliamentary commission, from Shrewsbury to Holyhead, communication between London and Dublin, to say nothing of the benefits conferred on the districts traversed, was greatly facilitated. But the very increase of traffic thus caused made only more apparent the inconvenience and peril attached to the transit of passengers and goods in open ferry-boats over the dangerous straits of Menai. It was resolved that they should be bridged. The task having been entrusted to Telford, the execution of it was one of his greatest engineering achievements.

Telford's design for the Menai bridge was based on the suspension principle, of which few English engineers had hitherto made any practical trial. Telford's application of it at Menai was on a scale of enormous magnitude. When it had been approved by eminent experts, and recommended by a select committee of the House of Commons, parliament granted the money required for the execution of the scheme. The main chains of wrought iron on which the roadway was to be laid were sixteen in number, and the distance between the piers which supported them was no less than 550 feet; the pyramids, this being the form which the piers assumed at their utmost elevation, were 53 feet above the level of the roadway, and the height of each of the two principal piers on which the main chains of the bridge were to be suspended was 153 feet. The first stone of the main pier was laid in August 1819, but it was not until six years afterwards that things were sufficiently advanced for the difficult operation of hoisting into position the first of the main chains, weighing 23½ tons between the points of suspension. On 26 April 1825 an enormous assemblage on the banks of the straits witnessed the operation, and hailed its success with loud and prolonged cheering. Telford himself had come from London to Bangor to superintend the operations. Anxiety respecting their result had kept him sleepless for weeks. It is said that when on the eventful day some friends came to congratulate him on his success, they found him on his knees engaged in prayer. Soon afterwards, in 1826, Telford erected a suspension bridge on the same principle as that at Menai over the estuary of the Conway.

During the speculative mania of 1825–6 a good many railways were projected, among them one in 1825 for a line from London to Liverpool. The canal proprietors, alarmed at the threatened competition with their water-ways, consulted Telford, whose advice was that the existing canal systems should

be made as complete as possible. Accordingly he was commissioned to design the Birmingham and Liverpool junction from a point on the Birmingham canal near Wolverhampton to Ellesmere Port on the Mersey, an operation by which a second communication was established between Birmingham on the one hand, and Liverpool and Manchester on the other. This was the last of Telford's canals. It is said that he declined the appointment of engineer to the projected Liverpool and Manchester railway because it might injuriously affect the interests of the canal proprietors.

Among the latest works planned by Telford, and executed after he was seventy, were the fine bridges at Tewkesbury (1826); a cast-iron bridge of one arch, and that at Gloucester (1828) of one large stone arch; the St. Katherine Docks at London, opened in 1828; the noble Dean Bridge at Edinburgh (1831); the skilfully planned North Level drainage in the Fen country (1830–4); and the great bridge over the Clyde at Glasgow (1833–5), which was not opened until rather more than a year after Telford's death. His latest professional engagement was in 1834, when, at the request of the great Duke of Wellington, as lord warden of the Cinque ports, he visited Dover and framed a plan for the improvement of its harbour.

During his latest years, when he had retired from active employment and deafness diminished his enjoyment of society, he drew up a detailed account of his chief engineering enterprises, to which he prefixed a fragment of autobiography. Telford was one of the founders, in 1818, of the society which became the Institute of Civil Engineers. He was its first president, and sedulously fostered its development, bestowing on it the nucleus of a library, and aiding strenuously in procuring for it a charter of incorporation in 1828. The institute received from him its first legacy, amounting to 2,000*l.*

Telford died at 24 Abingdon Street, Westminster, on 2 Sept. 1834. He was buried on 10 Sept. in Westminster Abbey, near the middle of the nave. In the east aisle of the north transept there is a fine statue of him by Bailey. A portrait by Sir Henry Raeburn belonged to Mrs. Burge in 1867 (*Cat. of Portrait Exhibition at South Kensington*, 1868, No. 166). A second portrait, by Lane, belongs to the Institute of Civil Engineers.

Although Telford was unmarried and his habits were inexpensive, he did not die rich. At the end of his career his investments brought him in no more than 800*l.* a year. He thought less of professional gain than of the benefits conferred on his country by his labours. So great was his disinterested zeal for the promotion of works of public utility that in the case of the British Fisheries Society, the promoters of which were animated more by public spirit than by the hope of profit, while acting for many years as its engineer he refused any remuneration for his labour, or even payment for the expenditure which he incurred in its service. His professional charges were so moderate that, it is said, a deputation of representative engineers once formally expostulated with him on the subject (Smiles, p. 317). He carried his indifference to money matters so far that, when making his will, he fancied himself worth only 16,000*l.* instead of the 30,000*l.* which was found to be the real amount. He was a man of a kindly and generous disposition. He showed his life-long attachment to his native district, the scene of his humble beginnings, not merely by reproducing as soon as he became prosperous the poem on Eskdale which he had written when he was a journeyman mason, but by remitting sums of money every winter for the benefit of its poorer inhabitants. He also bequeathed to aid in one case, and to establish in another, free public libraries at Westerkirk and Langholm in his native valley.

Telford was of social disposition, a blithe companion, and full of anecdote. His personality was so attractive as considerably to increase the number of visitors to and customers of the Salopian coffee-house, afterwards the Ship hotel, which for twenty-one years he made his headquarters in London. He came to be considered a valuable fixture of the establishment. When he left it to occupy a house of his own in Abingdon Street, a new landlord of the Salopian, who had just entered into possession, was indignant. 'What!' he exclaimed, 'leave the house? Why, sir, I have just paid 750*l.* for you!' (Smiles, p. 302).

Telford's love of literature and of verse-writing clung to him from his early days. At one of the busiest periods of his life he is found now criticising Goethe and Kotzebue, now studying Dugald Stewart on the human mind and Alison on taste. He was the warm friend of Thomas Campbell and of Southey. He formed a strong attachment to Campbell after the appearance of the 'Pleasures of Hope,' and acted to him as his helpful mentor. Writing to Dr. Currie in 1802, Campbell says: 'I have become acquainted with Telford the engineer; a fellow of infinite humour and of strong enterprising mind. He has almost made me a bridge-builder already; at least he has inspired me

with new sensations of interest in the improvement and ornament of our country. . . . Telford is a most useful cicerone in London. He is so universally acquainted and so popular in his manners that he can introduce one to all kinds of novelty and all descriptions of interesting society.' Campbell is said to have been staying with Telford at the Salopian when writing 'Hohenlinden,' and to have adopted 'important emendations' suggested by Telford (SMILES, p. 384). Telford became godfather to his eldest son, and bequeathed Campbell 500*l*. He left a legacy of the same amount to Southey, to whom it came very seasonably, and who said of Telford, 'A man more heartily to be liked, more worthy to be esteemed and admired, I have never fallen in with.' There is an agreeable account by Southey of a tour which he made with Telford in the highlands and far north of Scotland in 1819. He records in it the vivid impressions made on him by Telford's roads, bridges, and harbours, and by what was then completed of the Caledonian canal. Extracts from Southey's narrative were first printed by Dr. Smiles in his 'Life of Telford.' Southey's last contribution to the 'Quarterly Review' (March 1839) was a very genial and appreciative article on Telford's career and character.

Southey's article was a review of an elaborate work which appeared in 1838, as the 'Life of Thomas Telford, Civil Engineer, written by himself, containing a Descriptive Narrative of his Professional Labours, with a Folio Atlas and Copper Plates, edited by John Rickman, one of his Executors, with a Preface, Supplement, Annotations, and Index.' In this volume Telford's accounts of his various engineering enterprises, great and small, are ample and luminous. Rickman added biographical traits and anecdotes of Telford. The supplement contains many elucidations of his professional career and a few of his personal character, among the former being his reports to parliament, &c., and those of parliamentary commissioners under whose supervision some of the most important of his enterprises were executed. In one of the appendices his poem on 'Eskdale' is reprinted. There is also a copy of his will. 'Some Account of the Inland Navigation of the County of Salop' was contributed by Telford to Archdeacon Plymley's 'General View of the Agriculture of Shropshire' (London, 1802). He also wrote for Sir David Brewster's 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia,' to the production of which work he gave financial assistance, the articles on 'Bridges,' 'Civil Architecture,' and 'Inland Navigation;' in the first of these, presumably from his want of mathematical knowledge, he was assisted by A. Nimmo.

[The personal as distinguished from the professional autobiography of Telford given in the volume edited by Rickman is meagre, and ceases with his settlement at Shrewsbury. The one great authority for Telford's biography is Dr. Smiles's Life, 1st ed. 1861; 2nd ed. 1867 (to which all the references in the preceding article are made). Dr. Smiles threw much new and interesting light on Telford's personal character, as well as on his professional career, by publishing for the first time extracts from Telford's letters to his old schoolfellow in Eskdale, Andrew Little of Langholm. There is a valuable article by Sir David Brewster on Telford as an engineer in the 'Edinburgh Review' for October 1839. Telford as a road-maker is dealt with exhaustively in Sir Henry Parnell's Treatise on Roads, wherein the Principles on which Roads should be made are explained and illustrated by the Plans, Specifications, and Contracts made use of by Thomas Telford, Esq., London, 1833.] F. E.

TELYNOG (1840–1865), Welsh poet. [See EVANS, THOMAS.]

TEMPEST, PIERCE (1653–1717), printseller, born at Tong, Yorkshire, in July 1653, was the sixth son of Henry Tempest of Tong by his wife, Mary Bushall, and brother of Sir John Tempest, first baronet. It is said that he was a pupil and assistant of Wenceslaus Hollar [q. v.], and some of the prints which bear his name as the publisher have been assumed to be his own work; but there is no actual evidence that he ever practised engraving. Establishing himself in the Strand as a book and print seller about 1680, Tempest issued some sets of plates of birds and beasts etched by Francis Place and John Griffier from drawings by Francis Barlow; a few mezzotint portraits by Place and others, chiefly of royal personages; and a translation of C. Ripa's 'Iconologia,' 1709. But he is best known by the celebrated 'Cryes of the City of London,' which he published in 1711, a series of seventy-four portraits, from drawings by Marcellus Laroon the elder [q. v.], of itinerant dealers and other remarkable characters who at that time frequented the streets of the metropolis; the plates were probably all engraved by John Savage (*fl.* 1690–1700) [q. v.], whose name appears upon one of them. Tempest died on 1 April 1717, and was buried at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London. There is a mezzotint portrait of him by Place, after G. Heemskerk, with the motto 'Cavete vobis principes,' and the figure of a nonconformist minister in the 'Cryes' is said to represent him.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Chaloner Smith's British Mezzotinto Portraits; Dodd's manuscript Hist. of Engravers in Brit. Mus. (Addit. MS. 33406); information from Major Tempest of Broughton Hall.] F. M. O'D.

TEMPLE, Earl. [See Granville, Richard Temple, 1711–1779.]

TEMPLE, HENRY, first Viscount Palmerston (1673?–1757), born about 1673, was the eldest surviving son of Sir John Temple, speaker of the Irish House of Commons [see under Temple, Sir John]. On 21 Sept. 1680, when about seven years old, he was appointed, with Luke King, chief remembrancer of the court of exchequer in Ireland, for their joint lives, and on King's death the grant was renewed to Temple and his son Henry for life (6 June 1716). It was then worth nearly 2,000*l.* per annum (Swift, *Works*, 1883 ed. vi. 416). Temple was created, on 12 March 1722–3, a peer of Ireland as Baron Temple of Mount Temple, co. Sligo, and Viscount Palmerston of Palmerston, co. Dublin. He sat in the English House of Commons for East Grinstead, Sussex, 1727–34, Bossiney, Cornwall, 1734–1741, and Weobly, Herefordshire, 1741–47, and was a supporter of Sir Robert Walpole's administration. In the interest of Walpole he offered Dr. William Webster in 1734 a crown pension of 300*l.* per annum if he would turn the 'Weekly Miscellany' into a ministerial paper (Nichols, *Lit. Anecdotes*, v. 162). Sir Charles Hanbury Williams wrote several skits upon 'Little Broadbottom Palmerston' (*Works*, i. 189, ii. 265, iii. 36). He was cured at Bath in 1736 of a severe illness (William Oliver, *Practical Essay on Warm Bathing*, 2nd edit. pp. 60–2). Palmerston added the garden front to the house at East Sheen (Lysons, *Environs*, i. 371), and greatly improved the mansion of Broadlands, near Romsey, Hampshire (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 14th Rep. App. ix. 251). The volume of 'Poems on several Occasions' (1736) by Stephen Duck [q. v.], the 'thresher,' patronised by Queen Caroline, includes 'A Journey to Marlborough, Bath,' inscribed to Viscount Palmerston. Part of the poem describes a feast given by the peer annually on 30 June to the threshers of the village of Charlton, between Pewsey and Amesbury, Wiltshire, in honour of Duck, a native of that place. The dinner is still given every year, and its cost is partly provided from the rent of a piece of land given by Lord Palmerston.

Palmerston was a correspondent of the Duchess of Marlborough, and some angry letters passed between him and Swift in January 1725–6 (*Works*, 1883 edit. xvii. 23–29). He helped Bishop Berkeley in his scheme concerning the island of St. Christopher (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. App. p. 242), and he presented to Eton College in 1750 four large volumes on heraldry, which had been painted for Henry VIII by John Tirol (*ib.* 9th Rep. App. i. 357). He died at Chelsea on 10 June 1757, aged 84.

He married, first, Anne, only daughter of Abraham Houblon, governor of the Bank of England. She died on 8 Dec. 1735, having had issue, with other children, a son Henry, who married, on 18 June 1735, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Colonel Lee, whose widow, Lady Elizabeth, had become in May 1731 the wife of Edward Young the poet. Henry Temple's wife died of consumption at Montpellier, on her way to Nice, in October 1736. He was usually considered the Philander, and his wife was certainly the Narcissa, of Young's 'Night Thoughts' (Night iii.) As a protestant she was denied Christian burial at Montpellier, and was finally buried in the old protestant burial-ground of the Hôtel-Dieu at Lyons, 729 livres having been paid for permission to inter her remains there (Murray, *Handbook to France*, 1892, ii. 27). The widower married, on 12 Sept. 1738, Jane, youngest daughter of Sir John Barnard [q.v.], lord mayor of London, and left at his decease, on 18 Aug. 1740, Henry Temple, second viscount Palmerston [q. v.] The first Lord Palmerston married as his second wife, 11 May 1738, Isabella, daughter of Sir Francis Gerard, bart., and relict of Sir John Fryer, bart. She died on 10 Aug. 1762.

[Burke's Extinct Peerage; Lodge's Irish Peerage, ed. Archdall, v. 240–4; Chester's Westminster Abbey Registers, pp. 7, 382; Johnson's Poets, ed. Cunningham, iii. 330–2.] W. P. C.

TEMPLE, HENRY, second Viscount Palmerston (1739–1802), son of Henry Temple (*d.* 1740) by his second wife, and grandson of Henry, first viscount [q. v.], was born on 4 Dec. 1739. At a by-election on 28 May 1762 he was returned to parliament in the interest of the family of Buller for the Cornish borough of East Looe, and sat for it until 1768. He subsequently represented the constituencies of Southampton (1768–74), Hastings (1774–80 and 1780–84), Boroughbridge in Yorkshire (1784–90), Newport, Isle of Wight (1790–96), and Winchester (1796 to death). He seconded the address in December 1765. In the same month he was appointed to a seat at the board of trade. From September 1766 to December 1777 he was a lord of the admiralty, and from the latter date to the accession of the Rockingham ministry in March 1782 he was a lord of the

treasury. He was a member of the committee nominated by Lord North in November 1772 to inquire into the affairs of the East India Company, but he did not attain to distinction in political life.

Throughout his life Palmerston was fond of travel, of social life, and of the company of distinguished men. He was walking with Wilkes in the streets of Paris in 1763 when the patriot was challenged by a Scotsman serving in the French army. Late in the same year he passed through Lausanne, when Gibbon praised his scheme of travel and prophesied that he would derive great improvement from it. He was elected a member of the Catch Club in 1771, and Gibbon dined with him on 20 May 1776 at 'a great dinner of Catches.' He was created a D.C.L. of Oxford on 7 July 1773. At his first nomination on 1 July 1783 for 'The Club' he was, against Johnson's opinion, rejected; but on 10 Feb. 1784 he was duly elected (Boswell, ed. Napier, iv. 163). A letter from him in 1777 is in Garrick's 'Correspondence' (ii. 270–1); Sir Joshua Reynolds often dined at his house, and Palmerston was one of the pall-bearers at the funerals of Garrick and Reynolds. Under the will of Sir Joshua he had the second choice of any picture painted by him, and he selected the 'Infant Academy.'

William Pars [q. v.] accompanied Palmerston to the continent in 1767, and made many drawings of scenes which they visited. When at Spa they met Frances, only daughter of Sir Francis Poole, bart., of Poole Hall, Chester. She was ten years older than Lord Palmerston, but 'agreeable, sensible, and so clever,' that, although he desired a fortune and she was poor, he married her on 6 Oct. 1767 (Mrs. Osborn, *Letters*, p. 174; *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. vii. 340). She died at the Admiralty, Whitehall, London, on 1 June 1769, having had a daughter born on 17 May, and was buried in a vault under the abbey church of Romsey, Hampshire. A mural tablet to her memory, with an inscription in prose by her husband, was placed under its west window. His lines on her death, beginning with the words

Whoe'er, like me, with trembling anguish brings
His heart's whole treasure to fair Bristol's springs,

have been much admired, and are often attributed to Mason.

Palmerston married, as his second wife, at Bath, on 5 Jan. 1783, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Thomas Mee, and sister of Benjamin Mee, director of the Bank of England; like her husband, she revelled in society. The house at Sheen, their favourite resort, is described as 'a prodigious, great, magnificent old-fashioned house, with pleasure-grounds of 70 acres, pieces of water, artificial mounts, and so forth;' and their assemblies at the town house in Hanover Square were famous (Dr. Burney, *Memoirs*, iii. 271–2). No schoolboy was 'so fond of a breaking-up as Lord Palmerston is of a junket and pleasuring.' Their life is made a 'toil of pleasure.'

Early in April 1802 Palmerston was very ill, but 'in good spirits, cracking his jokes and reading from morning to night.' He died of an ossified throat at his house in Hanover Square, London, on 16 April 1802. His widow died at Broadlands (the family seat near Romsey, Hampshire, which Palmerston had greatly enlarged and adorned) on 20 Jan. 1805. Both of them were buried in the vault under Romsey church, and against the west wall of the nave a monument, by Flaxman, was erected to their memory. Of their large family, the eldest was the statesman, Henry John Temple, third viscount Palmerston [q. v.]

Palmerston's 'Diary in France during July and August 1791' was published at Cambridge in 1885 as an appendix to 'The Despatches of Earl Gower, English Ambassador at Paris' (ed. O. Browning).

Verses by Lord Palmerston are in Lady Miller's 'Poetical Amusements at a Villa near Bath' (i. 12, 52–7, 60–3), the 'New Foundling Hospital for Wit' (i. 51–9), and Walpole's 'Royal and Noble Authors' (ed. Park, v. 327–8). Those in the first of these collections are described by Walpole as 'very pretty' (*Letters*, vi. 171), but they were ridiculed by Tickell in his satire, 'The Wreath of Fashion.' His mezzotint portraits were sold by Christie & Manson in May 1890; his pictures in April 1891.

[Lodge's Irish Peerage, ed. Archdall, v. 244; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Gent. Mag. 1802 i. 381, 1805 p. 95; Spence's Romsey Church, pp. 40–2; Brayley and Britton's Beauties of England and Wales, vi. 223; Pratt's Harvest Home, i. 78; Courtney's Parl. Rep. of Cornwall, p. 124; Grenville Papers, i. 443–6; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. i. 382, v. 620, 3rd ser. i. 388; Walpole's Journals, 1771–1783, i. 168, ii. 174; Croker Papers, i. 17; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, vii. 4; Wooll's Warton, p. 84; Walpole's Letters, vi. 178, 217, 269–70, vii. 54; Alger's Englishmen in the French Revolution, pp. 105–7; Chatham Corresp. ii. 350; Lord Minto's Life, passim; Gibbon's Letters, i. 50, 283; Leslie and Taylor's Sir Joshua Reynolds, i. 380, 386, ii. 53, 414, 632, 636.] W. P. C.

TEMPLE, HENRY JOHN, third Viscount Palmerston in the peerage of Ireland (1784–1865), statesman, was the elder

son of Henry Temple, second viscount [q. v.], by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Thomas Mee of Bath. He was born at his father's English estate, Broadlands, Hampshire, on 20 Oct. 1784. Much of his childhood was spent abroad, chiefly in Italy, and at home his education was begun by an Italian refugee named Ravizzotti; but in 1795 he entered Harrow, where he rose to be a monitor, and thrice 'declaimed' in Latin and English at speeches in 1800. Althorp and Aberdeen were among his schoolfellows. In 1800 he was sent to Edinburgh to board with Dugald Stewart [q. v.] and attend his lectures. Here, says Lord Palmerston (in a fragment of autobiography written in 1830), 'I laid the foundation for whatever useful knowledge and habits of mind I possess.' Stewart gave him a very high character in every respect; and to moral qualities the boy added the advantage of a strikingly handsome face and figure, which afterwards procured him the nickname of 'Cupid' among his intimates. From Edinburgh he proceeded to Cambridge, where he was admitted to St. John's College on 4 April 1803 (*Register of the College*). Dr. Outram, afterwards a canon of Lichfield, was his private tutor, and commended his pupil's 'regularity of conduct.' At the college examinations Henry Temple was always in the first class, and he seems to have regarded the Cambridge studies as somewhat elementary after his Edinburgh training. He joined the Johnian corps of volunteers, and thus early showed his interest, never abated, in the national defences. He did not matriculate in the university till 27 Jan. 1806, and on the same day he proceeded master of arts without examination, *jure natalium*, as was then the privilege of noblemen (*Reg. Univ. Cambr.*) By this time he had succeeded to the Irish peerage on his father's death on 16 April 1802.

In 1806, while still only an 'inceptor,' he stood in the tory interest for the seat of burgess for the university, vacant by the death of Pitt, and, though Lord Henry Petty won the contest, Palmerston was only seventeen votes below Althorp, the second candidate. In the same year, at the general election, he was returned for Horsham at a cost of 1,500*l.*; but there was a double return, and he was unseated on petition 20 Jan. 1807. After again contesting Cambridge University in May 1807, and failing by only four votes, he soon afterwards found a seat at Newtown, Isle of Wight, a pocket borough of Sir Leonard Holmes, who exacted the curious stipulation that the candidate, even at elections, should 'never set foot in the place.' By the influence of his guardian, Lord Malmesbury, he had already (3 April 1807) been appointed a lord of the admiralty in the Portland administration, and his first speech (3 Feb. 1808) related to a naval measure. He rose to defend the government against an attack directed upon them for not laying before the house full papers on the recent expedition to Denmark. The speech was a vindication of the necessity of secrecy in diplomatic correspondence. Although a rare and only on great occasions an eloquent speaker, he was a close observer of current political movements, and a journal which he kept from 1806 to 1808 shows that he early devoted particular attention to foreign affairs. In October 1809 the new prime minister, Spencer Perceval, offered Palmerston conditionally the choice of the post of chancellor of the exchequer, of a junior lordship of the treasury with an understood succession to the exchequer, or of secretary at war with a seat in the cabinet. The young man consulted Lord Malmesbury and other friends, but he had already made up his mind. He clearly realised the dangers of premature promotion, and accordingly declined the higher office, accepting the post of secretary at war, but without a seat in the cabinet. He was sworn of the privy council on 1 Nov. 1809.

Palmerston entered upon his duties at the war office on 27 Oct. 1809, and held his post for nearly twenty years (till 1828) under the five administrations respectively of Perceval, Lord Liverpool, Canning, Lord Goderich, and (for a few months) the Duke of Wellington. Apparently he was content with his work, for he successively declined Lord Liverpool's offers of the post of chief secretary for Ireland, governor-general of India, and the post office with an English peerage. Like not a few English statesmen of high family and social tastes, he had at that time little ambition, and performed his official labours more as a duty to his country than as a step to power. He was, in fact, a man of fashion, a sportsman, a bit of a dandy, a light of Almack's, and all that this implied; also something of a wit, writing parodies for the 'New Whig Guide.' His steady attachment to his post is the more remarkable, since the duties of the secretary at war were mainly concerned with dreary financial calculations, while the secretary for war controlled the military policy. Palmerston held that it was his business to stand between the spending authorities—i.e. the secretary for war and the commander-in-chief—and the public, and to control and economise military expenditure in the best

interests of the country without jeopardising the utmost efficiency of its troops and defences. In the same way he maintained the 'right of *entrée* to the closet,' or personal access to the sovereign, which his predecessor had surrendered in favour of the commander-in-chief. Besides asserting the rights of his office, Palmerston had a laborious task in removing the many abuses which had crept into the administration of his department. In the House of Commons he spoke only on matters concerning his office, and maintained absolute silence upon Liverpool's repressive measures. Some of his official reforms excited the animosity of interested persons, and a mad lieutenant, Davis, attempted to assassinate him on the steps of the war office on 8 April 1818. Fortunately the ball inflicted only a slight wound in the hip, and Palmerston, with characteristic magnanimity, paid counsel to conduct the prisoner's defence.

During nearly the whole of his tenure of the war office he sat as a burgess for Cambridge University, for which he was first returned in March 1811, and was re-elected in 1812, 1818, 1820, and 1826, the last time after a keen contest with Goulburn. He was once more returned for Cambridge in December 1830, but was rejected in the following year on account of his resolute support of parliamentary reform. He complained that members of his own government used their influence against him, and recorded that this was the beginning of his breach with the tories. His next seat was Bletchingley, Surrey (18 July 1831), and when this disappeared in the Reform Act he was returned for South Hampshire (15 Dec. 1832). Rejected by the South Hampshire electors in 1834, he remained without a seat till 1 June 1835, when he found a quiet and steadfast constituency in Tiverton, of which he continued to be member up to his death, thirty years later.

With the accession of Canning to power in 1827, Palmerston received promises of promotion. Although as foreign secretary Canning had found his colleague remarkably silent, and complained that he could not drag 'that three-decker Palmerston into action' except when his own war department was the subject of discussion, the new prime minister did not hesitate to place him in the cabinet, and even to offer him the office of chancellor of the exchequer, as Perceval had done nearly twenty years before. The king, however, disliked Palmerston, and Canning had to revoke his promise. Palmerston took the change of plan with his usual good temper; but when, some time afterwards, Canning offered him (at the king's suggestion, he explained) the governorship of Jamaica, Palmerston 'laughed so heartily,' in his face that Canning 'looked quite put out, and I was obliged to grow serious again' (autobiographical fragment in Ashley's *Life of Palmerston*, ed. 1879, i. 105–8). Palmerston's jolly 'Ha, ha!' was a thing to be remembered. Presently Canning offered him the governor-generalship of India, as Lord Liverpool had done before, but it was declined on the score of climate and health. After the prime minister's sudden death (8 Aug. 1827) and the brief administration of 'Goody Goderich,' which expired six months later [see Robinson, Frederick John], Canning's supporters, including Palmerston, resolved 'as a party' to continue in the Duke of Wellington's government. The differences, however, between the 'friends of Mr. Canning' and the older school of tories—the 'pig-tails,' as Palmerston called them—were too deep-rooted to permit an enduring alliance, and in four months (May 1828), on the pretext of the East Retford bill, the Canningites left the government, as they had entered it, 'as a party.'

Canning's influence moulded Palmerston's political convictions, especially on foreign policy. Canning's principles governed Palmerston's conduct of continental relations throughout his life. The inheritance of a portion of Canning's mantle explains the isolation and independence of Palmerston's position during nearly the whole of his career. He never belonged strictly to any party or faction. Tories thought him too whiggish, and whigs suspected him of toryism, and he certainly combined some of the principles of both parties. The rupture between the Canningites and the tories threw the former into the arms of the whigs, and after 1828 Palmerston always acted with them, sometimes in combination with the Peelites or liberal-conservatives. But though he acted with whigs, and liked them and agreed with them much more than with the tories (as he wrote to his brother, Sir William Temple, 18 Jan. 1828), he never was a true whig, much less a true liberal. He pledged himself to no party, but judged every question on its merits.

During the two years of opposition in the House of Commons, Palmerston's attention was closely fixed upon the continental complications, especially in Portugal and Greece. On 1 June 1829 he made his first great speech on foreign affairs, his first public declaration of foreign policy, and his first decided oratorical success. He denounced the government's countenance of Dom Miguel, lamented that England had not shared with France

the honour of expelling the Egyptians from the Morea, and ridiculed the absurdity of creating 'a Greece which should contain neither Athens, nor Thebes, nor Marathon, nor Salamis, nor Platæa, nor Thermopylæ, nor Missolonghi.' In home affairs he interfered but little. Since 1812 he had consistently advocated and voted for catholic emancipation; he had voted against the dissenters' disabilities bill in 1828 because no provision had been made on behalf of the Roman catholics; and in the great debate of 1829 he spoke (18 March) with much spirit on behalf of emancipation, which he predicted, in his sanguine way, would 'give peace to Ireland.' His influence and reputation had by this time grown so considerable that the Duke of Wellington twice sought his co-operation in 1830 as a member of his cabinet; but, apart from other differences, Palmerston's advocacy of parliamentary reform made any such alliance impossible.

When Lord Grey formed his administration in 1830 Palmerston became (22 Nov.) secretary of state for foreign affairs, and he held the office for the next eleven years continuously, except for the four months (December 1834 to April 1835) during which Sir Robert Peel was premier. His first negotiation was one of the most difficult and perhaps the most successful of all. The Belgians, smarting under the tyranny of the Dutch and inspirited by the Paris revolution of July, had risen on 28 Aug. 1830, and severed the factitious union of the Netherlands which the Vienna congress had set up as a barrier against French expansion. The immediate danger was that Belgium, if defeated by Holland, would appeal to the known sympathy of France, and French assistance might develop into French annexation, or at least involve the destruction of the barrier fortresses. The Belgians were fully aware of England's anxiety on this point, and played their cards with skill. Lord Aberdeen, who was at the foreign office when the revolution took place, wisely summoned a conference of the representatives of the five powers, when it became evident that the autocratic states, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, were all for maintaining the provisions of the treaty of 1815, and Russia even advocated a forcible restoration of the union. They agreed, however, in arranging an armistice between the belligerents pending negotiations. Palmerston, coming into office in November, saw that the Belgians could not go longer in double harness, and, supported by France, he succeeded within a month in inducing the conference to consent (20 Dec.) to the independence of Belgium as a neutral state guaranteed by the powers, who all pledged themselves to seek no increase of territory in connection with the new arrangement. If it was difficult to get the autocratic powers to agree to the separation, it was even harder to persuade France to sign the self-denying clause, and the attainment of both objects is a striking testimony to Palmerston's diplomatic skill. The articles of peace were signed by the five powers on 27 Jan. 1831. The Dutch accepted but the Belgians refused them, and, in accordance with their policy of playing off France against England, they proceeded to elect as their king Louis-Philippe's son, the Duc de Nemours. Palmerston immediately informed the French government that the acceptance of the Belgian crown by a French prince meant war with England, and he prevailed upon the conference still sitting in London to agree to reject any candidate who belonged to the reigning families of the five powers. France alone stood out, and some irritation was displayed at Paris, insomuch that Palmerston had to instruct our ambassador (15 Feb. 1831) to inform Sebastiani that 'our desire for peace will never lead us to submit to affront either in language or in act.' So early had the 'Palmerstonian style' been adopted. Louis-Philippe had the sense to decline the offer for his son, and, after further opposition, the Belgians elected Prince Leopold as their king, and accepted the London articles (slightly modified in their favour) on Palmerston's ultimatum of 29 May. It was now the turn of the Dutch to refuse; they renewed the war and defeated the Belgian army. France went to the rescue, and the dangers of French occupation again confronted the cabinet. It demanded the finest combination of tact and firmness on the part of Palmerston to secure on 15 Sept. 1832 the definite promise of the unconditional withdrawal of the French army. On 15 Nov. a final act of separation was signed by the conference, and, after some demur, accepted by Belgium. Holland still held out, and Antwerp was bombarded by the French, while an English squadron blocked the Scheldt. The city surrendered on 23 Dec. 1832; the French army withdrew according to engagement; five of the frontier fortresses were dismantled without consultation with France; and Belgium was thenceforward free. The independence of Belgium has been cited as the most enduring monument of Palmerston's diplomacy. It was the first stone dislodged from the portentous fabric erected by the congress of Vienna, and the change has stood the test of time. Belgium

was the only continental state, save Russia, that passed through the storm of 1848 unmoved.

Palmerston had always taken a sympathetic interest in the struggle of the Greeks for independence, and had opposed in the Wellington cabinet of 1828, and afterwards in parliament, the limitation of the new state of Greece to the Morea. He alone in the cabinet had advocated as early as 1827, in Goderich's time, the despatch of a British force to drive out Ibrahim Pasha, and had consistently maintained that the only frontier for Greece against Turkey was the line from Volo to Arta which had been recommended by Sir Stratford Canning and the other commissioners at Poros, but overruled by Lord Aberdeen. When Palmerston came into office he sent Sir Stratford on a special embassy to Constantinople, and this frontier was at last conceded by Turkey on 22 July 1832 (Lane-Poole, *Life of Stratford Canning*, i. 498).

The troubles in Portugal and Spain engaged the foreign secretary's vigilant attention. He had condemned the perjury of the usurper Miguel while in opposition, and when in office he sent him 'a peremptory demand for immediate and full redress' in respect to the British officers imprisoned at Lisbon, which was at once complied with. On the arrival of Dom Pedro, however, in July 1832, to assert his own and his daughter's interests, Miguel began a series of cruel persecutions and arbitrary terrorism, which filled the gaols and produced general anarchy. English and French officers were actually maltreated in the streets. Both countries sent ships of war to protect their subjects, and Dom Pedro was supported by a large number of English volunteers. Palmerston hoped to work upon the moderate ministry in Spain, which had just replaced the 'apostolicals,' and induce them to cooperate in getting rid of Dom Miguel, whose court was a rallying point for their opponents, and in sending Dom Pedro back to Brazil. He founded this hope partly on the analogy between Spain and Portugal in the disputed succession, a daughter and a rival uncle being the problem in each case. Accordingly he sent Sir Stratford Canning on a special mission to Madrid, near the close of 1832, to propose 'the establishment of Donna Maria on the throne as queen [of Portugal], and the relinquishment by Dom Pedro of his claim to the regency during the minority of his daughter' (*Life of Stratford Canning*, ii. 25). Though Queen Christina of Spain was favourable, Canning found the king, Ferdinand VII, and his minister, Zea Bermudez, obdurate, and returned to England without accomplishing his purpose. Before this Palmerston's Portuguese policy had been censured in the House of Lords, but the commons had approved the support of Donna Maria and constitutionalism, and recognised that our friendly and almost protective relations with Portugal justified our interference. The death of Ferdinand, on 29 Sept. 1833, created in Spain, as was foreseen, a situation closely parallel to that in Portugal. Ferdinand, with the consent of the cortes, had repealed the pragmatic sanction of 1713 in favour of his daughter Isabella, who thus became queen; while her uncle, Don Carlos, like Miguel in Portugal, denied the validity of her succession, and claimed the throne for himself. In this double crisis Palmerston played what he rightly called 'a great stroke.' By his sole exertions a quadruple alliance was constituted by a treaty signed on 22 April 1834 by England, France, Spain, and Portugal, in which all four powers pledged themselves to expel both Miguel and Carlos from the peninsula. He wrote in high glee (to his brother, 21 April 1834): 'I carried it through the cabinet by a *coup de main*.' Beyond its immediate purpose, he hoped it would 'serve as a powerful counterpoise to the holy alliance.' The mere rumour was enough for the usurpers: Miguel and Carlos fled from the peninsula. But France soon showed signs of defection. Palmerston seems to have wounded the sensibility of 'old Talley,' as he called him; and Talleyrand, on his return to Paris in 1835, is said to have avenged this by setting Louis-Philippe against him. The late cordiality vanished, and Spain was again plunged in anarchy. The presence of a British squadron on the coast and the landing of an auxiliary legion under De Lacy Evans did little good, and aroused very hostile criticism in England. Sir H. Hardinge moved an address to the king censuring the employment of British troops in Spain without a declaration of war; but after three nights' debate Palmerston got up, and in a fine speech lasting three hours turned the tables on his opponents, and carried the house completely with him. The government had a majority of thirty-six, and the minister was cheered 'riotously.' His Spanish policy had achieved something. 'The Carlist cause failed,' as he said; 'the cause of the constitution prevailed,' and he had also defeated the schemes of Dom Miguel in Portugal.

If France showed little cordiality towards the end of the Spanish negotiations, she was much more seriously hostile to Palmerston's eastern policy, and that policy has been more

severely criticised than perhaps any other part of his management of foreign affairs. His constant support of Turkey has been censured as an upholding of barbarism against civilisation. It must, however, be remembered that Palmerston's tenure of the foreign office from 1830 to 1841 coincided with the extraordinary revival and reforming efforts of that energetic and courageous sultan Mahmûd II, when many statesmen entertained sanguine hopes of the regeneration of Turkey. Palmerston himself did not believe that the Ottoman empire was decaying; on the contrary, he held that ten years of peace might convert it into 'a respectable power' (letters to H. Bulwer, 22 Sept. 1838, 1 Sept. 1839). Besides this hope, he was firmly convinced of the paramount importance of maintaining a barrier between Russia and the Mediterranean. Russia, however, was not the only danger. The 'eastern question' of that time presented a new feature in the formidable antagonism of a great vassal, Mohammed Ali, the pasha of Egypt. The first phase of his attack upon the sultan, culminating in the victory of Koniya (December 1832), was carried out without any interference by Palmerston. He foresaw indeed that unless the powers intervened, Russia would undertake the defence of Turkey by herself; but he failed to convince Lord Grey's cabinet of the importance of succouring the Porte. Turkey, deserted by England and by France (who, imbued with the old Napoleonic idea, encouraged the pasha), was forced to appeal to Russia, who willingly sent fifteen thousand troops to Asiatic Turkey, compelled Ibrahim to retire, and saved Constantinople. In return the tsar exacted from the sultan the treaty of Unkiar Skelesi on 8 July 1833, by which Russia acquired the right to interfere in defence of Turkey, and the Black Sea was converted into a Russian lake. Palmerston in vain protested both at Constantinople and at St. Petersburg, and even sent the Mediterranean squadron to cruise off the Dardanelles. Henceforward his eyes were open to the aggrandising policy of Russia and her hostile influence not only in Europe but in Persia and Afghanistan, which brought about Burnes's mission and the beginning of the Afghan troubles. In spite of his suspicion of Russia, however, on his return to office in 1835 under Melbourne, after Peel's brief administration, Palmerston found it necessary in 1840 to enter into an alliance with the very power he suspected, in the very quarter to which his suspicions chiefly pointed.

The cause lay in the increasing alienation of France. The policy of Louis-Philippe and Thiers was to give Mohammed Ali a free hand, in the hope (as Rémusat admitted) that Egypt might become a respectable second-class power in the Mediterranean, bound in gratitude to support France in the contest with England that was anticipated by many observers. Palmerston had tried to induce France to join him in an engagement to defend Turkey by sea if attacked; but he had failed to bring the king or Thiers to his view, and their and Soult's response to his overtures bred in him a profound distrust of Louis-Philippe and his advisers. When, therefore, the Egyptians again overran Syria, delivered a crushing blow to the Turks at the battle of Nezib on 25 June 1839, and by the treachery of the Turkish admiral obtained possession of the Ottoman fleet, Palmerston abandoned all thoughts of joint action with France, and opened negotiations with Russia. Inaction meant dividing the Ottoman empire into two parts, of which one would be the satellite of France, and the other the dependent of Russia, while in both the interests and influence of England would be sacrificed and her prestige humiliated (to Lord Melbourne, 5 July 1840). Russia received his proposals with eagerness. Nothing was more to the mind of Nicholas than to detach Great Britain from her former cordial understanding with Louis-Philippe, and friendly negotiations rapidly arranged the quadrilateral treaty of 15 July 1840, by which England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia agreed with the Porte to drive back the Egyptians and to pacify the Levant.

Palmerston did not carry his quadrilateral alliance without considerable opposition. In the cabinet Lords Holland and Clarendon, and later Lord John Russell, were strongly against him: so, as afterwards appeared, was Melbourne; so was the court; and so was Lord Granville, the ambassador at Paris. Palmerston, however, was resolute, and placed his resignation in Melbourne's hands as the alternative to accepting his policy (Greville, *Journal*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 308). Ultimately the measure was adopted by the majority of the cabinet. The fears which had been expressed that Mohammed Ali, with French encouragement, was too strong for us, and that France would declare war, proved groundless. Palmerston had throughout maintained that Mohammed Ali was not nearly so strong as he seemed, and that Louis-Philippe was 'not the man to run amuck, especially without any adequate motive' (to H. Bulwer, 21 July 1840). Everything he prophesied came true. Beyrout, Sidon, and St. Jean d'Acre were successively taken by the British fleet under Charles Napier between

September and November 1840; Ibrahim was forced to retreat to Egypt, and Mohammed Ali was obliged to accept (11 Jan. 1841) the hereditary pashaship of Egypt, without an inch of Syria, and to restore the Turkish fleet to its rightful owner. 'Palmerston is triumphant,' wrote Greville reluctantly; 'everything has turned out well for him. He is justified by the success of his operations, and by the revelations of Thiers and Rémusat' (*l.c.* i. 354). French diplomacy failed to upset these arrangements; and, when the Toulon fleet was strengthened in an ominous manner, Palmerston retorted by equipping more ships, and instructed (22 Sept. 1840) Bulwer, the chargé d'affaires at Paris, to tell Thiers, 'in the most friendly and inoffensive manner possible, that if France throws down the gauntlet we shall not refuse to pick it up.' Mohammed Ali, he added, would 'just be chucked into the Nile.' The instruction was only too 'Palmerstonian'—neglect of the forms of courtesy, of the *suaviter in modo*, was his great diplomatic fault—but it had its effect. The risk of a diplomatic rupture with France vanished, and the success of the naval campaign in the Levant convinced Louis-Philippe, and led to the fall of Thiers and the succession of 'Guizot the cautious.' In the settlement of the Egyptian question Palmerston refused to allow France to have any voice; she would not join when she was wanted, and she should not meddle when she was not wanted (to Granville, 30 Nov. 1840). There was an injudicious flavour of revenge about this exclusion, and Palmerston's energetic language undoubtedly irritated Louis-Philippe, and stung him to the point of paying England off by the treachery of the Spanish marriages; but it is admitted even by Greville that Palmerston bore himself with great modesty after his triumph over France, and let no sign of exultation escape him (*loc. cit.* i. 370). The parties to the quadruple alliance concluded a convention on 13 July 1841 by which Mohammed Ali was recognised as hereditary pasha of Egypt under the definite suzerainty of the sultan, the Bosporus and Dardanelles were closed to ships of war of every nation, and Turkey was placed formally under the protection of the guaranteeing powers. The treaty of Unkiar Skelesi was wiped out.

With the first so-called 'opium war' with China the home government had scarcely anything to do. Their distance and ignorance of Chinese policy threw the matter into the hands of the local authority. Palmerston, like the chief superintendent, of course disavowed any protection to opium smuggling, but when Commissioner Lin declared war by banishing every foreigner from Chinese soil, there was nothing for it but to carry the contest to a satisfactory conclusion. Graham's motion of censure in April 1840 was easily defeated, and the annexation of Hong-Kong and the opening of five ports to foreign trade were important commercial acquisitions. Meanwhile to Palmerston's efforts was due the slave trade convention of the European powers of 1841. There was no object for which Palmerston worked harder throughout his career than the suppression of the slave trade. He frequently spoke on the subject in the House of Commons, where the abolition of slavery was voted in 1833 at a cost of twenty millions; 'a splendid instance,' he said, 'of generosity and justice, unexampled in the history of the world.'

By his conduct of foreign affairs from 1830 to 1841 (continuously, except for the brief interval in 1834–5 during which Peel held office) Palmerston, 'without any following in parliament, and without much influence in the country, raised the prestige of England throughout Europe to a height which it had not occupied since Waterloo. He had created Belgium, saved Portugal and Spain from absolutism, rescued Turkey from Russia, and the highway to India from France' (SANDERS, *Life*, p. 79). When he came into office he found eighteen treaties in force; when he left he had added fourteen more, some of the first magnitude. A strong foreign policy had proved, moreover, to be a policy of peace. Apart from the concerns of his department, Palmerston, as was his custom, took little part in the work or talk of the House of Commons. His reputation was far greater abroad than at home. The most important personal event of these years was his marriage, on 11 Dec. 1839, to Lord Melbourne's sister, the widow of Earl Cowper. This lady, by her charm, intellect, tact, and experience, lent a powerful support to her husband, and the informal diplomatic work accomplished at her *salon* prepared or supplemented the interviews and transactions of the foreign office.

In opposition from 1841 to 1846, during Peel's administration, Palmerston took a larger share in the debates in the House of Commons. His periodical reviews of foreign policy were looked forward to with apprehension by the tory government; for while he said that ministers were simply 'living upon our leavings,' and 'carousing upon the provisions they found in the larder,' he saw nothing but danger in Lord Aberdeen's 'antiquated imbecility' and timid use of these 'leavings;' he said the government 'purchased

temporary security by lasting sacrifices,' and he denounced the habit of making concessions (as in the Ashburton treaty with America) as fatal to a nation's interests, tranquillity, and honour. It was rumoured that he supported these opinions by articles in the 'Morning Chronicle;' and, though he denied this when in office, Aberdeen and Greville certainly attributed many of the most vehement 'leaders' to him when he was 'out' (GREVILLE, *Journal*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 327, vol. ii. pp. 105, 109, &c.) In home affairs he was a free-trader, as he understood it, though he advocated a fixed duty on corn; he supported his intimate friend Lord Ashley (afterwards Shaftesbury) in his measures for the regulation of women's and children's labour and the limiting of hours of work in factories, and voted in 1845 for the Maynooth bill.

On 25 June 1846 Peel was defeated on the Irish coercion bill and placed his resignation in the hands of the queen. The new prime minister, Lord John Russell, naturally invited Palmerston to resume the seals of the foreign office, though the appointment was not made without apprehensions of his stalwart policy. For the third time he took up the threads of diplomacy in Downing Street on 3 July 1846. The affairs of Switzerland were then in a serious crisis: the federal diet on 20 July declared the dissentient Sonderbund of the seven Roman catholic cantons to be illegal, and in September decreed the expulsion of the jesuits from the country; civil war ensued. France suggested armed intervention and a revision of the federal constitution by the powers. Palmerston refused to agree to any use of force or to any tinkering of the constitution by outside powers; he was willing to join in mediation on certain conditions, but he wished the Swiss themselves, after the dissolution of the Sonderbund, to modify their constitution in the mode prescribed in their federal pact, as guaranteed by the powers. His chief object in debating each point in detail was to gain time for the diet, and prevent France or Austria finding a pretext for the invasion of Switzerland. In this he succeeded, and, in spite of the sympathy of France and Austria with the seven defeated cantons, the policy advocated by England was carried out, the Sonderbund was abolished, the jesuits expelled, and the federal pact re-established. Palmerston's obstinate delay and prudent advice materially contributed to the preservation of Swiss independence.

Meanwhile Louis-Philippe, who was ambitious of a dynastic union between France and Spain, avenged himself for Palmerston's eastern policy of 1840. He had promised Queen Victoria, on her visit to him at the Château d'Eu in September 1843, to delay the marriage of his son, the Duc de Montpensier, with the younger infanta of Spain until her elder sister, the queen of Spain, was married and had issue. At the same time the pretensions to the young queen's hand alike of Prince Albert's brother Ernest, duke of Saxe-Coburg, and of the French king's eldest son were withdrawn, and it was agreed that a Spanish suitor of the Bourbon line should be chosen—either Francisco de Paula, duke of Cadiz, or his brother Enrique, duke of Seville. On 18 July 1846 Palmerston, having just returned to the foreign office, sent to the Spanish ministers an outspoken despatch condemning their misgovernment, and there fell into the error of mentioning the Duke of Coburg with the two Spanish princes as the suitors from whom the Spanish queen's husband was to be selected. The French ambassador in London protested, and Coburg's name was withdrawn. But Louis-Philippe and his minister Guizot, in defiance of the agreement of the Château d'Eu, made Palmerston's despatch the pretext for independent action. They arranged that the Duke of Cadiz, although Louis-Philippe knew him to be unfit for matrimony, should be at once united in marriage to the Spanish queen, and that that marriage and the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier with the younger infanta should be celebrated on the same day. Both marriages took place on 10 Oct. (*Annual Reg.* 1847, p. 396; D'HAUSSONVILLE, *Politique Extérieure de la France*, i. 156; ALISON, vii. 600 et seq.; SPENCER WALPOLE, v. 534; GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, *Chute de Louis-Philippe*). The result was that the Orleanist dynasty lost the support of England, its only friend in Europe, and thereby prepared its own fall.

From the autumn of 1846 to the spring of 1847 Palmerston was anxiously engaged in dealing with the Portuguese imbroglio. His sending the fleet in November to coerce the rebellious junta and to re-establish the queen on conditions involving her return from absolutism to her former constitutional system of government, though successfully effected with the concurrence of France and Spain and the final acceptance of Donna Maria, was much criticised; but the motions of censure in both houses of parliament collapsed ludicrously. Palmerston's defence was set forth in the well-considered memorandum of 25 March 1847.

The troubles in Spain and Portugal, Switzerland and Cracow (against whose

annexation by Austria he earnestly protested) were trifles compared with the general upheaval of the 'year of revolutions.' Palmerston was not taken by surprise; he had foreseen sweeping changes and reforms, though hardly so general a movement as actually took place. In an admirable circular addressed in January 1848 to the British representatives in Italy, he urged them to impress upon the Italian rulers the dangerous temper of the times, and the risk of persistent obstruction of reasonable reforms. In this spirit he had sent Lord Minto in 1847 on a special mission to the sovereigns of Italy to warn and prepare them for the popular judgment to come; but the mission came too late; the 'Young Italian' party was past control, and the princes were supine or incapable. Palmerston's personal desire was for a kingdom of Northern Italy, from the Alps to the Adriatic, under Charles Albert of Sardinia, combined with a confederation of Italian states; and he was convinced that to Austria her Italian provinces were really a source of weakness—'the heel of Achilles, and not the shield of Ajax.' He was out in his reckoning for Italian independence by some ten years, but even he could not foresee the remarkable recuperative power of Austria, whose system of government (an 'old woman,' a 'European China') he abhorred, though he fully recognised the importance of her empire as an element in the European equilibrium. Throughout the revolutionary turmoil his sympathies were frankly on the side of 'oppressed nationalities,' and his advice was always exerted on behalf of constitutional as against absolutist principles; but, to the surprise of his detractors, he maintained a policy of neutrality in diplomatic action, and left each state to mend its affairs in its own way. 'Every post,' he wrote, 'sends me a lamenting minister throwing himself and his country upon England for help, which I am obliged to tell him we cannot afford him.' The chief exception to this rule was his dictatorial lecture to the queen of Spain on 16 March 1848, which was indignantly returned, and led to Sir H. L. Bulwer's dismissal from Madrid; but even here the fault lay less with the principal than with the agent (who was not instructed to show the despatch, much less to publish it in the Spanish opposition papers), though Palmerston's loyalty to his officer forbade the admission. Another instance of indiscreet interference was the permission given to the ordnance of Woolwich to supply arms indirectly to the Sicilian insurgents. Only the unmitigated brutalities of 'Bomba' could palliate such a breach of neutrality; but Palmerston's disgust and indignation were so widely shared by Englishmen that when he was brought to book in the commons, his defence, in 'a slashing impudent speech' (Greville, *Journal*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 277), completely carried the house with him. His efforts in conjunction with France to mediate between Austria and Sardinia had little effect beyond procuring slightly better terms of peace for the latter; but the Marquis Massimo d'Azeglio's grateful letter of thanks (August 1849) showed how they were appreciated in Italy, and a result of this sympathy appeared later in the Sardinian contingent in the Crimean war.

The French revolution of February 1848 found no cold reception from Palmerston. 'Our principles of action,' he instructed Lord Normanby on 26 Feb., 'are to acknowledge whatever rule may be established with apparent prospect of permanency, but none other. We desire friendship and extended commercial intercourse with France, and peace between France and the rest of Europe.' He fully trusted Lamartine's sincerity and pacific intentions, and used his influence at foreign courts on his behalf. One result was seen in Lamartine's chilly reception of Smith O'Brien's Irish deputation; and the value of Palmerston's exertions in preventing friction between the powers and the French provisional government was warmly attested by the sagacious king of the Belgians, who stated (3 Jan. 1849) that this policy had assisted the French government in 'a system of moderation which it could but with great difficulty have maintained if it had not been acting in concert with England.'

The rigours adopted by Austria in suppressing the rebellions in Italy and Hungary excited England's indignant 'disgust,' as Palmerston bade Lord Ponsonby tell Prince Schwarzenberg 'openly and decidedly.' When Kossuth and other defeated leaders of the Hungarian revolution, with over three thousand Hungarian and Polish followers, took refuge in Turkey in August 1849, the ambassadors of Austria and Russia demanded their extradition. On the advice of Sir Stratford Canning, supported by the French ambassador, the sultan declined to give up the refugees. The Austrian and Russian representatives at the Porte continued to insist in violent and imperious terms, and on 4 Sept. Prince Michael Radzivil arrived at Constantinople charged with an ultimatum from the tsar, announcing that the escape of a single refugee would be taken as a declaration of war. The Turkish government, in great alarm, sought counsel with

the 'Great Elchi,' and Sir Stratford Canning [q. v.] took upon himself the responsibility of advising resolute resistance, and, in conjunction with his French colleague, allowed the Porte to understand that in the event of war Turkey would have the support of England and France (Lane-Poole, *Life of Stratford Canning*, ii. 191). Upon this the imperial ambassadors broke off diplomatic relations with the Porte. Palmerston at once obtained the consent of the cabinet to support Turkey in her generous action, and to make friendly representations at Vienna and Petersburg to induce the emperors 'not to press the Sultan to do that which a regard for his honour and the common dictates of humanity forbid him to do.' At the same time the English and French squadrons were instructed to move up to the Dardanelles with orders to go to the aid of the sultan if he should invite them (to S. Canning, 2 Oct. 1849). Palmerston was careful to explain to Baron Brunnow that this step was in no sense a threat, but merely a measure 'to prevent accidents,' and to 'comfort and support the sultan'—'like holding a bottle of salts to the nose of a lady who had been frightened.' He was fully conscious, however, of the gravity of the situation, and prepared to go all lengths in support of Turkey, 'let who will be against her' (to Ponsonby, 6 Oct. 1849). Firm language and the presence of the fleets brought the two emperors to reason, and in a fortnight Austria privately intimated that the extradition would not be insisted on.

Palmerston's chivalrous defence of the refugees brought him great renown in England, which his imprudent reception of a deputation of London radicals, overflowing with virulent abuse of the two emperors, did nothing to diminish. The 'judicious bottle-holder,' as he then styled himself, was the most popular man in the country (cf. cartoon in *Punch*, 6 Dec. 1851). The 'Pacifico affair,' which occurred shortly afterwards, tested his popularity. Two British subjects, Dr. George Finlay [q. v.] and David Pacifico [q. v.], had laid claims against the Greek government for injuries suffered by them at the hands of Greek subjects. The Greek government repudiated their right to compensation. Consequently Admiral Sir William Parker [q. v.] blockaded the Piræus in January 1850. The claims were clear, and force was used only after every diplomatic expedient had been exhausted. 'It is our long forbearance, and not our precipitation, that deserves remark,' said Palmerston. The French government offered to mediate, but on 21 April the French mediator at Athens, Baron Gros, threw up his mission as hopeless. The coercion of Greece by the English fleet was renewed (25 April), and the Greek government compelled to accept England's terms (26 April). The renewed blockade of the Piræus was held by France to be a breach of an arrangement made in London on 18 April between Palmerston and the French ambassador, Drouyn de Lhuys. It seems that the promptness of action taken at Athens by Admiral Parker and by Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Wyse [q. v.], the British minister at Athens, who was not informed of the negotiations in London, was not foreseen by the foreign secretary. It had, however, been understood all along that, if French mediation failed, coercion might be renewed without further reference to the home government (Greville, *Journal*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 334). The French government seized the opportunity to fix a quarrel upon England in order to make a decent figure before the warlike party in the assembly at Paris. With a great show of offended integrity, and expressly on the queen's birthday, they recalled Drouyn de Lhuys from London, and in the chambers openly taxed the English government with duplicity. Those who understood French politics were not deceived. 'Oh, it's all nonsense,' said the old Duke of Wellington; and Palmerston did not think it even worth while to retaliate by recalling Lord Normanby from Paris. He hastened, on the contrary, to conciliate French susceptibilities by consulting Guizot in the final settlement of some outstanding claims upon Greece, and the storm blew over. The House of Lords indeed censured him by a majority of thirty-seven, on Lord Stanley's motion on 17 June, supported by Aberdeen and Brougham; but in the commons Roebuck's vote of confidence was carried in favour of the government by forty-six. The debate, which lasted four nights, was made memorable by the brilliant speeches of Gladstone, Cockburn, and Peel, who spoke for the last time, for his fatal accident happened next day; but the chief honours fell to Palmerston. In his famous 'civis Romanus' oration he for more than four hours vindicated his whole foreign policy with a breadth of view, a tenacity of logical argument, a moderation of tone, and a height of eloquence which the house listened to with rapture and interrupted with volleys of cheers. It was the greatest speech he ever made; 'a most able and temperate speech, a speech which made us all proud of the man who delivered it,' said Sir Robert Peel, generous to the last. It 'was an extraordinary effort,' wrote Sir George C. Lewis (to Sir E. Head, *Letters*, p. 227). 'He defeated the whole conserva-

tive party, protectionists, and Peelites, supported by the extreme radicals, and backed by the "Times" and all the organised forces of foreign diplomacy.' Palmerston came through the lobby with a triumphant majority, and the conspiracy of foreign powers and English factions to overthrow him had only made him, as he said himself, 'for the present the most popular minister that for a very long course of time has held my office.' For the first time he became 'the man of the people,' 'the most popular man in the country,' said Lord Grey (GREVILLE, *l.c.* p. 347), and was clearly marked out as the future head of the government.

Palmerston's constant activity and disposition to tender advice or mediation in European disputes procured him the reputation of a universal intermeddler, and the blunt vigour of some of his despatches and diplomatic instructions conveyed a pugnacious impression which led to the nickname of 'firebrand;' while his jaunty, confident, off-hand air in the house gave a totally false impression of levity and indifference to serious issues. That he made numerous enemies abroad by his truculent style and stubborn tenacity of purpose is not to be denied; but the enmity of foreign statesmen is no proof of a mistaken English policy, and the result of his strong policy was peace. Just when he was at the height of his power and popularity as foreign minister an event happened which had not been unforeseen by those acquainted with the court. During the years he had held the seals of the foreign office under Lord Melbourne he had been allowed to do as he pleased in his own department. He exerted 'an absolute despotism at the F. O. . . . without the slightest control, and scarcely any interference on the part of his colleagues' (GREVILLE, *Journal*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 298). He created, in fact, an *imperium in imperio*, which, however well it worked under his able rule, was hardly likely to commend itself to a more vigilant prime minister, or to a court which conceived the regulation of foreign affairs to be its peculiar province. On several occasions Palmerston had taken upon himself to despatch instructions involving serious questions of policy without consulting the crown or his colleagues, whom he too often left in ignorance of important transactions. These acts of independence brought upon him the queen's memorandum of 12 Aug. 1850, in which he was required to 'distinctly state what he proposes in a given case, in order that the queen may know as distinctly to what she is giving her royal sanction;' and it was further commanded that a measure once sanctioned 'be not arbitrarily altered or modified by the minister' on pain of dismissal (ASHLEY, *Life*, ii. 219). Palmerston did not resign at once, because he understood that the memorandum was confidential between Lord John Russell and himself, and he did not wish to publish to the house and country what had the air of a personal dispute between a minister and his sovereign (*ib.* ii. 226–7). He protested to Prince Albert that it was not in him to intend the slightest disrespect to the queen, pleaded extreme pressure of urgent business, and promised to comply with her majesty's instructions. But sixteen years' management of the foreign relations of England may well have bred a self-confidence and decision which brooked with difficulty the control of less experienced persons, and it would not be easy (if it were necessary) to absolve Palmerston from the charge of independence in more than the minor affairs of his office. Many instances occurred both before and after the queen's 'memorandum,' and it is clear that from 1849 onwards the court was anxious to rid itself of the foreign minister, and that eventually Lord John Russell resolved to exert his authority on the first pretext. The one he chose was flimsy enough (GREVILLE, *Journal*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 430; MALMESBURY, *Memoirs*, i. 301). In unofficial conversation with Count Walewski, the French ambassador, Palmerston expressed his approval of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* of 2 Dec. 1851, and for this he was curtly dismissed from office by Lord John Russell on the 19th, and even insulted by the offer of the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland. The pretext was considerably weakened by the fact that Lord John himself and several members of his cabinet had expressed similar opinions of the *coup d'état* to the same person at nearly the same time; but the theory seems to have been that an expression of approval from the foreign secretary to the French representative, whether official or merely 'officious,' meant a great deal more than the opinions of other members of the government. 'There *was* a Palmerston,' said Disraeli, and the clubs believed that the 'Firebrand' was quenched for ever. Schwarzenberg rejoiced and gave a ball, and Prussian opinion was summed up in the doggerel lines:

> Hat der Teufel einen Sohn,
> So ist er sicher Palmerston.

In England, however, people and press lamented, and Lord John was considered to have behaved badly. Within three weeks the government were defeated on an amendment moved by Lord Palmerston to Russell's

militia bill, and resigned. They had long been tottering, and were glad once more to avail themselves of a pretext. The result of the division was a surprise to Palmerston, who had not intended to turn them out (to his brother, 24 Feb.; LEWIS, *Letters*, p. 251).

During the 305 days of the first Derby administration Palmerston thrice refused invitations to join the conservative government. He rendered cordial aid, however, to Lord Malmesbury, the new foreign secretary (MALMESBURY, *Mem.* i. 317), and on 23 Nov. 1852 he saved the government from defeat by an adroit amendment to Villiers's free-trade resolution; but the respite was short. On 3 Dec. they were beaten on Disraeli's budget, and resigned. In the coalition government under Aberdeen, Palmerston, pressed by Lords Lansdowne and Clarendon, took the home office, the post he had settled upon beforehand as his choice in any government (to his brother, 17 Nov. 1852). He did not feel equal to 'the immense labour of the foreign office;' and probably he did not care to run the chance of further repression, though he now stood 'in better odour at Windsor' (GREVILLE, *l. c.* pt. iii. vol. i. p. 14). But before he joined the cabinet of the statesman whose foreign policy he had persistently attacked, he took care to ascertain that his own principles would be maintained. He proved an admirable home secretary, vigilant, assiduous, observant of details, original in remedies. Stimulated by Lord Shaftesbury, he introduced or supported various improvements in factory acts, carried out prison reforms, established the ticket-of-leave system and reformatory schools, and put a stop to intramural burials. He shone as a receiver of deputations, and got rid of many a troublesome interrogator with a good-humoured jest. On the question of parliamentary reform he was not in accord with Russell, and resigned on 16 Dec. 1853 on the proposals for a reform bill; but returned to office after ten days on the understanding that the details of the bill were still open to discussion. Another subject on which the cabinet disagreed was the negotiation which preceded the Crimean war. Palmerston was all for vigorous action, which, he believed, would avert war. Aberdeen, however, was tied by his secret agreement with the Emperor Nicholas, signed in 1844 (MALMESBURY, *Memoirs*, i. 402), granting the very points at issue, and was constitutionally unequal to strong measures. Of Lord Clarendon, who early in the administration succeeded Russell at the foreign office, Palmerston had a high opinion, and supported him in the cabinet. Concession, he held, only led to more extortionate demands. 'The Russian government has been led on step by step by the apparent timidity of the government of England,' he told the cabinet, when pressing for the despatch of the fleets to the Bosporus in July 1853, as a reply to Russia's occupation of the principalities. He believed the tsar had resolved upon 'the complete submission of Turkey,' and was 'bent upon a stand-up fight.' 'If he is determined to break a lance with us,' he wrote to Sidney Herbert, 21 Sept., 'why, then, have at him, say I, and perhaps he may have enough of it before we have done with him.' It is curious, however, that the special act which provoked the declaration of war—the sending of the allied fleets to take possession of the Black Sea—was ordered by the cabinet during the interval of Palmerston's resignation. When war had been declared, and the troops were at Varna, Palmerston laid a memorandum before the cabinet (14 June 1854) in which he argued that the mere driving of the Russians out of the principalities was not a sufficient reprisal, and that 'it seems absolutely necessary that some heavy blow should be struck at the naval power and territorial dimensions of Russia.' His proposals were the capture of Sevastopol, the occupation of the Crimea, and the expulsion of the Russians from Georgia and Circassia. His plan was adopted by the cabinet, and afterwards warmly supported by Gladstone (ASHLEY, *Life*, ii. 300). No one then foresaw the long delays, the blunders, the mismanagement, and the terrible hardships of the ensuing winter. When things looked blackest there was a feeling that Palmerston was the only man, and Lord John Russell proposed that the two offices of secretary for war and secretary at war should be united in Palmerston. On Aberdeen's rejection of this sensible proposal, Lord John resigned, 23 Jan. 1855, sooner than resist Roebuck's motion (28 Jan.) for a select committee of inquiry into the state of our army in the Crimea. After two nights' debate the government were defeated by a majority of 157, and resigned on 1 Feb. 1855.

On the fall of the Aberdeen ministry Lord Derby attempted to form a government, and invited Palmerston to take the leadership of the House of Commons, which Disraeli was willing to surrender to him. Finding, however, that none of the late cabinet would go with him, Palmerston declined, engaging at the same time to support any government that carried on the war with energy, and sustained the dignity and interests of the country abroad. When both Lord Derby

and Lord John Russell had failed to construct an administration, although Palmerston magnanimously consented to serve again under 'Johnny,' he was himself sent for by the queen, and, after some delay, succeeded (6 Feb. 1855) in forming a government of whigs and Peelites; the latter, however (Gladstone, Graham, and Sidney Herbert), retired within three weeks, on Palmerston's reluctant consent to the appointment of Roebuck's committee of inquiry into the management of the war. Their places were filled by Sir G. C. Lewis, Sir C. Wood, and Lord John Russell, and the cabinet thus gained in strength and unity—especially as Russell was fortunately absent at the Vienna conference.

The situation when Palmerston at last became prime minister of England, at the age of seventy, was full of danger and perplexity. The siege of Sevastopol seemed no nearer a conclusion; the alliance of the four powers was shaken; the emperor of the French had lost heart, and was falling more and more under the influence of financiers; the sultan of Turkey was squandering borrowed money on luxuries and showing himself unworthy of support; parties in England were broken up and disorganised, and the House of Commons was in a captious mood. At first Palmerston's old energy and address seem to have deserted him, but it was not long before his tact and temper began to reassert their power. He infused a new energy into the military departments, where his long experience as secretary at war served him in good stead. He united the secretaryships for and at war in one post, which he gave to Lord Panmure; he formed a special transport branch at the admiralty; sent out Sir John McNeill [q. v.] to reconstitute the commissariat at Balaclava, and despatched a strong sanitary commission with peremptory powers to overhaul the hospitals and camp. He remonstrated personally with Louis Napoleon upon his desire for peace at any price; and urged him (28 May 1855) 'not to allow diplomacy to rob us of the great and important advantages which we are on the point of gaining.' In a querulous House of Commons his splendid generalship carried him triumphantly through the session. The Manchester party he treated with contemptuous banter, and refused to 'count for anything'—the country was plainly against them; but he vigorously repulsed the attacks of the conservatives, and administered a severe rebuke (30 July) to Mr. Gladstone and the other Peelites who had in office gone willingly into the war, and then turned round and denounced it. The new energy communicated to the army was rewarded by the fall of the south side of Sevastopol in September, and then once more Austria tried her hand at negotiations for peace. Palmerston firmly refused to consent to Buol's proposal to let the Black Sea question be the subject of a separate arrangement between Russia and Turkey—'I had better beforehand take the Chiltern Hundreds,' he said—but greatly as he and Clarendon would have preferred a third year's campaign, to complete the punishment of Russia, he found himself forced, by the action of the emperor of the French and the pressure of Austria, to agree to the treaty of Paris, 30 March 1856. The guarantee by the powers of the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire, the abnegation by them of any right to interfere between the sultan and his subjects, and the neutralisation of the Black Sea, with the cession of Bessarabia to Roumania and the destruction of the forts of Sevastopol, appeared to him a fairly satisfactory ending to the struggle. The Declaration of Paris, abolishing privateering and recognising neutral goods and bottoms, followed. The Garter was the expression of his sovereign's well-deserved approbation (12 July 1856).

Shortly after France had joined in guaranteeing the integrity of the Ottoman empire, she proposed to England, with splendid inconsistency, to partition the Turkish possessions in North Africa—England to have Egypt. While pointing out the moral impossibility of the scheme, Palmerston stated to Lord Clarendon his conviction that the only importance of Egypt to England consisted in keeping open the road to India. He opposed the project of the Suez Canal tooth and nail; the reasons he gave have for the most part been proved fallacious, but the real ground of his opposition was the fear that France might seize it in time of war and reduce Egypt to vassalage. He had little faith in the constancy of French friendship; 'in our alliance with France,' he wrote (to Clarendon, 29 Sept. 1857), 'we are riding a runaway horse, and must always be on our guard.' He predicted the risk of a Franco-Russian alliance; the necessity of a strong Germany headed by Prussia; and the advance of Russia to Bokhara, which led to the Persian seizure of Herat and the brief Persian war of the winter of 1856–7.

On 3 March 1857 the government was defeated by a majority of fourteen by a combination of conservatives, Peelites, liberals, and Irish, on Cobden's motion for a select committee to investigate the affair of the lorcha Arrow and the justification alleged

for the second China war. It had already been censured in the lords by a majority of thirty-six. A technical flaw in the registration of the Arrow gave a handle for argument to those who, ignorant of our position in China and regardless of a long series of breaches of treaty and of humiliations, insults, and outrages upon British subjects, saw merely an opportunity for making party capital or airing a vapid philanthropy which was seldom less appropriate. Palmerston might have sheltered himself behind the fact that the war had been begun by Sir John Bowring in the urgency of the moment, without consulting the home government; but he never deserted his officers in a just cause, and the case in dispute fitted closely with his own policy. His instructions to Sir John Davis, on 9 Jan. 1847, which were familiar to Bowring and Parkes, fully covered the emergency: 'We shall lose,' he wrote, 'all the vantage-ground we have gained by our victories in China if we take a low tone. . . . Depend upon it, that the best way of keeping any men quiet is to let them see that you are able and determined to repel force by force; and the Chinese are not in the least different, in this respect, from the rest of mankind' (*Parl. Papers*, 1847, 184, p. 2; Lane-Poole, *Life of Sir Harry Parkes*, i. 216–37). No foreign secretary was so keenly alive to the importance of British interests in China, so thoroughly conversant with conditions of diplomacy in the Far East, or so firm in carrying out a wise and consistent policy. He accepted his parliamentary defeat very calmly, and, after finishing necessary business, appealed to the country. No man could feel the popular pulse more accurately, and the result of the general election was never doubtful. It was essentially a personal election, and the country voted for 'old Pam' with overwhelming enthusiasm. That 'fortuitous concourse of atoms,' the opposition, was scattered to the winds; Cobden, Bright, and Milner Gibson lost their seats, and the peace party was temporarily annihilated. In April the government returned to power with a largely increased majority (366 liberals, 287 conservatives).

Meanwhile the Indian mutiny had broken out. At first Palmerston, like most of the authorities, was disposed to underrate its seriousness, but his measures for the relief of the overmatched British garrison of India and the suppression of the rebellion were prompt and energetic. He sent out Sir Colin Campbell at once, and by the end of September eighty ships had sailed for India, carrying thirty thousand troops. Foreign powers proffered assistance, but Palmerston replied that England must show that she was able to put down her own rebellions 'off her own bat' (Ashley, *l.c.* ii. 351). When this was accomplished, he brought in (12 Feb. 1858) the bill to transfer the dominions of the East India Company to the crown, and carried the first reading by a majority of 145. A week after this triumphant majority the government was beaten by nineteen on the second reading of the conspiracy to murder bill (by which, in view of Orsini's attempt on the life of Napoleon III, conspiracy to murder was to be made a felony). The division was a complete surprise, chiefly due to bad management of the whips. Palmerston at once resigned, and was succeeded by Lord Derby. The new ministry was in a minority, and, being beaten on a reform bill early in 1859, dissolved parliament. The election, however, left them still to the bad, and after Lord Derby had for the fourth time tried to induce the popular ex-premier to join him, he was defeated on 10 June, and resigned.

Embarrassed by the difficulty of choosing between the two veterans, Palmerston and Russell, the queen sent for Lord Granville, who found it impossible to form a cabinet, though Palmerston generously consented to join his junior. The country looked to 'Pam,' and him only, as its leader, and at the age of seventy-five he formed his second administration (30 June 1859), with a very strong cabinet, including Russell, Gladstone, Cornewall Lewis, Granville, Cardwell, Wood, Sidney Herbert, and Milner Gibson. His interval of leisure while out of office had enabled him to resume his old alliance with those who had opposed him on the Crimean and China wars. It was one of Palmerston's finest traits of character that he never bore malice. When Guizot was banished from France in 1848 Palmerston had him to dinner at once, old foe as he was, and they nearly 'shook their arms off' in their hearty reconciliation (Greville, *Journal*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 157). 'He was always a very generous enemy,' said dying Cobden. When Granville supplanted Palmerston at the foreign office in 1851, he met with a cheery greeting and offers of help. When Russell threw him over, he called him laughingly 'a foolish fellow,' and bore him no personal grudge. So in 1859 he brought them all together again. His six remaining years were marked by peaceful tranquillity both in home and foreign affairs. Italy and France indeed presented problems of some complexity, but these were met with prudence and skill. Palmerston and his foreign minister, Lord John Russell, now

completely under his leader's influence, declined to mediate in the Franco-Austrian quarrel, as the conditions were unacceptable to Austria; but they did not conceal their disapproval of the preliminary treaty of Villafranca, which Palmerston declared drove Italy to despair and delivered her, tied hand and foot, into the power of Austria. 'L'Italie rendue à elle-même,' he said, had become 'l'Italie vendue à l'Autriche.' That he maintained strict neutrality in the later negotiations connected with the proposed congress of Zürich, and his suggested triple alliance of England, France, and Sardinia to prevent any forcible interference of foreign powers in the internal affairs of Italy (memorandum to cabinet, 5 Jan. 1860), is scarcely to be argued. The result of the mere rumour of such an alliance (which never came to pass) was the voluntary union of the Italian duchies to Sardinia and a long stride towards Italian unity. Palmerston resolutely refused to accede to the French desire that he should oppose Garibaldi, and hastened to recognise with entire satisfaction the new kingdom of Italy. An eloquent panegyric on the death of Cavour, delivered in the House of Commons on 6 June 1861, formed a worthy conclusion to the sympathy of many years.

Palmerston's vigilant care of the national defences was never relaxed, and the increase of the French navy and the hostile language towards England which was becoming more general in France strengthened him in his policy of fortifying the arsenals and dockyards at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Cork, for which he obtained a vote of nine millions in 1860. In his memorable speech on this occasion (23 July) he said: 'If your dockyards are destroyed, your navy is cut up by the roots. If any naval action were to take place . . . you would have no means of refitting your navy and sending it out to battle. If ever we lose the command of the sea, what becomes of this country?' In spite of a personal liking, from 1859, when he visited him at Compiègne, onwards he had grown more and more distrustful of Louis Napoleon, whose mind, he said, was 'as full of schemes as a warren is full of rabbits,' and whose aggrandising theory of a 'natural frontier,' involving the annexation of Nice and Savoy, and even of Chablais and Faucigny, neutral districts of Switzerland, had produced a very unfavourable impression. A threat of sending the English fleet was necessary to prevent Genoa being added to the spoils of the disinterested champion of Italy. The interference of France in the Druse difficulty of 1860 also caused some anxiety. Palmerston was convinced that Louis Napoleon would yield to a national passion for paying off old scores against England, and he preached the strengthening of the army and navy and encouraged the new rifle volunteer movement. In this policy he was opposed by Gladstone, the chancellor of the exchequer, whose brilliant budgets contributed notably to the reputation of the government. There was little cordiality between the two men. 'He has never behaved to me as a colleague,' said Palmerston, and went on to prophesy that when Gladstone became prime minister 'we shall have strange doings.' On the chancellor of the exchequer's pronounced hostility to the scheme of fortifications, Palmerston wrote to the queen that it was 'better to lose Mr. Gladstone than to run the risk of losing Portsmouth.' With Lord John Russell's projects of electoral reform the prime minister was not in sympathy; but he quietly let his colleague introduce his bill, knowing very well that, in the total apathy of the country, it would die a natural death. It is significant of these differences and of the general confidence in Palmerston that for a temporary purpose, and in view of possible secessions from the cabinet, Disraeli promised the government the support of the conservative party. The 'consummate tact,' to use Greville's phrase, displayed by the premier in accommodating the dispute between the lords and commons over the paper bill, and the adoption of Cobden's commercial treaty with France, were among the events of the session of 1860, at the close of which Lord Westbury wrote to Palmerston to express his admiration of his 'masterly leading during this most difficult session.'

During the civil war in America Palmerston preserved strict neutrality of action, in spite of the pronounced sympathy of the English upper classes, and even it was believed of some of the cabinet, for the South, and the pressure in the same direction exerted by the emperor of the French. What friction there was with the North arose out of isolated cases for which the government had no responsibility. The forcible seizure of two confederate passengers on board the British mail-steamer Trent in November 1861 was an affront and a breach of the law of nations, especially inexcusable in a state which repudiated the 'right of search.' Palmerston's prompt despatch of the guards to Canada, even before receiving a reply to his protest, proved, as he prophesied, the shortest way to peace. Seward, the American secretary of state, at once submitted, and restored the prisoners. The Alabama

dispute went far nearer to a serious rupture, though the hesitation to detain the vessel at Birkenhead in August 1862 was due not to Palmerston or Russell, but to the law officers of the crown. Whatever the sympathies of England for the South, Palmerston actively stimulated the admiralty in its work of suppressing the slave trade.

In 1862 the Ionian Islands were presented to Greece, on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation, although Palmerston had formerly held the opinion that Corfu ought to be retained as an English military station. Apart from a fruitless attempt in 1863 to intercede again for the Poles, and a refusal to enter a European congress suggested by Louis Napoleon for the purpose of revising the treaties of 1815, and thereby opening, as Palmerston feared, a number of dangerous pretensions, the chief foreign question that occupied him during his concluding years was the Danish war. While condemning the king of Denmark's policy towards the Schleswig-Holstein duchies, he thought the action of Prussia and Austria ungenerous and dishonest; but the conference he managed to assemble for the settlement of the dispute broke up when it appeared that neither party could be induced to yield a point; and, in presence of a lukewarm cabinet and the indifference of France and Russia, Palmerston could do little for the weaker side. Challenged by Disraeli on his Danish policy, the premier, then eighty years of age, defended himself with his old vigour, and then turning to the general, and especially the financial, work of the government, 'played to the score' by citing the growing prosperity of the country under his administration, with the result that he secured a majority of eighteen. His last important speech in the house was on Irish affairs, on which, as a liberal and active Irish landholder, he had a right to his opinions. He did not believe that legislative remedies or tenant-right could keep the people from emigrating: 'nothing can do it except the influence of capital.'

For several years before his death Lord Palmerston had been a martyr to gout, which he did not improve by his assiduous attendance at the House of Commons. There, if he seldom made set speeches (his sight had become too weak to read his notes), his ready interposition, unfailing tact and good humour, practical management, and wide popularity on both sides, smoothed away difficulties, kept up a dignified tone, and expedited the business of the house. He refused to give in to old age, kept up his shooting, rode to Harrow and back in the rain when nearly seventy-seven to lay the foundation-stone of the school library, and on his eightieth birthday was on horseback nearly all day inspecting forts at Anglesey, Gosport, and elsewhere. When parliament, having sat for over six years, was dissolved, 6 July 1865, he went down to his constituency and won a contested election. But he never met the new parliament, for a chill caught when driving brought on complications, and he died at his wife's estate, Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire, 18 Oct., within two days of his eighty-first birthday. His official despatch-box and a half-finished letter showed that he died in harness. He had sat in sixteen parliaments, had been a member of every administration, except Peel's and Derby's, from 1807 to 1865, and had held office for all but half a century. He was buried on 27 Oct. with public honours in Westminster Abbey, where he lies near Pitt. Lady Palmerston was laid beside him on her death on 11 Sept. 1869, at the age of eighty-two.

Among the honours conferred upon him, besides the Garter, may be mentioned the grand cross of the Bath (1832), the lord-wardenship of the Cinque ports (1861), lord-rectorship of Glasgow University (1863), and honorary degrees of D.C.L., Oxford (1862), and of LL.D., Cambridge (1864). His title died with him, and his property descended to Lady Palmerston's second son by her first marriage, William Francis Cowper, who added the name of Temple, and was created Baron Mount Temple of Sligo in 1880; and thence devolved to her grandson, the Right Hon. Evelyn Ashley.

Lord Palmerston, as Mr. Ashley points out (ii. 458–9), was a great man rather by a combination of good qualities, paradoxically contrary, than by any special attribute of genius. 'He had great pluck, combined with remarkable tact; unfailing good temper, associated with firmness almost amounting to obstinacy. He was a strict disciplinarian, and yet ready above most men to make allowance for the weakness and shortcomings of others. He loved hard work in all its details, and yet took a keen delight in many kinds of sport and amusement. He believed in England as the best and greatest country in the world . . . but knew and cared more about foreign nations than any other public man. He had little or no vanity, and claimed but a modest value for his own abilities; yet no man had a better opinion of his own judgment or was more full of self-confidence.' He never doubted for an instant, when he had once made up his mind on a subject, that he was right and those who differed from him were hopelessly

wrong. The result was a firmness and tenacity of purpose which brought him through many difficulties. He said himself, 'A man of energy may make a wrong decision, but, like a strong horse that carries you rashly into a quagmire, he brings you by his sturdiness out on the other side.' M. Drouyn de Lhuys used the same simile when speaking of Palmerston's 'sagacity, courage, trustworthiness' as a 'daring pilot in extremity.' Lord Shaftesbury, the man whom Palmerston loved and esteemed above all others, wrote of him, 'I admired, every day more, his patriotism, his simplicity of purpose, his indefatigable spirit, his unfailing good humour, his kindness of heart, his prompt, tender, and active consideration for others in the midst of his heaviest toils and anxieties.' His buoyant, vivacious, optimistic nature produced an erroneous impression of levity, but this very lightness of heart carried him unscathed through many a dark crisis, and kept up the spirit of the nation, whose faults and whose virtues he so completely represented. A thorough English gentleman, simple, manly, and detesting display and insincerity, he brought into private life the same generous, kindly, happy spirit which he showed in his public career. An excellent landlord, he spent infinite pains and money over his Irish and English estates, and did his best to extirpate the middleman. He took a keen interest in all local amusements, sports, and meetings, and showed a real and genial sympathy with the welfare of farmers, labourers, and working men. A keen sportsman, he preserved game, hunted when he could, rode daily on his old grey, familiar to all Londoners, and made exercise, as he said, 'a religion.' He bred and trained horses since 1815, but seldom betted. His green and orange colours were especially well known at the smaller provincial race meetings. But he won the Cesarewitch with Ilione in 1841, and the Ascot Stakes with Buckthorn in 1852, and his Mainstone ran third favourite for the Derby in 1860, but was believed to have been 'got at.' In 1845 he was elected an honorary member of the Jockey Club. Indoors he had a genius for 'fluking' at his favourite game at billiards; his opponents said it was typical of his statesmanship. He was no student, and, though he could quote Horace and Virgil and the English classics, he only once refers to a book in his published correspondence—and that was 'Coningsby.' His conversation was agreeable but not striking; but, as Greville acutely observed, 'when he takes his pen in his hand, his intellect seems to have full play.' His despatches are clear, bold, trenchant, logical; there he spoke his mind with unsparing lucidity and frank bluntness. His letters, always written in a hurry, are simple, clear, honest, and humorous, and show a skilful delicacy both in reproof and praise. As a speaker, he had the great art of gauging the temper of his hearers and suiting his speech to their mood. He was ready in debate, and his set speeches, which were carefully prepared, carried his audience with him, although they were neither brilliant nor philosophical, and he often resorted to somewhat flippant jokes and fustian rhetoric to help out an embarrassing brief. But what gave him his supreme influence with his countrymen in his later life, as orator, statesman, and leader, was his courage and confidence.

The chief portraits of Palmerston are: (1) æt. 15 or 16, by Heaphy at Broadlands, in the possession of the Right Hon. E. Ashley; (2) æt. circa 45, by Partridge, in the National Portrait Gallery; (3) æt. 51, a sketch by Hayter, for his picture of the reformed House of Commons, at Broadlands; (4) æt. 66, a full-length by Partridge, presented to Lady Palmerston by members of the House of Commons in 1850, at Broadlands; (5) æt. 71, a large equestrian portrait, on the favourite grey, by Barraud, at Broadlands; (6) æt. 80, a remarkable sketch by Cruikshank, at Broadlands. Statues of him stand in Westminster Abbey (by Robert Jackson), Palace Yard (by Thomas Woolner, R.A.), and at Romsey market-place (by Matthew Noble). A bust by Noble and a portrait in oils by G. Lowes Dickenson are in the hall of the Reform Club. From 6 Dec. 1851, when (Sir) John Tenniel's cartoon of Palmerston in the character of the 'Judicious Bottle-Holder, or the Downing Street Pet' appeared in 'Punch,' Palmerston was constantly represented in that periodical; a straw was invariably placed between the statesman's lips in allusion to his love of horses (Spielmann, *History of Punch*, pp. 203–4).

[The Life of Lord Palmerston up to 1847 was written by his faithful adherent, Lord Dalling (Sir H. Lytton Bulwer), vols. i. and ii. 1870, vol. iii. edited and partly written by the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, 1874, after the author's death. Mr. Ashley completed the biography in two more vols. 1876. The whole work was reissued in a revised and slightly abridged form by Mr. Ashley in 2 vols. 1879, with the title 'The Life and Correspondence of Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston;' the letters are judiciously curtailed, but unfortunately without indicating where the excisions occur; the appendices of the original work are omitted, but much fresh matter is added, and this edition is undoubtedly the standard biography, and has been freely used and quoted above. Palmerston wrote a brief and

not quite accurate autobiography up to 1830 for the information of Lady Cowper, afterwards his wife, which is printed in full at the end of Lord Dalling's first volume, and is freely used in Mr. Ashley's revised edition. He also kept a journal from June 1806 to February 1808, extracts from which are printed in Mr. Ashley's first volume (1879), pp. 17 to 41. The best short biography is Mr. Lloyd C. Sanders's 'Life of Viscount Palmerston,' 1888, which has furnished useful data for the present article. The Marquis of Lorne has also published a short biography, containing much previously unpublished material. Anthony Trollope's 'Lord Palmerston,' 1882, is an enthusiastic eulogy, chiefly remarkable for a vigorous defence of Palmerston against the criticisms of the Prince Consort, but containing nothing new. A. Laugel in 'Lord Palmerston et Lord Russell,' 1877, gives a French depreciation of 'un grand ennemi de la France.' Selections from his speeches were published, with a brief memoir by G. H. Francis, in 1852, with the title 'Opinions and Policy of Viscount Palmerston.' Almost all the contemporary political and diplomatic memoirs and histories supply information or criticism on Palmerston's policy and acts. Of these the most important is Greville's Journal, though its tone of personal malevolence detracts from the value of its evidence. 'Palmerston's Borough,' by F. J. Snell (1894), contains notes on the Tiverton elections. Other sources for this article are Fagan's History of the Reform Club; Parliamentary Papers; Return of Members of Parliament, 1878; Complete Peerage by G. E. C[okayne]; information from the Right Hon. Evelyn Ashley; B. P. Lascelles of Harrow; J. Bass Mullinger, librarian, and R. F. Scott, bursar, of St. John's College, Cambridge, and J. W. Clark, registrary of that university.] S. L.-P.

TEMPLE, JAMES (*fl.* 1640–1668), regicide, was the only son of Sir Alexander Temple of Etchingham in Sussex by his first wife, Mary, daughter of John Somers and widow of Thomas Peniston. Sir Alexander (*d.* 1629) was younger brother of Sir Thomas Temple, first bart., of Stowe (*d.* 1625), and of Sir John Temple, knt., ancestor of the Temples of Frampton in Warwickshire. He was knighted at the Tower on 14 March 1604, and represented the county of Sussex in the parliament of 1625–6. His second wife was Mary, daughter of John Reve of Bury St. Edmunds, and widow of Robert Barkworth of London, and of John Busbridge of Etchingham in Sussex.

James was captain of a troop of horse in the parliamentary army in 1642, serving under William Russell, earl of Bedford. In 1643 he was made captain of the fort of West Tilbury, a post which his father had held before him (cf. *Commons' Journals*, iii. 202, 205, 242, 284). He was appointed one of the commissioners for the sequestration of the estates of delinquents for the county of Sussex in 1643. In December 1643 he defended the fort of Bramber, of which he was governor, against an attack by the royalists. In February 1644–5 he was made one of the commissioners for the county of Sussex for raising supplies for the Scottish army. In September 1645 he was elected a 'recruiter' to the Long parliament, representing the borough of Bramber, and in May 1649 he was made governor of Tilbury fort.

Temple was one of the king's judges, and attended nine sittings of the trial. He was present on the morning of 27 Jan. 1649 when sentence was passed, and signed the warrant on 29 Jan.

On 9 May 1650 he was added to the militia commission for the county of Kent, and in September of the same year was replaced in his post of governor of Tilbury fort by Colonel George Crompton. In 1653 Temple's pecuniary difficulties led to a temporary imprisonment. He sat as a recruiter in the restored Rump of 1659, and was granted a residence in Whitehall in the same year.

At the Restoration Temple was excepted from the act of oblivion on 9 June 1660, and attempted to make his way into Ireland. He was, however, taken prisoner at Coventry, where he 'confessed that he was a parliament man and one of the late king's judges,' and was detained in the custody of the sheriff of Coventry. He surrendered himself on 16 June in accordance with the king's proclamation of 4 June, and was received into the custody of the lieutenant of the Tower. He was excepted out of the indemnity bill of 29 Aug. with the saving clause of suspension of execution until determined upon by act of parliament. On 10 Oct. he was indicted at the sessions house, Old Bailey, when he pleaded 'not guilty.' On 16 Oct., when again called, he begged to see his signature on the warrant, adding 'If it be my hand I must confess all, the circumstances must follow.' Acknowledging the hand to be his, he presented a petition to the court. He was pronounced 'guilty,' when he begged for the benefit of the king's proclamation. In his petition he stated that before 1648 he came under the influence of Dr. Stephen Goffe [q.v.] and Dr. Henry Hammond [q.v.], who 'came to him as from the said late king,' urging him to take part in the trial for the purpose of providing them with information as to the probable result. Accordingly he furnished them with an account from time to time. He was afterwards suspected by Cromwell of concealing royalist papers and fell out of favour,

losing the command of his fort at Tilbury and all his arrears. He produced certificates from various friends of the late king as to his constant willingness to serve them and preserve to them their liberties and estates.

Temple was not executed, but remained in confinement in the Tower for some years, and was in the Old Castle in Jersey in 1668. It is not known where or when he died. By his wife Mary he had five sons and at least one daughter, Mary.

Chillingworth (Cheynell, *Chillingworthi Novissima*) speaks of Temple as 'a man that hath his head full of stratagems, his heart full of piety and valour, and his hand as full of success as it is of dexterity.' On the other hand, Winstanley (*Loyal Martyrology*, p. 141) pronounces him 'not so much famous for his valour as his villainy, being remarkable for nothing but this horrible business of the king's murther, for which he came into the pack to have a share in the spoyle.'

Letters from Temple to Sir Thomas Barrington on military matters, written in July and August 1643, have been printed by the historical manuscripts commission (App. 7th Rep. pp. 554, 461).

[Nichols's Leicestershire, iv. 960; Lipscomb's Buckinghamshire, iii. 35; Berry's County Geneal ogies (Sussex); Metcalfe's Book of Knights, p. 152; Official Return of M.P.s, i. 472, 494; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1623–60 passim; Nalson's Trial of Charles I; Peacock's Army Lists, p. 50; Masson's Milton, ii. 445, v. 454, vi. 43; Trial of the Regicides, pp. 29, 266–7, 271, 276; Hist. MSS. Comm. 7th Rep. pp. 101, 155–6; Sussex Archæological Society's Coll. v. 54, 56, 58, 154; Commons' Journals, v. 572, vi. 238, viii. 65, 139; Lords' Journals, vii. 226, xi. 52, 66; Cal. of Comm. for Comp. pp. 1245, 2370–1; Kennett's Reg. pp. 179, 238; Addit. MS. 6356, f. 45 (par. reg. of Etchingham).] B. P.

TEMPLE, Sir JOHN (1600–1677), master of the rolls in Ireland, eldest son of Sir William Temple (1555–1627) [q. v.], provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and Martha, daughter of Robert Harrison of Derbyshire, was born in Ireland in 1600. After receiving his education at Trinity College, Dublin, he spent some time travelling abroad, and on his return entered the personal service of Charles I. He obtained livery of his inheritance on 5 Jan. 1628, and was shortly afterwards knighted. Returning to Ireland, he was on 31 Jan. 1640 created master of the rolls there (patent 20 Feb.) in succession to Sir Christopher Wandesford [q. v.] (Smyth, *Law Officers of Ireland*, p. 67) and admitted a privy councillor. When the rebellion broke out in October 1641 he was of the greatest service to government in provisioning the city (Carte, *Life of Ormond*, i. 171). On 23 July 1642 he was returned M.P. for co. Meath, being described as of Ballycrath, co. Carlow (*Official Return of M.P.s*, Ireland, pt. ii. p. 627). In the struggle between the crown and the parliament his inclinations drew him to the side of the latter, and, in consequence of the vehement resistance he offered to the cessation, he was in August 1643 suspended from his office by the lords justices Borlase and Tichborne, acting on instructions from Charles, and, with Sir W. Parsons, Sir A. Loftus, and Sir R. Meredith, committed a close prisoner to the castle. He was specially charged with having in May and June written two scandalous letters against the king, which had been used to asperse his majesty as favouring the rebels (Carte, *Life of Ormonde*, i. 441–443). His imprisonment lasted nearly a year, when he was exchanged. In compensation for what was regarded as his harsh treatment, he was provided in 1646 with a seat in the English House of Commons as a 'recruiter' for Chichester, receiving at the same time its special thanks for the services he had rendered to the English interest in Ireland at the beginning of the rebellion.

That year Temple published his 'Irish Rebellion; or an history of the beginning and first progresse of the generall rebellion raised within the kingdom of Ireland upon the . . . 23 Oct. 1641. Together with the barbarous cruelties and bloody massacres which ensued thereupon,' in 2 pts. 4to. The book made an immediate and great sensation. As the production of a professed eye-witness and of one whose position entitled him to speak with authority, its statements were received with unquestioning confidence, and did much to inflame popular indignation in England against the Irish, and to justify the severe treatment afterwards measured out to them by Cromwell. But the calmer judgment of posterity has seen reason to doubt the veracity of many of its statements, and, though still occasionally appealed to as an authority, its position is rather that of a partisan pamphlet than of an historical treatise (Lecky, *Hist. of Engl.* ii. 148–150; Hickson, *Irish Massacres*, vol. i. introd. p. 140). A new edition appeared in London in 1674, much to the annoyance of government, but, on being questioned by the lord-lieutenant (the Earl of Essex) on the subject, Temple disclaimed having had any share in its reissue, saying that 'whoever printed it did it without his knowledge' (Essex, *Letters*, p. 2). So highly, indeed, were the Irish incensed against it that one of the first resolutions of the parliament of 1689 was to

order it to be burnt by the common hangman (*Egerton MS.* 917, f. 108); but since then it has been frequently reprinted both in Dublin and in London.

In 1647, after the conclusion of the peace between Ormonde and the parliament, Temple was appointed a commissioner for the government of Munster, and on 16 Oct. the following year was made joint commissioner with Sir W. Parsons for the administration of the great seal of Ireland. But, having voted with the majority on 5 Dec. in favour of the proposed compromise with Charles, he was excluded from further attendance in the house; and during the next four years he took no part in public affairs, residing the while quietly in London. His personal experience, however, of the circumstances attending the outbreak of the rebellion led to his appointment on 21 Nov. 1653 as a commissioner 'to consider and advise from time to time how the titles of the Irish and others to any estate in Ireland, and likewise their delinquency according to their respective qualifications, might be put in the most speedy and exact way of adjudication consistent with justice.' His labours accomplished, he returned to England in the following year, and, the government of Ireland having grown into a settled condition, he expressed his willingness to resume the regular execution of his old office of master of the rolls. He accordingly repaired thither in June 1655, bearing a highly recommendatory letter from Cromwell to the lord-deputy Fleetwood and council of state in his favour (*Commonwealth Papers*, P.R.O. Dublin, A/28, 26, f. 60). In addition to an increased official salary he received from time to time several grants of money for special services rendered by him. In September that year he was joined with Sir R. King, Benjamin Worsley, and others in a commission for letting and setting of houses and lands belonging to the state in the counties of Dublin, Kildare, and Carlow, and on 13 June 1656 was appointed a commissioner for determining all differences among the adventurers concerning lands, &c. (*ib.* A/ 26, 24, ff. 115, 227). As a recompense for his services he received on 6 July 1658 a grant of two leases for twenty-one years, the one comprising the town and lands of Moyle, Castletown, Park, &c., adjoining the town of Carlow, amounting to about 1,490 acres, in part afterwards confirmed to him under the act of settlement on 18 June 1666; the other of certain lands in the barony of Balrothery West, co. Dublin, to which were added those of Lispoble in the same county on 30 March 1659 for a similar term of years. He obtained license to go to England for a whole year or more on 21 April 1659 (Smyth, *Law Officers*, p. 67). At the Restoration he was confirmed in his office of master of the rolls, sworn a member of the privy council, appointed a trustee for the '49 officers, and on 4 May 1661 elected, with his eldest son William, to represent co. Carlow in parliament (*Official Return of M.P.s*, Ireland, pt. ii. p. 607). On the 6th of the same month he obtained for the payment of a fine of 540*l.* a reversionary lease from the queen mother Henrietta Maria of the park of Blandesby or Blansby in Yorkshire for a term of forty years. He received a confirmation in perpetuity of his lands in co. Dublin, including those of Palmerstown, under the act of settlement on 29 July 1666; to which were added on 20 May 1669 others in counties Kilkenny, Meath, Westmeath, and Dublin. Other grants followed, viz. on 3 May 1672 of 144 acres formerly belonging to the Phœnix Park, and on 16 Nov. 1675 of certain lands, fishings, &c., in and near Chapelizod. He was appointed vice-treasurer of Ireland in 1673, but died in 1677, and was buried beside his father in Trinity College near the campanile, having that year made a benefaction of 100*l.* to the college to be laid out in certain buildings, entitling him and his heirs to bestow two handsome chambers upon such students as they desired.

By his wife Mary, daughter of Dr. John Hammond [q. v.], of Chertsey, Surrey, who died at Penshurst in Kent in November 1638, Temple had, besides two sons and a daughter who died young, Sir William, the statesman (1628–1699), noticed separately; Sir John (see below); Martha [see under Temple, Sir William, 1628–1699]; and Mary, who married (1) Abraham Yarner, and (2), on 19 Dec. 1693, Hugh Eccles.

Sir John Temple (1632–1704), having received an education in England qualifying him for the bar, was on 10 July 1660 created solicitor-general of Ireland (patent, 1 Feb. 1661; Smyth, *Law Officers*, p. 177), and in March following appointed a commissioner for executing the king's 'Declaration' of 30 Nov. 1660 touching the settlement of the country. He was returned M.P. for Carlow borough on 8 May 1661, and was elected speaker on the first day (6 Sept.) of the second sessions of parliament in the place of Sir A. Mervyn (cf. Carte, *Life of Ormonde*, App. pp. 20–1), being shortly afterwards knighted. His reputation as a lawyer stood very high, and there was some talk in October 1679 of making him attorney-general of England (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. pt. i. p. 476). He was continued in his office of solicitor-

general by James II till the violent measures of Tyrconnel compelled him to seek refuge in England [see TALBOT, RICHARD]. His name was included in the list of persons proscribed by the Irish parliament in 1689, and his estates to the value of 1,700*l.* per annum sequestered. But after the revolution he was on 30 Oct. 1690 (patent, 21 March 1691) appointed attorney-general of Ireland in the place of Sir Richard Nagle [q. v.], removed, and continued in that office till his resignation on 10 May 1695. Afterwards retiring to his estate at East Sheen in Surrey, he died there on 10 March 1704, and was buried in Mortlake church. By his wife Jane, daughter of Sir Abraham Yarner, of Dublin, whom he married on 4 Aug. 1663, he had several children, of whom his eldest surviving son Henry (1673?–1757) [q. v.], was created Viscount Palmerston.

[Lodge's Peerage, ed. Archdall, v. 235–42; Allibone's Dict. of Authors; Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography; Gilbert's Contemporary Hist. of Affairs; Clarendon State Papers, ii. 134, and authorities quoted.] R. D.

TEMPLE, PETER (1600–1663), regicide, was third son of Edmund Temple (*d.* 1616) of Temple Hall in the parish of Sibbesdon, near Whellesburgh in Leicestershire, and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Burgoine of Wroxhall in Warwickshire. Peter, who was born in 1600, was apprenticed to a linendraper in Friday Street, London, but, his elder brothers Paul and Jonathan dying, he inherited the family estate of Temple Hall.

In December 1642, when the association for the mutual defence and safety of the counties of Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Rutland, Northampton, Buckingham, Bedford, and Huntingdon was formed, Temple was chosen one of the committee. He was at that time the captain of a troop of horse. He was an original member of the committee for the management of the militia for the county of Leicester, formed on 17 Jan. 1643. On 19 Jan. 1644 he was elected high sheriff of Leicestershire (having been appointed to the post by the parliament on 30 Dec. previously), and was deputed to settle the differences between Lord Grey and Richard Ludlam, mayor of Leicester. He was placed on the committee for raising supplies for the maintenance of the Scottish army in the town and county of Leicester, when it was formed in February 1645. His bravery as a soldier has been doubted, and he has been accused of attempting to dissuade Lord Grey from fortifying Leicester and of retiring with his troops to Rockingham on the intelligence of the enemy's advance on the town in May 1645. Even his supporters were unable to advance an adequate reason for his departure for London just before the siege of Leicester (29 May 1645). On 17 Nov. 1645 he was chosen a freeman of the town of Leicester, and elected to represent the borough in parliament, vice Thomas Cooke, disabled to sit on 30 Sept. previously. At about the same time he was military governor of Cole Orton in Leicestershire.

Temple was one of the king's judges. He attended all the sittings of the court save two, was present on 27 Jan. 1648 when sentence was passed, and signed the death warrant on the 29th. On 13 June 1649 he was added to the committee for compounding at Goldsmiths' Hall, and was elected to serve on a sub-committee of the same on 23 June. On 21 July he was petitioning parliament for redress for losses during the war, and was voted 1,500*l.* out of the sequestrations in the county of Leicester. By 3 Jan. 1650 1,200*l.* had been paid, and further payment was ordered out of the Michaelmas rents. In December 1650, being then in London, Temple was ordered by the council of state to return to his duties as militia commissioner for the county of Leicester. In July 1659 he was again in London, and was assigned lodgings in Whitehall.

At the Restoration Temple was excepted from the act of oblivion. He surrendered himself on 12 June, in accordance with the king's proclamation of 4 June 1660, and was committed to the Tower. He was excepted from the indemnity bill of 29 Aug. with the saving clause of suspension of execution awaiting special act of parliament. He pleaded 'not guilty' when brought to the bar of the sessions house, Old Bailey, on 10 Oct., and when tried on the 16th was condemned to be hanged. Temple then pleaded the benefit of the king's proclamation. He was respited, and remained in the Tower till 20 Dec. 1663, when he died a prisoner. His estate of Temple Hall was confiscated by Charles II, who bestowed it on his brother James, duke of York. It had been in the possession of the Temples for many generations.

Temple married Phœbe, daughter of John Gayring of London, by whom he had three sons, Edmund, John, and Peter (*b.* 1635). Winstanley (*Loyal Martyrology*, pp. 141–2) gives a poor character of Temple, as one 'easier to be led to act anything to which the hope of profit called him,' and considers him to have been 'fooled by Oliver into the snare.'

The subject of this article has been confused alike with Sir Peter Temple, the con-

temporary baronet of Stowe [see TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD, 1634–1697], and with Sir Peter Temple of Stanton Bury, knt., nephew of the baronet.

[Nichols's Herald and Genealogist, iii. 389–391; Noble's Spanish Armada; Official Lists of Members of Parliament, i. 490; Noble's Lives of the Regicides; Masson's Milton, iii. 402, vi. 43, 54, 93, 115; Nichols's Leicestershire, i. 461, iii. App. 4, 33, iv. 959; Commons' Journals, iii. 354, 576, 638, vi. 267, viii. 61, 63; Nalson's Trial of Charles I; Calendar of Committee for Compounding, pp. 144, 165; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1650 p. 468, 1659–60 pp. 30, 96, 325, 1663 p. 383; Thompson's Leicester, pp. 377, 381, 386; Trial of the Regicides, pp. 29, 267, 271, 276; Innes's An Examination of a Printed Pamphlet entituled A Narrative of the Siege of the Town of Leicester, p. 5; An Examination Examined, p. 13.] B. P.

TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD (1634–1697), politician, born on 28 March 1634, was the son of Sir Peter Temple, second baronet of Stowe, by his second wife, Christian, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Leveson of Walling in Kent (*Parish Register of Kensington*, Harl. Soc. p. 70).

Although in the visitation of Leicestershire in 1619 the family of Temple is traced back to the reign of Henry III, the first undoubted figure in their pedigree is Robert Temple, who lived at Temple Hall in Leicestershire in the middle of the fifteenth century. He left three sons, of whom Robert carried on the elder line at Temple Hall, to which belonged Peter Temple [q. v.] the 'regicide,' while Thomas settled at Witney in Oxfordshire. Thomas Temple's great-grandson Peter became lessee of Stowe in Buckinghamshire, and died on 28 May 1577. He had two sons—John, who purchased Stowe on 27 Jan. 1589–90, and Anthony, father of Sir William Temple (1555–1627) [q.v.] John was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, who was knighted in June 1603 and created a baronet on 24 Sept. 1611. He married Hester, daughter of Miles Sandys of Latimer, Buckinghamshire, by whom he had four sons. Of these the eldest was Sir Peter Temple, father of Sir Richard (NICHOLS, *Hist. of Leicestershire*, iv. 958–62; HANNAY, *Three Hundred Years of a Norman House*, 1867, pp. 262–88; *Herald and Genealogist*, 1st ser. iii. 385–97; *Notes and Queries*, III. viii. 506).

SIR PETER TEMPLE (1592–1653), who was baptised at Stowe on 10 Oct. 1592, represented the borough of Buckingham in the last two parliaments of Charles I, and was knighted at Whitehall on 6 June 1641 (METCALFE, *Book of Knights*, p. 196; *Official Returns of Members of Parliament*, i. 480, 485). He espoused the cause of the parliamentarians, and held the commission of colonel in their army. But on the execution of Charles he threw up his commission, and exhibited so much disgust that information was laid against him in parliament for seditious language (*Journals of the House of Commons*, vii. 76, 79, 108). He died in 1653, and was buried at Stowe (*Stowe MSS.* 1077–9).

In 1654 Sir Richard Temple, although not of age, was chosen to represent Warwickshire in Cromwell's first parliament, and on 7 Jan. 1658–9 he was returned for the town of Buckingham under Richard Cromwell. At that time he was a secret royalist, and delayed the proceedings of parliament by proposing that the Scottish and Irish members should withdraw while the constitution and powers of the upper house were under discussion (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. pp. 171-2, 7th Rep. p. 483; LINGARD, *Hist. of England*, 1849, viii. 566). After the Restoration he was again returned for Buckingham, and retained his seat for the rest of his life, except in the parliament which met in March 1678–9, when he was defeated by the influence of the Duke of Buckingham (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 13th Rep. vi. 13, 20). On 19 April 1661 he was created a knight of the Bath. He became a prominent member of the country party, and in 1663 the king complained of his conduct to the House of Commons, who succeeded in effecting an accommodation (*Journals of the House of Commons*, viii. 502, 503, 507, 511–515; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1663–4, p. 190; PEPYS, *Diary*, ed. Braybrooke, pp. 175, 179, 182, 185). In 1671 a warrant was made out appointing him to the council for foreign plantations, and in the following year he was nominated senior commissioner of customs (*ib.* 1671 passim; HAYDN, *Book of Dignities*, pp. 273–4; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 9th Rep. ii. 33). He distinguished himself by his zeal against those accused of participation in the popish plot, and on account of his anxiety to promote the exclusion bill was known to the adherents of the Duke of York as the 'Stoe monster.' In February 1682–3 Charles removed him from his place in the customs. He was reinstated in the following year, but was immediately dismissed on the accession of James II (LUTTRELL, *Brief Relation*, 1857, i. 251, 329). After the Revolution he regained his post on 5 April 1689, and held it until the place bill of 1694 compelled him to choose between his office and his seat in parliament (*ib.* i. 523, iii. 300, 353; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1689–90, pp. 53, 514, 516).

Temple was a prominent figure in the lower house in William's reign. In 1691 he was the foremost to assure the king of the resolution of the commons to support him in the war with France, and in the following year he opposed the triennial bill; his speech is preserved among the manuscripts of the Earl of Egmont (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. pp. 204–5, 207, 245). He died in 1697, and was buried at Stowe on 15 May.

By his wife Mary, daughter of Henry Knapp of Rawlins, Oxfordshire, he had four sons: Richard [see TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD, VISCOUNT COBHAM], Purbeck, Henry, and Arthur, who all died without issue. By her he had also six daughters, of whom Hester married Richard Grenville of Wootton, Buckinghamshire, ancestor of the dukes of Buckingham and Chandos. She was created Countess Temple in her own right on 18 Oct. 1749, and died at Bath on 6 Oct. 1752.

Temple was the author of: 1. 'An Essay on Taxes,' London, 1693, 4to, in which he opposed the land tax, and also the project of an excise on home commodities. 2. 'Some short Remarks upon Mr. Lock's Book, in answer to Mr. Launds [i.e. William Lowndes, q. v.], and several other books and pamphlets concerning Coin,' London, 1696, 4to, in which he attacked the new coinage. The latter pamphlet called forth an anonymous answer entitled 'Decus and Tutamen; or our New Money as now coined, in Full Weight and Fineness, proved to be for the Honour, Safety, and Advantage of England,' London, 1696, 8vo.

A folio volume containing collections from Temple's parliamentary papers, and another in his handwriting containing 'An Answer to a Book entitled the Case Stated of the Jurisdiction of the House of Lords on the Point of Impositions,' were formerly among the Earl of Ashburnham's manuscripts, and are now in the Stowe collection in the British Museum.

[Gibbs's Worthies of Buckinghamshire, p. 377; Collins's Peerage of England, ed. Brydges, ii. 413; Prime's Account of the Temple Family, New York, 3rd ed. 1896; Clarendon's Life, 1857, ii. 321; Stowe MSS.; Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 28054, f. 186; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1689–90, pp. 53, 514, 516.] E. I. C.

see also 3d Supp.

TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD, VISCOUNT COBHAM (1669?–1749), born about 1669, was the eldest son of Sir Richard Temple (1634–1697) [q. v.], by his wife Mary, daughter of Henry Knapp of Rawlins, Oxfordshire. He received an ensigncy in Prince George's regiment of foot on 30 June 1685, and was appointed adjutant on 12 April 1687. On 11 July 1689 he obtained a captaincy in Babington's regiment of foot. In May 1697 he succeeded his father in the baronetcy and family estates, and on 17 Dec. he was returned to parliament for the town of Buckingham, his father's constituency, and retained it throughout William's reign. At the time of the general election for Anne's first parliament he was absent from the kingdom, and later was defeated in his candidature for Aylesbury, but was elected for the county on 8 Nov. 1704 by a majority of two votes. He sat for Buckinghamshire in the parliament of 1705, and for the town of Buckingham in those of 1708 and 1710 (*Official Returns of Members of Parliament*, i. 570, 579, 586, 593, 600, ii. 1, 9, 18; LUTTRELL, *Brief Relation*, 1857, v. 250, 486).

On 10 Feb. 1701–2 he was appointed colonel of one of the new regiments raised for the war with France, and was stationed in Ireland (*ib.* v. 140, 201, 214). He was afterwards transferred to the Netherlands, and served under Marlborough throughout his campaigns. He particularly distinguished himself at the siege of Lille in 1708, and was rewarded by being despatched to Lord Sunderland with the news of the capitulation (*Marlborough Despatches*, ed. Murray, 1845, i. 224, 542. ii. 530, iv. 274). On 1 Jan. 1705–6 he attained the rank of brigadier-general; on 1 Jan. 1708–9 he was promoted to that of major-general; he was created lieutenant-general on 1 Jan. 1709–10, and in the same year he received the colonelcy of the 4th dragoons (LUTTRELL, vi. 548, 686). Sir Richard's military career was interrupted by his political principles. Like his father, he was a staunch whig, and in consequence he was not included in the list of officers nominated to serve in Flanders under the Duke of Ormonde. In 1713 his regiment was given to Lieutenant-general William Evans.

On the accession of George I Temple was at once taken into favour. On 19 Oct. 1714 he was created Baron Cobham of Cobham in Kent, being descended through his grandmother, Christian Leveson, from William Brooke, tenth lord Cobham (1527–1597). He was sent as envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the emperor Charles VI to announce the accession of the new king. After his return he was made colonel of the 1st dragoons in June 1715, and on 6 July 1716 he was appointed a privy councillor. In the same year he became constable of Windsor Castle, and on 23 May 1718 was created Viscount Cobham. On 21 Sept. 1719 he sailed from Spithead in command of an expedition which was originally destined to

attack Coruña. Finding that place too strong, however, he attacked Vigo instead, captured the town, and destroyed the military stores accumulated there (*Addit. MS.* 15936, f. 270). On 10 April 1721 he was appointed colonel of the 'king's own' horse, in 1722 comptroller of the accounts of the army, and governor of Jersey for life in 1723 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. iv. 138).

Until 1733 Cobham, with the rest of the whigs, supported Walpole's ministry. In that year he strongly opposed Walpole's scheme of excise (*ib.* 8th Rep. i. 18). This difference led to others, and, in consequence of a strongly worded protest against the protection of the South Sea Company's directors by the government, Lord Cobham and Charles Paulet, third duke of Bolton [q. v.], were dismissed from their regiments. In the case of an old and tried soldier like Lord Cobham this proceeding caused a great sensation. Bills were introduced in both houses to take from the crown the power of breaking officers, and motions were made to petition the king to inform them who had advised him to such a course. By breaking with Walpole Cobham forfeited the favour of the king; but by opposing the excise he gained the esteem of the Prince of Wales, and by assailing the South Sea Company he obtained the sympathy of the people. In association with Lyttelton and George Grenville, he formed an independent whig section, known as the 'boy patriots,' which in 1735 was joined by William Pitt (Hervey, *Memoirs*, i. 165, 215, 245, 250, 288, 291; Coxe, *Life of Walpole*, 1798, pp. 406, 409; *Gent. Mag.* 1734, passim).

On 27 Oct. 1735 Cobham attained the rank of general. During the rest of Walpole's ministry he maintained his attitude of opposition, and in 1737 joined in a protest against the refusal of the upper house to request the king to settle 100,000*l.* a year on the Prince of Wales out of the civil list (Hervey, *Memoirs*, iii. 89–90). After Walpole's downfall a coalition was effected among Lord Wilmington, the Pelhams, and the prince's party, which Cobham joined. He was created a field-marshal on 28 March 1742, and on 25 Dec. was appointed colonel of the first troop of horse-guards. On 9 Dec. following, however, he resigned his commission, owing to the strong objections he conceived to employing British troops in support of Hanoverian interests on the continent (*Addit. MS.* 32701, f. 302).

In 1744, on the expulsion from the cabinet of John Carteret, lord Granville, the chief supporter of the continental policy, the greater part of the whig opposition effected a coalition with the Pelhams, in which Lord Cobham joined on receiving a pledge from Newcastle that the interests of Hanover should be subordinated to those of England. On 5 Aug. he was appointed colonel of the 1st dragoons, which was exchanged in the following year for the 10th.

Cobham died on 13 Sept. 1749, and was buried at Stowe. He married Anne, daughter of Edmund Halsey of Stoke Pogis, Buckinghamshire, but had no issue. According to the terms of the grant he was succeeded in the viscounty and barony by his sister Hester, wife of Richard Grenville of Wootton, Buckinghamshire. He was succeeded in the baronetcy by his cousin, William Temple, great-grandson of Sir John Temple of Stanton Bury, who was the second son of Sir Thomas Temple, the first baronet.

Cobham rebuilt the house at Stowe and laid out the famous gardens. He was a friend and patron of literary men, whom he frequently entertained there. Both Pope and Congreve celebrated him in verse—Pope in the first of his 'Moral Essays,' and Congreve in 'A Letter to Lord Cobham' written in 1729. Pope was a frequent visitor at Stowe, and Congreve was honoured by a funeral monument there distinguished by its singular ugliness (Swift, *Works*, ed. Scott, index; Pope, *Works*, ed. Elwin, index; Ruffhead, *Life of Pope*, 1769, p. 212; *Egerton MS.* 1949, ff. 1, 3).

Cobham was a member of the Kit-Cat Club, and his portrait was painted with those of the other members by Sir Godfrey Kneller [q. v.] It was engraved by Jean Simon, and in 1732 by John Faber the younger. Another portrait, painted by Jean Baptiste Van Loo, was purchased for the National Portrait Gallery in June 1869; it was engraved by George Bickham in 1751, and by Charles Knight in 1807 (Smith, *British Mezzotint Portraits*, pp. 380, 1120; Bromley, *Cat. of British Portraits*, p. 257).

[Prime's Account of the Temple Family, New York, 3rd edit. 1896; G. E. C[okayne]'s Peerage, ii. 324–5; Collins's Peerage of England, ed. Brydges, ii. 414–15; Whitmore's Account of the Temple Family, 1856, p. 6; Coxe's Memoirs of the Pelham Administration, 1829, i. passim; Edye's Records of the Royal Marines, i. index; Beatson's Political Index, ii. 115; Memoirs of the Kit-Cat Club, 1821, pp. 118–19; Glover's Memoirs, 1814, passim; Doyle's Official Baronage, i. 419; Mahon's Hist. of England, 1839, i. 170, 511, ii. 256, 262–4; Gent. Mag. 1748, p. 23; Gibbs's Worthies of Buckinghamshire, p. 106; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. ii. 391; Brit. Museum Addit. MSS. 5795 f. 371, 5938; Egerton MS. 2529, f. 86; Stowe MSS. 248 f. 24, 481 ff. 89–156.] E. I. C.

TEMPLE, SIR THOMAS (1614–1674), baronet of Nova Scotia, governor of Acadia, second son of Sir John Temple of Stanton Bury, Buckinghamshire, who was knighted by James I at Royston on 21 March 1612–13 (METCALFE, *Knights*, p. 164), by his first wife, Dorothy (*d.* 1625), daughter and coheiress of Edmund Lee of Stanton Bury, was born at Stowe (his father's house being leased to Viscount Purbeck), and baptised there on 10 Jan. 1614. His grandfather was Sir Thomas Temple, first baronet of Stowe [see under TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD, 1634–1697]. On 20 Sept. 1656 Sir Charles St. Etienne made over to Thomas Temple and to William Crowne, father of the dramatist John Crowne [q. v.], all his interest in a grant of Nova Scotia, of which country the English had become masters in 1654. This grant was confirmed by Cromwell, who regarded the Temple family with favour, and the Protector further appointed 'Colonel Thomas Temple, esquire,' governor of Acadia. Temple set out for New England in 1657, occupied the forts of St. John and Pentagöet in Acadia or Nova Scotia, and resisted the rival claims of the French 'governor' Le Borgne. At the Restoration Temple's claims to retain the governorship were disputed, but on his return to England they were finally upheld. He was created a baronet of Nova Scotia by Charles II on 7 July 1662, and three days later received a fresh commission as governor. Five years afterwards by the treaty of Breda (July 1667) Charles II ceded Nova Scotia to Louis XIV, and in December 1667 Charles sent a despatch to Temple ordering him to cede the territory to the French governor Sr. Marillon du Bourg. The surrender was not completed until the fall of 1670. Temple was promised, but never received, a sum of 16,200*l.* as an indemnification for his loss of property. The ex-governor settled at Boston, Massachusetts, where he enjoyed a reputation for humanity and generosity. In 1672 he subscribed 100*l.* towards the endowment of Harvard College (QUINCY, *Hist. of Harvard*, 1840, vol. i. app.) He joined the church of Cotton Mather, but his morals were not quite rigid enough to please the puritans of New England. He moved to London shortly before his death on 27 March 1674. He was buried at Ealing, Middlesex, on 28 March (HUTCHINSON, *Massachusetts Collections*, p. 445). He left no issue.

[Notes supplied by Mr. J. A. Doyle; Whitmore's Account of the Temple Family, 1856, p. 5; Prime's Temple Family, New York, 1896, p. 42; Murdoch's Hist. of Nova Scotia, 1865, i. 134–9, 153; Maine Hist. Soc. Collections, i. 301; Williamson's Hist. of Maine, i. 363, 428; Mémoires des Commissaires du Roi et de ceux de sa Majesté Britannique, 1755 (containing the documents relating to the surrender of Acadia by Temple); Kirke's First English Conquest of Canada, 1871; Winsor's Hist. of America, iv. 145; Cal. State Papers, Amer. and West Indies, 1661–8, passim, esp. pp. 96, 597, 626.]

TEMPLE, SIR WILLIAM (1555–1627), fourth provost of Trinity College, Dublin, was a younger son of Anthony Temple. The latter was a younger son of Peter Temple of Derset and Marston Boteler, Warwickshire, whose elder son, John, founded the Temple family of Stowe (cf. LODGE, *Peerage*, v. 233; *Herald and Genealogist*, 1st ser. iii. 398; LIPSCOMB, *Buckinghamshire*, iii. 85; and see art. TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD, 1634–1697). Sir William Temple's father is commonly identified with Anthony Temple (*d.* 1581) of Coughton, Warwickshire, whose wife was Jane Bargrave. But in this Anthony Temple's will, which was signed in December 1580 and has been printed in Prime's 'Temple Family' (p. 105), Peter was the only son mentioned; he was well under eighteen years of age, and was doubtless the eldest son. There may possibly have been an unmentioned younger son, William, but he could not have been more than fifteen in 1580. On the other hand, the known facts of our Sir William's career show that before that date he was a graduate of Cambridge and in that year made a reputation as a philosopher. Moreover he was stated to be in his seventy-third year at his death in 1627. The year of his birth cannot consequently be dated later than 1555, and when Anthony Temple of Coughton died in 1581, he must have been at least five-and-twenty.

William was educated at Eton, whence he passed with a scholarship to King's College, Cambridge, in 1573 (HARWOOD, *Alumni*). In 1576 he was elected a fellow of King's, and graduated B.A. in 1577–8 and M.A. in 1581. Though destined for the law, he became a tutor in logic at his college and an earnest student of philosophy. 'In his logic readings,' wrote a pupil, Anthony Wotton [q. v.], in his 'Runne from Rome' (1624), 'he always laboured to fit his pupils for the true use of that art rather than for vain and idle speculations.' He accepted with enthusiasm the logical methods and philosophical views of the French philosopher Pierre de la Ramée, known as Ramus (1515–1572), whose vehement attacks on the logical system of Aristotle had divided the learned men of Europe into two opposing camps of Ramists and Aristotelians. Temple rapidly became the most active champion of the

Ramists in England. In 1580 he replied in print to an impeachment of Ramus's position by Everard Digby (*fl.* 1590) [q. v.] Adopting the pseudonym of Franciscus Mildapettus of Navarre (Ramus had studied in youth at the Parisian Collège de Navarre), he issued a tract entitled 'Francisci Mildapetti Navarreni ad Everardum Digbeium Anglum admonitio de unica P. Rami methodo reiectis cæteris retinenda,' London (by Henry Middleton for Thomas Mann), 1580. The work was dedicated to Philip Howard, first earl of Arundel, whose acquaintance Temple had made while the earl was studying at Cambridge. Digby replied with great heat next year, and Temple retorted with a volume published under his own name. This he again dedicated to the Earl of Arundel, whom he described as his Mæcenas, and he announced to him his identity with the pseudonymous 'Mildapettus.' Temple's second tract bore the title, 'Pro Mildapetti de unica Methodo Defensione contra Diplodophilum [i.e. Digby] commentatio Gulielmi Tempelli e regio Collegio Cantabrigiensi.' He appended to the volume an elaborate epistle addressed to another champion of Aristotle and opponent of Ramus, Johannes Piscator of Strasburg, professor at Herborn. Temple's contributions to the controversy attracted notice abroad, and this volume was reissued at Frankfort in 1584 (this reissue alone is in the British Museum). Meanwhile in 1582 Temple had concentrated his efforts on Piscator's writings, and he published in 1582 a second letter to Piscator with the latter's full reply. This volume was entitled 'Gulielmi Tempelli Philosophi Cantabrigiensis Epistola de Dialecticis P. Rami ad Joannem Piscatorem Argentinensem una cum Joannis Piscatoris ad illam epistolam responsione,' London (by Henry Middleton for John Harrison and George Bishop), 1582.

Meanwhile, on 11 July 1581, Temple had supplicated for incorporation as M.A. at Oxford (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*), and soon afterwards he left Cambridge to take up the office of master of the Lincoln grammar school. In 1584 he made his most valuable contribution to the dispute between the Ramists and Aristotelians by publishing an annotated edition of Ramus's 'Dialectics.' It was published at Cambridge by Thomas Thomas, the university printer, and is said to have been the first book that issued from the university press (Mullinger, *Hist. of Cambridge University*, ii. 405). The work bore the title, 'P. Rami Dialecticæ libri duo scholiis G. Tempelli Cantabrigiensis illustrati.' A further reply to Piscator was appended. The dedication was addressed by Temple from Lincoln under date 4 Feb. to Sir Philip Sidney. In the same year Temple contributed a long preface, in which he renewed with spirit the war on Aristotle, to the 'Disputatio de prima simplicium et concretorum corporum generatione,' by a fellow Ramist, James Martin [q. v.] of Dunkeld, professor of philosophy at Turin. This also came from Thomas's press at Cambridge; it was republished at Frankfort in 1589. In the same place there was issued in 1591 a severe criticism of both Martin's argument and Temple's preface by an Aristotelian, Andreas Libavius, in his 'Quæstionum Physicarum controversarum inter Peripateticos et Rameos Tractatus' (Frankfort, 1591).

Temple's philosophical writings attracted the attention of Sir Philip Sidney, to whom the edition of Ramus's 'Dialectics' was dedicated in 1584, and Sidney marked his appreciation by inviting Temple to become his secretary in November 1585, when he was appointed governor of Flushing. He was with Sidney during his fatal illness in the autumn of the following year, and his master died in his arms (17 Oct. 1586). Sidney left him by will an annuity of 30*l.* Temple's services were next sought successively by William Davison [q.v.], the queen's secretary, and Sir Thomas Smith [q. v.], clerk of the privy council (Birch, *Memoirs of Elizabeth*, ii. 106). But about 1594 he joined the household of Robert Devereux, second earl of Essex, and for many years performed secretarial duties for the earl in conjunction with Anthony Bacon [q. v.], Henry Cuff [q. v.], and Sir Henry Wotton [q. v.] In 1597 he was, by Essex's influence, returned to parliament as member for Tamworth in Staffordshire. He seems to have accompanied Essex to Ireland in 1599, and to have returned with him next year. When Essex was engaged in organising his rebellion in London in the winter of 1600-1, Temple was still in his service, together with one Edward Temple, whose relationship to William, if any, has not been determined. Edward Temple knew far more of Essex's treasonable design than William, who protested in a letter to Sir Robert Cecil, written after Essex's arrest, that he was kept in complete ignorance of the plot (*Brit. Mus. Addit. MS.* 4160, No. 78; Spedding, *Bacon*, ii. 364). No proceedings were taken against either of the Temples.

William Temple's fortunes were prejudiced by Essex's fall. Sir Robert Cecil is said to have viewed him with marked disfavour. Consequently, despairing of success in political affairs, Temple turned anew to literary study. In 1605 he brought out, with a dedi-

cation to Henry, prince of Wales, 'A Logicall Analysis of Twentye Select Psalmes performed by W. Temple' (London, by Felix Kyngston for Thomas Man, 1605). He is apparently the person named Temple for whom Bacon vainly endeavoured, through Thomas Murray of the privy chamber, to procure the honour of knighthood in 1607–8 (SPEDDING, iv. 2–3). But soon afterwards his friends succeeded in securing for him a position of profit and dignity. On 14 Nov. 1609 he was made provost of Trinity College, Dublin. Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, the chancellor of the university, was induced to assent to the nomination at the urgent request of James Ussher [q. v.] Temple was thenceforth a familiar figure in the Irish capital. He was appointed a master in chancery at Dublin on 31 Jan. 1609–10, and he was returned to the Irish House of Commons as member for Dublin University in April 1613. He represented that constituency till his death.

Temple proved himself an efficient administrator of both college and university, attempting to bring them into conformity at all points with the educational system in vogue at Cambridge. Many of his innovations became permanent features of the academic organisation of Dublin. By careful manipulation of the revenues of the college he increased the number of fellows from four to sixteen, and the number of scholars from twenty-eight to seventy. The fellows he was the first to divide into two classes, making seven of them senior fellows, and nine of them junior. The general government of the institution he entrusted to the senior fellows. He instituted many other administrative offices, to each of which he allotted definite functions, and his scheme of college offices is still in the main unchanged. He drew up new statutes for both the college and the university, and endeavoured to obtain from James I a new charter, extending the privileges which Queen Elizabeth had granted in 1595. He was in London from May 1616 to May 1617 seeking to induce the government to accept his proposals, but his efforts failed. His tenure of the office of provost was not altogether free from controversy. He defied the order of Archbishop Abbot that he and his colleagues should wear surplices in chapel. He insisted that as a layman he was entitled to dispense with that formality. Privately he was often in pecuniary difficulties, from which he sought to extricate himself by alienating the college estates to his wife and other relatives (STUBBS, *Hist. of the University of Dublin*, 1889, pp. 27 sq.)

Temple was knighted by the lord-deputy, Sir Oliver St. John (afterwards Lord Grandison), on 4 May 1622, and died at Trinity College, Dublin, on 15 Jan. 1626–7, being buried in the old college chapel (since pulled down). At the date of his death negotiations were begun for his resignation owing to 'his age and weakness.' His will, dated 21 Dec. 1626, is preserved in the public record office at Dublin (printed in Temple Prime's 'Temple Family,' pp. 168–9). He was possessed of much land in Ireland. His wife Martha, daughter of Robert Harrison, of a Derbyshire family, was sole executrix. By her Temple left two sons—Sir John [q.v.], afterwards master of the rolls in Ireland, and Thomas—with three daughters, Catharine, Mary, and Martha. The second son, Thomas, fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, became rector of Old Ross, in the diocese of Ferns, on 6 March 1626–7. He subsequently achieved a reputation as a puritan preacher in London, where he exercised his ministry at Battersea from 1641 onwards. He preached before the Long parliament, and was a member of the Westminster assembly. He purchased for 450*l.* an estate of 750 acres in co. Westmeath, and, dying before 1671, was buried in the church of St. Lawrence, Reading. By his wife Anne, who was of a Reading family, he left two daughters (TEMPLE PRIME, pp. 24–5).

[Authorities cited; Cole's Manuscript History of King's College, Cambridge, ii. 157 (in Addit. MS. 5815); Lodge's Peerage, s.v. 'Temple, viscount Palmerston,' iii. 233–4; Temple Prime's Account of the Family of Temple, New York, 3rd edit. 1896, pp. 23 sq., 105 sq.; Mind (new ser.), vol. i.; Ware's Irish Writers; Parr's Life of Ussher, pp. 374 et seq.; Ebrington's Life and Works of Ussher, 1847, i. 32, xvi. 329, 335.] S. L.

TEMPLE, SIR WILLIAM (1628–1699), statesman and author, born at Blackfriars in London in 1628, was the grandson of Sir William Temple (1555–1627) [q. v.], provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and formerly secretary to Sir Philip Sidney. His father, Sir John Temple [q. v.], master of the rolls in Ireland, married, in 1627, Mary (*d.* 1638), daughter of John Hammond, M.D. [q.v.], and sister of Dr. Henry Hammond [q. v.], the divine. William was the eldest son. A sister Martha, who married, on 21 April 1662, Sir Thomas Giffard of Castle Jordan, co. Meath, was left a widow within a month of her wedding, and became a permanent and valued inmate of her eldest brother's household; she died on 31 Dec. 1722, aged 84, and was buried in the south aisle of Westminster Abbey on 5 Jan. 1723.

William Temple was brought up by his uncle, Dr. Henry Hammond, at the latter's rectory of Penshurst in Kent. When Hammond was sequestered from his living in 1643, Temple was sent to Bishop Stortford school, where he learnt all the Latin and Greek he ever knew; the Latin he retained, but he often regretted the loss of his Greek. On 13 Aug. 1644 he was entered as a fellow-commoner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he remained a pupil of Ralph Cudworth for two years. Leaving Cambridge without taking any degree, in 1648 he set out for France. On his road he fell in with the son and daughter (Dorothy) of Sir Peter Osborne. Sir Peter held Guernsey for the king, and his family were ardent royalists. At an inn where they stopped in the Isle of Wight young Osborne amused himself by writing with a diamond on the window pane, 'And Hamon was hanged on the gallows they had prepared for Mordecai.' For this act of malignancy the party were arrested and brought before the governor; whereupon Dorothy, with ready wit and a singular confidence in the gallantry of a roundhead, took the offence upon herself, and was immediately set at liberty with her fellow-travellers. The incident made a deep impression upon Temple; he was only twenty at the time, and the lady twenty-one. A courtship was commenced, though the father of the hero was sitting in the Long parliament, while the father of the heroine was holding a command for the king. Even when the war ended and Sir Peter Osborne returned to his seat of Chicksands in Bedfordshire, the prospects of the lovers seemed scarcely less gloomy. Sir John Temple had a more advantageous alliance in view for his son. Dorothy, on her side, was besieged by many suitors. Prominent among them were Sir Justinian Isham [q. v.], her distant cousin Thomas Osborne (afterwards Earl of Danby and Duke of Leeds) [q. v.], and Henry Cromwell [q. v.], the fourth son of the Protector, who made her the present of a fine Irish greyhound. Even more hostile to the match than Temple's father were Dorothy's brothers, one of whom, Henry, was vehement in his reproaches. At the close of seven years of courtship and correspondence, during which Temple was in Paris, Madrid, St. Malo, and Brussels (the city of his predilection), acquiring French and Spanish, Dorothy fell ill, and was cruelly pitted with the small-pox. Temple's constancy had now been proved enough, and on 31 Jan. 1654–5 the faithful pair were united before a justice of the peace in the parish of St. Giles's, Middlesex. At the close of 1655 they repaired to Ireland, Temple spending the next few years alternately at his father's house in Dublin and upon his own small estate in Carlow. During his seclusion he read a good deal, acquired a taste for horticulture, and 'to please his wife' penned some indifferent verses and translations, which were afterwards included in his 'Works.' A more distinctive composition of this period was a family prayer which was adapted 'for the fanatic times when our servants were of so many different sects,' and was designed that 'all might join in it.'

Upon the Restoration Temple was chosen a member of the Irish convention for Carlow, and in May 1661 he was elected for the county in the Irish parliament. During a visit to England in July 1661 he was coldly introduced at court by Ormonde, but subsequently he entirely overcame Ormonde's prejudices. In May 1663, upon the prorogation of the Irish parliament, he removed to England, and settled at Sheen in a house which occupied the site of the old priory, in the neighbourhood of the Earl of Leicester's seat at Richmond (cf. CHANCELLOR, *Hist. of Richmond*, 1894, p. 73). His widowed sister, Lady Giffard, came to live with the Temples during the summer, their united income amounting to between 500*l.* and 600*l.* a year. At Sheen, Temple planted an orangery and cultivated wall-fruit 'the most exquisite nailed and trained, far better than ever I noted it' (EVELYN).

Ormonde provided him with letters to Clarendon and Arlington, and Temple apprised Arlington of his desire to obtain a diplomatic post, subject to the condition that it should not be in Sweden or Denmark. In June 1665 he was accordingly nominated to a diplomatic mission of no little difficulty to Christopher Bernard von Ghalen, prince-bishop of Munster. The Anglo-Dutch war was in progress, and the bishop had undertaken, in consideration of a fat subsidy, to create a diversion in favour of Great Britain by invading Holland from the east. Temple was to remit the money by instalments and to expedite the bishop's performance of his part of the contract (many interesting details of the mission are given in Temple's letters to his brother, to Arlington, and others, published by Swift from the copies made by the diplomatist's secretary, Thomas Downton). The bishop was more than a match for Temple in the subtleties of statecraft. He managed on various pretexts to postpone the raid into Holland (with the states of which he was nominally at peace) until he had secured several instalments of subsidy. In the meantime Louis XIV had got wind of the conspiracy and detached twenty thousand

troops, more than sufficient to watch and intimidate the little army of Munster. The bishop was able to plead *force majeure* with much plausibility; no step was ever taken on his part to carry out the scheme of invasion, and he made a separate peace with the Dutch at Cleves in April 1666. Temple was at Brussels when he heard that this step was impending, and he hurried to Munster in the hope of preventing it. After an adventurous journey by way of Düsseldorf and Dortmund (see his spirited letter to Sir J. Temple, dated Brussels, 10 May 1666), he was received with apparent cordiality and initiated into the episcopal mode of drinking out of a large bell with the clapper removed; but during these festivities he learned that the treaty had been irrevocably signed. Several bills of exchange from England were already on their way, and the bishop, on the pretext of the dangerous state of the country, entreated Temple to seek his safety by a circuitous retreat by way of Cologne. The young diplomat had formed a very erroneous judgment of Von Ghalen, but he saw through this artifice. He found means of getting out of the city unobserved, and, after fifty hours' most severe travelling amid considerable dangers, he succeeded in intercepting a little of the money. At the best the negotiation was not a conspicuous success, and Temple was much exercised in his mind as to 'how to speak of it so as to avoid misrepresentation.' Happily, his employers in this ill-conceived scheme were not dissatisfied, and in October 1665 he was accredited envoy at the viceregal court at Brussels, a post which he had specially desired, receiving 500*l.* for equipage and 100*l.* a month salary (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1666, p. 80). In January 1665–5 he was further gratified by the unexpected honour of a baronetcy, and in the following April he moved his family to Brussels from Sheen (*ib.*)

Temple's duties at Brussels were to watch over Spanish neutrality; to promote a good understanding between England and Spain; and, later on, to suggest any possible means of mediating between Spain and France. He got permission to go to Breda in July 1667, when peace was concluded between England and the United Provinces. In the meantime Louis and Turenne were taking town after town in Flanders. Brussels itself was threatened, and Temple had to send his family home, retaining only the favoured Lady Giffard. The professions of Louis towards the Dutch were friendly, but the alarm caused in Holland was great; and Dutch suspicions were soon shared by Temple. He visited Amsterdam and The Hague in September 1667, and had some intercourse with the grand pensionary, John de Witt, with whom his relations were to develop into a notable friendship. De Witt was acutely sensitive to the danger from the French garrisons in Flanders, yet a policy of conciliation towards France seemed to be the only course open to him. Temple dwelt in his correspondence to Arlington upon the dangers of such an *entente*; for a long time the English ministers appeared deaf to the tale of French aggrandisement, but on 25 Nov., in response to his representations, Temple received a most important despatch. He was instructed to ascertain from De Witt whether the states would really and effectively enter into a league with Great Britain for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands. The matter was one of considerable delicacy, but De Witt was pleased by the Englishman's frank statement of the situation, and finally signified his acquiescence in Temple's views as far as was compatible with a purely defensive alliance.

Having hastened to England to report the matter in full, Temple was supported in the council by Arlington and Sir Orlando Bridgeman [q. v.], and his sanguine anticipations were held to outweigh the objections of Clifford and the anti-Dutch councillors. He returned to The Hague with instructions on 2 Jan. 1668; and though De Witt was somewhat taken aback by the suddenness of the English monarch's conversion to his own specific (of a joint mediation, and a defensive league to enforce it), Temple managed to persuade him of its sincerity, and he undertook to procure the co-operation of the deputies of the various states. The same evening Temple visited the Swedish envoy Christopher Delfique, count Dhona, omitting the formal ceremony of introduction on the ground that 'ceremonies were made to facilitate business, not to hinder it.' When the French ambassador D'Estrades heard a rumour of the negotiation, he observed slightingly, 'We will discuss it six weeks hence;' but so favourable was the impression that Temple had made on the minds of the pensionary and the ministers that business which was estimated to last two or three months was despatched in five days (the commissioners from the seven provinces taking the unprecedented step of signing without previous instruction from the states), and the treaty, named the triple alliance, as drafted by Temple and modified by De Witt, was actually sealed on 23 Jan. (the signature of the Swedish envoy was affixed three days later). Flassan attributes this triumph to Temple's adherence to the maxim that in

politics one must always speak the truth. Burke, in his 'Regicide Peace,' referred to it as a marvellous example of the way in which mutual interest and candour could overcome obstructive regulations and delays.

The festivities at The Hague in honour of the treaty included a ball given by De Witt and opened by the Prince of Orange; the English plenipotentiary was eclipsed on this occasion by the grand pensionary, but obtained his revenge next day at a tennis match. The rejoicings in England were less effusive, but Pepys characterised the treaty as the 'glory of the present reign,' while Dryden afterwards held Shaftesbury up to special execration for having loosed 'the triple bond.'

Ostensibly the triple alliance aimed merely at the guarantee by neutral powers of terms which Louis had already offered to Spain, but which it was apprehended that he meant to withdraw and replace by far more onerous ones. There were, however, four secret articles, by which England and the United Provinces pledged themselves to support Spain against France if that power deferred a just peace too long. Burnet—though, like Pepys, he called the treaty the masterpiece of Charles II's reign—was ignorant of the secret articles; and contemporary critics were also ignorant of the fact that the day after the signature Charles wrote to his sister, Henriette d'Orléans, to excuse his action in the eyes of the French king on the plea of momentary necessity (Dalrymple, i. 68; Baillon, *Henriette Anne*, 1886, p. 301). Clifford, in fact, when he remarked 'For all this joy we must soon have another war with Holland,' accurately expressed the views of his master, who found in Temple's diplomacy a convenient and respectable cloak for his own very different designs, including at no distant date the signal humiliation of the Dutch. Having regard to the sequel, it is plain that Temple was rather more of a passive instrument in the hands of the thoroughly unsympathetic Charles than Macaulay and others, who have idealised his achievement, would lead us to suppose. It is true that he was for guiding our diplomacy in the direction which it took with such success some twenty years later, and time and experience eventually approved his policy. But although the popular voice acclaimed his attempt to rehabilitate the balance of power in Europe, it is by no means so clear that in 1668 English interests lay in supporting Holland against France (cf. *Mem. de Gourville*, ap. Michaud, 3rd ser. v. 544; Mignet, ii. 495, iii. 50; Seeley, *Growth of British Policy*, 1895).

In February 1668, the treaty having been accomplished, Temple left The Hague to return to Brussels. In view of a possible rupture with France some preliminary discussion was entered upon as to a junction of the English, Spanish, and Dutch fleets, and some trouble was anticipated by Temple in consequence of the English pretension to be saluted in the narrow seas, which Charles would not hear of abating one jot; but mobilisation proved unnecessary. There was some talk of Temple being offered a secretaryship, but to his great relief the offer was not made, and he was sent on as envoy extraordinary to Aix-la-Chapelle, where the provisions indicated by the triple alliance were embodied in the definitive treaty on 8 May 1668. Whether or no the secret pact was the cause of Louis's disgorging Franche-Comté, which his armies had overrun, there is no doubt that the credit of England abroad had been raised by Temple's energy, and on his way to and from Aix he was hailed by salutes and banquets.

Having spent two months in England, Temple took leave of the king on 8 Aug. 1668, and proceeded as English ambassador to The Hague, with a salary of 7*l.* a day. By the king's desire he took special pains to combat the reserve of the Prince of Orange, and he soon wrote in glowing terms to his court of the prince's sense, honesty, and promise of pre-eminence. In August 1669, in his private capacity, he successfully mediated in a pecuniary dispute between Holland and Portugal (*Bulstrode Papers*, p. 112). During 1670 was imposed upon him the ungrateful task of demanding the surrender of Cornet George Joyce [q. v.] The magistrates at Rotterdam did not openly refuse, but they evaded the request, and in the interval Joyce escaped (Ludlow, *Memoirs*, 1894, ii. 425). No less difficult were the negotiations in the direction of an equitable 'marine treaty,' and Temple had also on his hands a design for including Spain in a quadruple alliance. But the simultaneous French intrigue on the part of Charles caused all Temple's zeal to be regarded with increasing suspicion and dislike at home, while his friends Bridgeman, Trevor, and Ormonde were frowned upon, and finally left unsummoned to the foreign committee. When Louis overran Lorraine, and Charles made no sign, even Temple's friend De Witt could scarcely refrain from expressing cynical views as to the stability of English policy. The position was becoming untenable for an avowed friend of Holland. The English ministers still hesitated to take so pronounced a step as to recall their minister; but during this summer Temple re-

ceived orders to return privately to England, and he landed at Yarmouth on 16 Sept. 1670. He promised the pensionary to return, and that speedily, but his going was sufficient indication to De Witt of the turn things were taking. The suspicions which Temple had kept to himself were confirmed on his arrival. Arlington was deliberately offhand in his demeanour; the king, while professing the utmost solicitude about Temple's health and sea passage, obstinately refused to speak to him upon political matters. It was not until, at a meeting of ministers, Clifford blurted out a number of diatribes against the Dutch that Temple realised the full import of the situation. His resolution was instant and characteristic. 'I apprehend,' he says, 'weather coming that I shall have no mind to be abroad in, and therefore decide to put a warm house over my head' without a moment's delay. He withdrew to Sheen and enlarged his garden. Charles wrote to the states that Temple had come away at his own desire and upon urgent private affairs. In reality his recall had been demanded by Louis. It was not until June 1671 that he was allowed to write a farewell letter to the states, or that a royal yacht was sent to The Hague for Lady Temple and the ambassador's household. Though he wrote of the declaration of war upon the Dutch in 1672 as a thunderclap (*Memoirs*), he must have seen its approach pretty clearly for some time.

His enforced leisure was devoted by Temple to literature and philosophy. He had already composed (1667–8) and submitted to Arlington in manuscript his 'Essay upon the Present State and Settlement of Ireland,' a short but trenchant pamphlet, which was published, together with the 'Select Letters,' in 1701, but was not included in the collective edition of Temple's works. In it he condemned the 'late settlement of Ireland' as 'a mere scramble,' during which 'the golden shower fell without any well-directed order or design;' yet he recommended that the settlement, bad as it was, should be maintained not by balancing parties but by despotic severity; 'for to think of governing that kingdom by a sweet and obliging temper is to think of putting four wild horses into a coach and driving them without whip or reins.' As was only habitual among liberal or enlightened statesmen of his century, he ignored the claims of the native Irish to any legislative or other consideration. During 1671 he composed his 'Essay upon the Original and Nature of Government' (first published in 1680), which is notable not only for some fine images and sensible definitions, but as anticipating the view expressed nine years later in Filmer's 'Patriarcha' that the state is the outcome of a patriarchal system rather than of the 'social compact' as conceived by Hooker or Hobbes. At the same time he manages to avoid the worse extravagances of Filmer (see Harriott, *Temple on Government*, 1894; Minto, *English Prose*, 1881, p. 316). In 1672 he penned his 'Observations upon the United Provinces of the Netherlands' (London, 1672, 8vo; in Dutch, London, 1673; 3rd edit. 1676, 8th 1747; in French, The Hague 1685, Utrecht 1697), which was and deserved to be extremely popular, both at home and abroad. Temple used to declare that he was influenced in some points of style by the 'Europæ Speculum' of Sir Edwin Sandys [q. v.] If so, he was probably influenced no less by Sandys's large view of toleration. In the fourth chapter, upon the disposition of the Hollanders, the author displays a limpid humour and much quiet penetration; but it is curious that he never so much as mentions Dutch painting, then at its apogee. Jean le Clerc, while pointing out some errors (mostly trifling), praised the work as a whole as the best thing of its kind extant (English version by Theobald, 1718). His power as a rhetorical writer was displayed about the same time in his noble 'Letter to the Countess of Essex' (cf. Blair, *Lect. on Rhetoric*, 1793, i. 260).

When the necessity for a peace between England and Holland became apparent in 1674, Temple was called from his retreat in order to assist in the negotiation of the treaty of Westminster (14 Feb.) He went out to The Hague for the purpose, and his influence again helped to expedite matters. His reputation was now very high, and on his return he had the refusal not only of a dignified embassy to Madrid but (for the consideration of 6,000*l.*) of Williamson's secretaryship of state. He frequented the court, and became familiar with the new men who were rising into prominence, such as Halifax and his old acquaintance Danby. But his sojourn in England was not a long one, as in July 1674 he was again despatched as ambassador to The Hague. This embassy was rendered memorable by the successful contrivance of a match between William of Orange and Charles's niece Mary [see Mary II], a match which was in reality of vastly greater import to England than the triple alliance. It seems to have been first hinted at in a letter from Temple to the prince dated 22 Feb. 1674; but the early stages of the negotiation are involved in considerable obscurity. As soon as Temple found the prince interested, he spared no pains to bring

the matter to a successful issue. Lady Temple, who was on intimate terms with Lady Villiers, the princess's governess, was fortunately able to satisfy the prince's curiosity on a number of small points, and in 1676 she went over to England and interviewed Danby concerning the matter (*Temple Memoirs*, ii. 345; RALPH, i. 336; STRICKLAND, vii. 30 sq.) The negotiations, which were terminated by William's visit to England in September 1677 and his marriage a few weeks later, brought about a close rapprochement between Danby and Temple, and a gradual estrangement, due in part no doubt to jealousy, between Temple and Arlington. The strife between Danby and Arlington was already a source of vexation to the king; and when, during Temple's visit this summer, he pressed the secretaryship once more upon him (even offering himself to defray half the fees), it was probably in the hope that a man of Temple's character would be able to restore harmony as well as respectability to his council. He must have thought Temple's ultimate value great, or he would not have tolerated the portentous lectures which the statesman delivered for his benefit (cf. *Memoirs*, ii. 267).

Immediately after the wedding on 4 Nov., Temple hastened back to The Hague, his coming there being esteemed 'like that of the swallow which brought fair weather with it.' He was instructed to proceed without delay to the congress at Nimeguen, where Leoline Jenkins was acting as English plenipotentiary, but nervously craved for Temple's moral support. While there he heard of his father's death on 23 Nov. 1677, whereby the reversion of the Irish mastership of the rolls devolved upon him. A license to remain away from Ireland for three years was prepared and renewed in September 1680 and September 1685, when he appointed John Bennett of Dublin to be deputy clerk and keeper of the rolls; he did not finally surrender the post until 29 May 1696 (LASCELLES, *Liber Munerum Hiberniæ*, 1824, ii. 20). In July 1678 Temple negotiated another treaty with the Dutch with the object of forcing France to evacuate the Spanish towns; but this separate understanding was neutralised by the treaty ratified at Nimeguen, whither he travelled for the last time in January 1679. He congratulated himself that in consequence of a formal irregularity his name was not affixed to a treaty the terms of which he thoroughly disapproved as being much too favourable to France. Extremely susceptible at all times to professional jealousy, Temple was greatly disconcerted during these negotiations by the activity of a diplomatic busybody called Du Cros, the political agent in London of the Duke of Holstein, but in the pay of Barillon. Temple subsequently referred slightingly in his 'Memoirs' to Du Cros, who rejoined in 'A Letter . . . in answer to the impertinences of Sir W. Temple' (1693). An anonymous 'Answer,' inspired, if not actually written, by Temple, appeared without delay, and two months later, in some interesting 'Reflections upon two Pamphlets' (the author of which professed to have been waiting in vain for Temple's own reply), the 'unreasonable slanders' of Du Cros were severely handled.

Upon his return to England in February 1679 the secretaryship of state was again pressed upon him, and he again refused it on the plea of waning health and the lack of a seat in parliament. He found that the personnel of the court had greatly changed, and that influences adverse to him were more powerful than formerly. Shaftesbury and Buckingham, Barillon and Lady Portsmouth were bitterly hostile, but their confidence as well as that of the king seemed possessed by Sunderland, upon whom the post seemed naturally to devolve. Under the circumstances it is hardly fair to accuse Temple of pusillanimity in declining it. Temple was popular as the bulwark of the policy of protestant alliance, and he knew that what was wanted was his name rather than his advice. He refused to barter away his good name.

The king, however, by adroit flattery managed in another way to obtain from Temple's reputation whatever fillip of popularity it was able to give to a thoroughly discredited administration. In April 1679 was put forth, as the outcome of a number of private interviews between Temple and the king, a scheme under Temple's sponsorship for a revival of the privy council. The numbers were now to be fixed at thirty (the number actually nominated appears to be thirty-three), who were to represent as completely as possible the conflicting interests of office and opposition, but above all the landed wealth of the country; and it was thus by its representative character to provide a bridge between a headstrong and autocratic executive and a discontented and obstructive assembly. Such a council, after having been nearly wrecked at the outset by the king's reluctance to admit Halifax, followed by his determination to include Shaftesbury, was actually constituted on 21 April 1679. The funds in Holland rose upon the receipt of the news that Temple's plan had been carried into effect, and Barillon was correspondingly displeased, in spite of Lady Portsmouth's

assurance that it was only a device to get money out of parliament (Hallam, *Constit. Hist.* ch. xii.) Had the council been a success, it seems almost inevitable that it should have absorbed, as into a close oligarchy, much of the power that was divided between the executive and the parliament (thus Barillon said it was making 'des états et non des conseils'); but it had not been in operation more than a fortnight when a kind of committee of public safety was formed within it. This included, besides Temple, Halifax, Sunderland, and Essex. But Temple was almost from the first unable to reconcile the courtier and the public minister. On the one hand he objected to the king's arbitrary decision to prorogue parliament without previous deliberation in council; on the other hand he would not consent to take measures of urgency against the papists as if the popish plot, which he knew to be a sham, were a reality. The issue was an estrangement which reached a climax in August 1679, when Halifax brought the Duke of York, who had been in quasi-exile at Brussels, to the king's bedside without Temple's knowledge. Two months after this he was elected to represent Cambridge University in the new parliament, the only dissentient being the bishop of Ely (Gunning), who detected an exaggerated zeal for toleration in Temple's little book on the Netherlands; but he found himself more and more excluded from the innermost counsels of what was in reality no more than a fresh cabal under a new name. Temple was hardly more than a dilettante politician, and the satisfaction with which he appeared to return to his 'nectarines' at Sheen was probably real. His visits to the already moribund council were infrequent, but he avoided an open breach, and in September 1680 he was nominated ambassador at Madrid, though at the last moment the king desired him to stay for the opening of parliament. Temple attempted the exercise of some diplomacy, and made some conciliatory speeches in the commons, but in vain. The parliament was dissolved in January 1681, and in the same month Temple's name was struck off the list of privy councillors (Luttrell, i. 65). He had shown himself confidential with Sunderland rather than with Halifax, who was now in the ascendant. Moreover he had not concealed his attachment to the Prince of Orange (Fox, *Hist. of James II*, p. 41). Finally he had been very irregular in his attendance, and, as he was well known to be on the side of conciliation, he would have been out of place in the Oxford parliament.

For the purposes of a final retirement from politics Temple seems to have deemed the seclusion of Sheen insufficient. He purchased, therefore, in 1680, from the executors of the Clarke family the seat of Compton Hall, near Farnham. Here he constructed a canal and laid out gardens in the Dutch style, giving to his property when complete the title of Moor Park, in emulation of the Moor Park near Rickmansworth, where he had often admired the skill and taste of the Countess of Bedford's gardeners (cf. *Essay of Gardening*; *London Encyclop. of Gardening*, 1850, p. 244; Thorne, *Environs*, 1876, p. 551). He was an enthusiastic fruit-grower, and especially fond of his cherries, 'Sheen plums,' and 'standard apricocks.' He was rarely seen now at Whitehall or Hampton Court, but he was on 14 March 1683 appointed one of the commissioners for the remedy of defective titles in Ireland. Soon after his son's marriage in 1684 he divided his property with him, leaving him in undisputed possession of the house at Sheen, which he held on a long lease from the crown.

When James II succeeded to the throne, he made some polite speeches to Temple, but no more. Temple had promised him when Duke of York that he would remain loyal, and would never seek to divide the royal family. William was aware of this, and, knowing Temple's scrupulous disposition, he gave him no hint of the intended invasion in 1688. Temple did in fact restrain his son from going to meet the prince, and it was not until after James's second flight that he presented himself at Windsor. William urged him to take the chief-secretaryship, but he steadily refused. He was content, however, that a high post (that of secretary for war) should be given to his son John [see below].

In 1689 came to Moor Park in the capacity of amanuensis, at a salary of 20*l.* a year, Jonathan Swift [q. v.], who was then twenty-two years of age. Swift's mother was a connection of Lady Temple. He stayed under Temple's roof with a few short intervals until the statesman's death, for a period, that is, of nearly ten years, and there he met Esther Johnson ('Stella'), whose mother was an attendant upon Lady Giffard. Swift commenced his residence by writing some frigid Pindaric odes in Temple's honour, but gradually the relations between them grew more cordial. Temple procured Swift's admission to an *ad eundem* degree at Hart Hall, Oxford, offered him a post of 120*l.* a year in the Irish rolls when Swift proposed to leave him, and in answer to a letter, in which Swift avowed that his con-

duct towards his patron had been less considerate than petulant, sent him a prompt certificate for ordination. After his second absence from, and return to, Moor Park in 1696, Swift's position in the family seems to have been considerably improved. Temple can hardly have failed to perceive either the talents or the usefulness of the 'secretary,' as he was now called, who aided him in getting ready for the press the five volumes of his 'Letters' and 'Memoirs.' It is known that William III paid several visits to Temple at Moor Park in order 'to consult him upon matters of high importance.' One of these visits had reference to the triennial bill of 1692–3, for which the king had conceived a strong dislike. Temple argued that the bill involved no danger to the monarchy, and he is said to have employed Swift to 'draw up reasons for it taken from English history.' According to Deane Swift (*Life of Swift*, p. 60), Temple aided the young author to revise in manuscript his 'Tale of a Tub.'

During the whole period of his retirement since 1681, Temple had been elaborating those essays upon which his literary reputation now chiefly rests. Six of these appeared in 1680 under the title of 'Miscellanea.' The second and more noteworthy volume appeared in 1692 (the 'Miscellanea' in two parts appeared united, 4th ed. 1693, 5th 1697, revised Glasgow 1761, Utrecht 1693). Temple sent a copy in November, together with a Latin epistle, to the master and fellows of Emmanuel, his old college (*Addit. MS.* 5860, f. 99). The second part included the essays of gardening, of heroic virtue, of poetry, and the famous essay on 'Ancient and Modern Learning.' The vein of classical eulogy and reminiscence which Temple here affects was adopted merely as an elegant prolusion upon the passing controversy among the wits of France as to the relative merits of ancient and modern writers. First broached as a paradox (cf. *Our Noble Selves*) by Fontenelle, the thesis had been maintained in earnest by Perrault (*Siècle de Louis le Grand*, January 1687), and Temple now joined hands fraternally with Boileau in contesting some of Perrault's rash assertions. The essay was in fact light, suggestive, and purely literary; it scarcely aimed at being critical, so that much of the serious criticism which has been bestowed on it is quite inept. William Wotton was the first to enter the lists against Temple with his 'Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learning,' published in 1694. Charles Boyle (afterwards Earl of Orrery) [q. v.], by way of championing the polite essayist, set to work to edit the 'Epistles to Phalaris' which Temple (whose opinion on such a matter was absolutely worthless) professed to regard as genuine. It was when this conjecture had been ruthlessly demolished by the learned sarcasm of Bentley that Swift came to the aid of his patron with the most enduring relic of the controversy, 'The Battle of the Books.' Temple had begun a reply to Bentley, but he was now happily spared the risk of publication [for the Boyle and Bentley controversy, see Bentley, Richard, 1662–1742].

Temple's next literary venture was 'An Introduction to the History of England' (London, 1695 8vo, 1699, 1708; in French, Amsterdam, 1695, 12mo), which he intended as an incitement to the production of a general history of the nation, such as those of De Serres or Mezeray for France, Mariana for Spain, or De Mexia for the empire. The introduction concludes with an account of the Norman conquest and a eulogy of William I, in which many saw intended a compliment to William III, the more so as the putting aside of Edgar the Atheling was carefully condoned. The presumption of this work, which abounds in historical errors, was perhaps not inferior to that which prompted the 'Essay on Ancient and Modern Learning.' Fortunately for Temple, no historical Bentleys were living to take exception to his statements. Among the lighter productions of his years of retirement was a privately printed volume of 'Poems by Sir W. T.,' containing Virgil's last eclogue, a few odes and imitations of Horace, and Aristæus, a version of the 4th Georgic of Virgil—most of the pieces written professedly by request of Lady Temple or Lady Giffard. (The Grenville Library, British Museum, has a copy of this extremely rare volume, n.d., 12mo, with some manuscript notes in Temple's own hand; it was bought by Grenville at Beloe's sale in 1803 for 2*l.* 3*s.*)

Temple was attacked by a serious form of gout in 1676, and though he staved it off for a time, as he explains in one of the most entertaining of his essays ('Cure of Gout by Moxa'), he suffered a good deal both with the gout and 'the spleen' during the whole of Swift's sojourn at Moor Park. He passed through a severe illness in 1691, and he was much broken by the death of his wife in January 1695. Swift kept a sort of diary of the state of his patron's health, the last entry of which runs, 'He died at one o'clock this morning, the 27 January 1698–9, and with him all that was good and amiable among men.' He was buried on 1 Feb. by the side of his wife in the south aisle of Westminster Abbey. His heart, however,

by his special direction was buried in a silver box under a sundial in the garden of Moor Park, opposite his favourite window seat. With his death the baronetcy became extinct.

By his will, dated 8 March 1694–5, and made 'as short as possible to avoid those cruel remembrances that have so often occasioned the changing of it,' Temple left a lease of some lands in Morristown to 'Esther Johnson, servant to my sister Giffard,' and, by a codicil dated 2 April 1697, 100*l.* to 'William Dingley, my cousin, student at Oxford, and another 100*l.* to Mr. Jonathan Swift, now dwelling with me' (will proved by Sir John Temple and Dame Martha Giffard, 29 March 1699, P.C.C. 50 Pett). To Swift also was left such profit as might accrue from the publication of a collective edition of Temple's 'Works.' Of this edition two volumes of letters appeared in 1700 (London, 8vo), a third volume in 1703; the 'Miscellanies' or essays, in three parts, 1705–8; the 'Introduction' in 1708; and the 'Memoirs' in two volumes, 1709 (pt. ii., of which 'unauthorised' editions had appeared in 1691–2, related to the period 1672–9; pt. iii., of which the autograph manuscript is in the British Museum Addit. MS. 9804, written in a rapid script with scarcely a correction, dealt with 1679–80; part i. was thrown into the fire by Temple shortly before his death). Subsequent collective editions appeared in 1720, 2 vols. fol.; 1723; 1731, with preliminary notice by Lady Giffard, who was profoundly dissatisfied with Swift's handling of her brother's literary legacy; 1740; 1754, 4 vols. 8vo; 1757, 1770, and 1814.

Lady Temple, whom the statesman had married in 1655, was born at Chicksands in 1627, and was one of the younger daughters of Sir Peter Osborne (1584–1653), the royalist defender of Castle Cornet in Guernsey [see Osborne, Peter]. Francis Osborne [q. v.], the writer, was her uncle, and Admiral Henry Osborne [q. v.] her nephew. Her mother, Dorothy (1590–1650), was sister of Sir John Danvers [q. v.] and daughter of Sir John Danvers of Dauntsey, Wiltshire. The story of her deepening attachment to Temple, of the loss of her beauty by smallpox, of her wifely gentleness, and of the position of comparative inferiority that she occupied in the Temple household to her clever and managing sister-in-law, Lady Giffard, is well known to every reader of Macaulay's brilliant essay. She was an active helpmeet to Temple in many of his schemes, showed dauntless courage upon her voyage to England in 1671, when an affray with the Dutch flagship seemed imminent (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1670–1), and enjoyed the cordial friendship of Queen Mary, whose death almost synchronised with her own. She died at Moor Park, aged 65, and was buried on 7 Feb. 1694–5 in Westminster Abbey. Extracts from forty-two of her letters to Temple were published by Courtenay in his 'Life of Temple.' Macaulay was powerfully attracted by their charm, which is, however, personal rather than literary, and the complete series of seventy was published in 1888 (ed. E. A. Parry). The original letters, amounting in all to 135 folios, were purchased by the British Museum on 16 Feb. 1891 from R. Bacon Longe, esq., and now form Addit. MS. 33975.

Besides several children who died in infancy, the Temples had a daughter Diana, who died in 1679, aged 14, and was buried in Westminster Abbey; and a son, John Temple (*d.* 1689), to whom they were both much devoted. He was in Paris in 1684 when an official diploma of nobility was granted to him under the common seal of the college of arms in order to insure his proper reception in foreign courts (this curious document, which is in Latin, is printed in the 'Herald and Genealogist,' iii. 406–8). As a compliment to his father, John Temple was made paymaster-general, and, on 12 April 1689, secretary of state for war in the room of Mr. Blaithwaite. A few days later, having filled his pockets with stones, he threw himself from a boat into the strong current beneath London Bridge, and was drowned (see Thompson, *Chronicles of London Bridge*, 1827, pp. 474–5). The suicide, which created the greatest sensation at the time, was probably due to official anxiety, aggravated by the treachery of a confidential agent whom he had recommended to the king (Lamberty, *Mém. de la Révolution*, ii. 290; Reresby, *Diary*, 1875, p. 458; Luttrell, i. 524; Boyer, *Life of Temple*, p. 415). By his wife Mary Duplessis, daughter of M. Duplessis Rambouillet, of a good Huguenot family, he left two daughters: Elizabeth of Moor Park, who married her cousin, John Temple (*d.* 1753), second son of Sir John [see under Temple, Sir John], the speaker of the Irish House of Commons, but left no issue; and Dorothy, who married Nicholas Bacon of Shrubland Hall, Coddenham.

Of public men who have left behind them any claim to a place near the front rank, Temple is one of the 'safest' in our annals. Halifax may well have had his exemplary friend in mind when he wrote the maxim 'He that leaveth nothing to chance will do

few things ill, but he will do very few things.' During the ten years following his resignation, a period blackened by great political infamy, Temple lived fastidiously to himself, and practised unfashionable virtues. It is much to say of a statesman of that age that, although comparatively poor and not unworldly, he was untainted by corruption. The revolution, a crisis at which, with his peculiar qualifications, he might have played a part scarcely less prominent than that of Clarendon in 1660, found him still amid 'the gardens of Epicurus,' deploring the foibles (he was much too well bred to denounce the treacheries) of contemporary politicians.

As a writer, apart from a weakness for gallicisms, which he admitted and tried to correct, his prose marked a development in the direction of refinement, rhythmical finish, and emancipation from the pedantry of long parentheses and superfluous quotations. He was also a pioneer in the judicious use of the paragraph. Hallam, ignoring Halifax, would assign him the second place, after Dryden, among the polite authors of his epoch. Swift gave expression to the belief that he had advanced our English tongue to as great a perfection as it could well bear; Chesterfield recommended him to his son; Dr. Johnson spoke of him as the first writer to give cadence to the English language; and Lamb praises him delightfully in his 'Essay on the Genteel Style.' During the eighteenth century his essays were used as exercises and models. But the progress made during the last half-century in the direction of the sovereign prose quality of limpidity has not been favourable to Temple's literary reputation, and in the future it is probable that his 'Letters' and 'Memoirs' will be valued chiefly by the historian, while his 'Essays' will remain interesting primarily for the picture they afford of the cultured gentleman of the period. A few noble similes, however, and those majestic words of consolation addressed to Lady Essex, deserve and will find a place among the consecrated passages of English prose.

Of the portrait of Temple by Sir Peter Lely, painted in 1679 and now in the National Portrait Gallery, there are engravings by P. Vanderbank, Houbraken (Birch, plate 67), George Vertue, Anker Smith, and others. That by Houbraken is the best rendering of this portrait, which depicts a very handsome man, with a resolute mouth, rather fleshy face, and small moustache, after the Dutch pattern. The British Museum possesses what appears to be a contemporary Dutch pencil sketch of the statesman. Another portrait is in the master's lodge at Emmanuel College. Two further portraits by Lely of Temple and his wife, belonging to Sir George Osborne, bart., of Chicksands Priory, are reproduced in 'Letters of Dorothy Osborne' (1888).

[The Life, Works, and Correspondence of Sir William Temple, bart., by Thomas Peregrine Courtenay [q. v.], in two volumes, 1836, 8vo, is in many respects a pattern, although, it being the work of a tory pamphleteer, Macaulay virtually damned it with faint praise in his famous essay on Sir William Temple in the Edinburgh Review. Upon the few points in which the essay diverges from Courtenay's conclusions (as in the estimate of triple alliance) modern opinion would not side with Macaulay. The chief original authorities, besides Temple's works, with Swift's prefaces and his diplomatic papers in the British Museum (Addit. MSS. 9796–804 and Stowe MS. 198), are Boyer's Life of Sir William Temple, 1714, and the life by Lady Giffard, prefixed to the 1731 edition of the Works. Eight of Temple's original letters are in the Morrison Collection of Autographs, catalogue, vi. 233–40. See also Letters of Arlington, 1701, 8vo (vol. ii. is almost wholly occupied by the letters to Temple from July 1665 to September 1670); Lodge's Peerage, ed. Archdall, v. 239; Prinsterer's Archives de la Maison Orange-Nassau, 2me série, 1861, v. passim; Boyer's Life of William III, pp. 11, 36, 41, 60–2, 67, 83, 90. 92–3, 96; Bulstrode Papers, 1898, pp. 10, 17, 40, 45, 54, 59, 68, 74, 107, 112, 123, 195, 265, 307; Clarendon's Life and Continuation, 1827; Clarendon Corresp. ed. Singer, 1814; Sidney's Diary, ed. Blencowe, p. lxxxviii; Burnet's Own Time, 1833; Wynne's Life of Jenkins, 1724; Letters addressed from London to Sir Joseph Williamson, 1874; Boyer's William III; Trevor's Life and Times of William III, 1834; Baillon's Henriette Anne d'Angleterre, p. 300; Pylades and Corinna, 1732, vol. ii. Letter V (containing an allegorical character of Temple); Strickland's Queens of England, vol. vii.: Flassan's Hist. de Diplomatie Française, 1811; St. Didier's Hist. des Nég. de Nimègue, 1680; Dumont's Corps de Diplomatie; Mignet's Nég. relatives à la Succession; Lettres de M. le Comte d'Estrades, 1743; Campbell's Memoirs of De Witt, 1746; Lefèvre Pontalis's Jean de Witt, Paris, 1884, i. 447 sq.; Luttrell's Brief Hist. Relation of State Affairs; Ranke's Hist. of England; Seeley's Growth of British Policy, 1895; Masson's Life of Milton, vi. 315, 569, 601; Craik's Life of Swift; Forster's Life of Swift, vol. i.; Mémoires de Trévoux, November 1707 and March 1708; Mémoires of Dangeau and St. Simon; Prime's Account of the Temple Family, New York, 1896; Lipscomb's Hist. of Buckinghamshire, iii. 85–6; Retrospective Review, vol. viii; note kindly furnished by E. S. Shuckburgh, esq., fellow of Emmanuel.] T. S.

TEMPLE, WILLIAM JOHNSTONE or JOHNSON (1739–1796), essayist, and friend of Gray and Boswell, was the son of

William Temple of Allerdean, near Berwick-on-Tweed, of which borough the father was mayor in 1750 and again in 1754 (SHELDON, *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, p. 255). His mother was a Miss Stowe of Northumberland, connected with the family of Sir Francis Blake of Twizel Castle, near Norham, Northumberland, through Blake's aunt Anne, who married William Stowe of Berwick (BETHAM, *Baronetage*, iii. 439–40).

Temple was baptised at Berwick as 'William Johnson' on 20 Dec. 1739. He was a fellow-student at the university of Edinburgh with James Boswell, and they contracted in the class of Robert Hunter, the professor of Greek, an intimate friendship which was never interrupted. They differed, however, in politics and other respects, for Temple was a whig and a water-drinker (LEASK, *James Boswell*, pp. 14–17). Their correspondence is in print from 29 July 1758, by which time Temple had left Edinburgh. On 22 May in that year he was admitted pensioner at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and on 5 Feb. 1759 he became a scholar on that foundation. Temple's name was taken off the books on 20 Nov. 1761, and he proceeded to London, where the two friends met as law students at the end of 1762. Temple took chambers in Farrar's Buildings, at the bottom of Inner Temple Lane, and in July 1763 he lent these rooms to Boswell.

His father having become a bankrupt towards the close of 1763, Temple felt obliged to contribute towards his relief more than half of the proceeds of the small estate which he had inherited from his mother. He was consequently forced to earn an income for himself, and this was found in the church. To obtain his qualification he returned to Trinity Hall, where he was admitted fellow-commoner on 22 June 1763, and took the degree of LL.B. on 28 June 1765, his name being taken off the books on 13 June 1766.

An amiable man of cultivated and literary tastes, Temple while at Cambridge was admitted into close friendship with Gray, and during a visit to London in February 1766 Boswell introduced him at the Mitre tavern in Fleet Street to Dr. Johnson. Through his association with these three men his name is remembered. On Sunday, 14 Sept. 1766, as William Johnson Temple he was ordained deacon at a particular ordination held in the chapel of the palace at Exeter, by Bishop Keppel, and on the following Sunday he was ordained priest by that bishop at a general ordination in the cathedral. Next day, on the presentation of Wilmot Vaughan, fourth viscount Lisburne (whose family were closely connected with Berwick-on-Tweed), he was instituted to the pleasant rectory of Mamhead, adjoining Starcross, and about ten miles from Exeter.

By August 1767 Temple was married in Northumberland to a lady with a fortune of 1,300*l.*, but in the following year 'by the bankruptcy of Mr. Fenwick Stow,' and through the payment of an annuity to his father, he was again involved in pecuniary difficulty. He found time, however, to correct his friend Boswell's 'Account of Corsica' (1768). In May 1770 Temple contemplated separating from his wife, and by the following November he had sold part of his estate. After proceeding to Northumberland on this business, he visited Boswell at Chessel's Buildings, Canongate, Edinburgh (September 1770). In the spring of 1771 he was in great distress 'through filial piety,' and desired a chaplaincy abroad.

A character of Gray was written by Temple in a letter to Boswell a short time after the poet's death (30 July 1771), and was published by the recipient without authority in the 'London Magazine' for 1772 (p. 140). Mason incorporated the 'character' in his 'Life' of Gray, and Johnson deemed it worthy of insertion in his memoir of Gray in the 'Lives of the Poets' (cf. GRAY'S *Works*, ed. Mitford, 1836, i. lxx. sq.; GOSSE, *Life of Gray*, p. 211).

During a visit to London in May 1773 Temple dined at the house of the brothers Dilly, the publishers in the Poultry, meeting Johnson, Goldsmith, Langton, Boswell, and others, and in April 1775 Boswell paid him a visit at Mamhead. In the meantime (1774) his essay on the clergy had revealed to his diocesan his literary skill. Bishop Keppel made him his chaplain, and by November 1775 he had received the specific promise of 'the best living in the diocese of Exeter, and the present incumbent 86.' This was the vicarage of Gluvias, with the chapelry of Budock, adjacent to the towns of Penryn and Falmouth in Cornwall, to which Temple was collated on Keppel's nomination on 9 Sept. 1776. As vicar of Gluvias, with an income from public and private sources of 500*l.* a year, Temple spent the rest of his days. In September 1780 he travelled through part of England, and had two pleasant interviews with Bishop Hurd. Boswell and his two eldest daughters visited him at Gluvias in September 1783, and Boswell came again in 1792. In that year the Cornwall Library and Literary Society was founded, mainly through Temple's energies, at Truro (POLWHELE, *Cornwall*, v. 98–105; WYVILL, *Political Papers*, ii. 216–18, iv. 265–71; COURT-

NEY, *Parl. Rep. of Cornwall*, p. xxii). Upon his death in May 1795 Boswell left Temple a gold mourning ring, and Temple, under the signature 'Biographicus,' wrote appreciatively of his friend (*Gent. Mag.* 1795, ii. 634).

Temple died at Gluvias on 13 Aug. 1796. A monument in the churchyard was erected to the memory of their parents by 'the seven remaining children.' His second name is there given as 'Johnstone.' His wife died on 14 March 1793, aged 46; they had issue in all eleven children. One son, Francis Temple (*d.* 19 Jan. 1863), became vice-admiral; another, Octavius Temple (*d.* 13 Aug. 1834), was governor of Sierra Leone, and father of the present archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Frederick Temple).

Temple's writings were: 1. 'An Essay on the Clergy, their Studies, Recreations, Decline of Influence,' 1774; this was much admired by Bishop Horne. 2. 'On the Abuse of Unrestrained Power' [anon.], 1778. 3. 'Moral and Historical Memoirs' [anon.], 1779, in which was included the essay on 'Unrestrained Power.' These memoirs contended for less foreign travel, less luxury, and for less variety of reading. Polwhele said that these works were 'heavy from too much historic detail.' 4. A 'little pamphlet on Jacobinism,' 1792? (POLWHELE, *Traditions*, i. 327–8). He left unfinished a work on 'The Rise and Decline of Modern Rome.' Some of his letters to Lord Lisburne are in Egerton MS. 2136 (Brit. Mus.) The 'Letters of James Boswell, addressed to the Rev. W. J. Temple,' appeared in 1857.

[Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. ii. 524, 709–10, ii. 1344; Boase's Collect. Cornub. p. 975; Gent. Mag. 1793 i. 479, 1796 ii. 791, 963, 1797 ii. 1110, 1798 i. 188, 1827 i. 472; Letters of Boswell to Temple, 1857, passim; Corresp. of Gray and Nicholls, pp. 62–165; Corresp. of Walpole and Mason, i. 195; Bisset's Sir A. Mitchell, ii. 356–8; Garrick Corresp. i. 435; Boswell's Johnson, ed. Hill, i. 436–7, ii. 11, 247, 371, iii. 301, *ib.*, ed. Napier, i. 357–8; Boswelliana, ed. 1874, passim; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. iii. 381–2; Fitzgerald's Boswell, i. 285; Parochial Hist. of Cornwall, ii. 84; information has been kindly furnished by Mr. Robert Weddell of Berwick, Mr. C. E. S. Headlam of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Mr. Arthur Burch, F.S.A., diocesan registry, Exeter, and Mr. J. D. Enys of Enys, Cornwall.] W. P. C.

TEMPLEMAN, PETER, M.D. (1711–1769), physician, eldest son of Peter Templeman (*d.* 1749), a solicitor at Dorchester, by his wife Mary, daughter of Robert Haynes, was born on 17 March 1711, and educated at the Charterhouse, though not on the foundation. Proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge, he graduated B.A. with distinguished reputation in 1731 (*Graduati Cantabr.* 1823, p. 463). He at first intended to take holy orders, but afterwards he applied himself to the study of medicine, and went in 1736 to the university of Leyden, where he attended the lectures of Dr. Herman Boerhaave, and was created M.D. on 10 Sept. 1737 (*Album Studiosorum Acad. Lugd. Bat.* 1875, p. 967). In 1739 he came to London with a view to enter on the practice of his profession, supported by a handsome allowance from his father. He was so fond, however, of literary leisure and of the society of learned men that he never acquired a very extensive practice.

In 1750 he was introduced to Dr. John Fothergill [q. v.] with a view to institute a medical society in order to procure the earliest intelligence of improvements in physic from every part of Europe, but the plan never took effect. When the British Museum was opened in 1758, for purposes of inspection and study, Templeman was appointed on 22 Dec. to the office of keeper of the reading-room. Gray gives an amusing account of a visit to the reading-room while under his care (*Works*, 1884, iii. 1–2). Templeman resigned the post on 18 Dec. 1760 on being chosen secretary to the recently instituted Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. In 1762 he was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and also of the Economical Society at Berne. He died on 23 Aug. 1769 (*Cambridge Chronicle*, 30 Aug. 1769). Bowyer says 'he was esteemed a person of great learning, particularly with respect to languages, spoke French with great fluency, and left the character of a humane, generous, and polite member of society.' A portrait by Cosway belongs to the Society of Arts, and was engraved by William Evans.

His works are: 1. 'On a Polypus at the Heart, and a Scirrhous Tumour of the Uterus' (in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' 1746). 2. 'Curious Remarks and Observations in Physics, Anatomy, Chirurgery, Chemistry, Botany, and Medicine; selected from the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris,' 2 vols. London, 1753–4, 8vo. 3. Edition of Dr. John Woodward's 'Select Cases and Consultations in Physic,' London, 1757, 8vo. 4. 'Travels in Egypt and Nubia: translated from the original Danish of Frederick Lewis Norden, and enlarged,' 2 vols. London, 1756–7, fol., with the fine engravings made by Tuscher for the original edition. Templeman also published at the same time the entire translation and the

whole of his additions in one vol. 8vo, without plates. 5. 'Practical Observations on the Culture of Lucern, Turnips, Burnet, Timothy Grass, and Fowl Meadow Grass,' London, 1766, 8vo. 6. 'Epitaph on Lady Lucy Meyrick' (in vol. viii. of the 'Select Collection of Miscellany Poems,' 1781).

[Addit. MS. 5882, f. 105; Gent. Mag. 1762 p. 294, 1769 p. 463; Georgian Era, ii. 561; London Chronicle, 26 Sept. 1769; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ii. 299; Notes and Queries, 9th ser. i. 125; Hutchins's Hist. of Dorset, 1868, iii. 58; List of Books of Reference in the Reading Room of the British Museum, preface; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] T. C.

TEMPLETON, JOHN (1766–1825), Irish naturalist, was born in Belfast in 1766. The family had been settled since the early part of the seventeenth century at Orange Grove, afterwards Cranmore, about two miles from Belfast, on the road to Malone. James Templeton, the father of the naturalist, was a Belfast merchant, who married Mary Eleanor, daughter of Benjamin Legg of Belfast and Malone. John Templeton was educated at a private school, and before he was twenty became interested in the cultivation of plants. After his father's death in 1790 he began the scientific study of botany, at first, it is said, from a desire to find out how to extirpate weeds on his farm land at Cranmore. In 1793 he laid out an experimental garden according to a suggestion in Rousseau's 'Nouvelle Héloïse,' and was very successful in cultivating many tender exotics out of doors. In 1794, on the occasion of his first visit to London, he made the acquaintance of Thomas Martyn (1735–1825) [q. v.], professor of botany at Cambridge, whom he afterwards supplied with many remarks on cultivation for his edition of Miller's 'Gardener's Dictionary.' Templeton also came to know Dr. George Shaw [q. v.], the zoologist, and James Dickson [q. v.], the cryptogamist, and he was chosen an associate of the Linnean Society. After his addition of *Rosa hibernica* to the list of Irish species in 1795, for which the Royal Irish Academy awarded him a prize of five guineas (not fifty, as stated by Sir James Edward Smith), he again visited London, where he met Dr. (afterwards Sir) J. E. Smith, Dr. Samuel Goodenough, Aylmer Bourke Lambert, James Sowerby, William Curtis, Sir Joseph Banks, and Robert Brown. Banks offered him three or four hundred pounds a year and a grant of land if he would go out to New Holland, as Australia was then called, presumably with Flinders's expedition, which Brown accompanied; but he declined the offer. Templeton also added *Orobanche rubra* to the list of the Irish flora, besides numerous cryptogamic plants; and, while diligently employing both pen and pencil in accumulating materials for a complete natural history of Ireland, made important contributions to the works of others, such as Sir J. E. Smith's 'English Botany' and 'Flora Britannica,' Lewis Weston Dillwyn's 'British Confervæ' (1802–7), Dawson Turner's 'British Fuci' (1802), and 'Muscologia Hibernica' (1804), and Messrs. Dubourdieu and Sampson's surveys of the counties of Down, Antrim, and Derry. The journals which he kept from 1805 to his last illness contain many references to zoophytes as well as to other branches of natural history, and many phrenological observations. The earlier volumes are still in existence at the Belfast Museum. He studied birds extensively, as is shown by his marginal notes in a copy of Montagu's 'Ornithological Dictionary,' now in the possession of the Rev. C. H. Waddell (*Proceedings of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club*, 1891–2, p. 409). As to his collection of lichens, Dr. Thomas Taylor (*d.* 1848) [q. v.], writing in Mackay's 'Flora Hibernica' (1836), says (p. 156): 'The foregoing account of the lichens of Ireland would have been still more incomplete but for the extensive collection of my lamented friend, the late Mr. John Templeton. . . . I believe that thirty years ago his acquirements in the natural history of organised beings rivalled that of any individual in Europe.' He devoted special attention to mosses and liverworts, and, dissatisfied with many of the published drawings, made numerous careful pencil studies, shaded with ink or colour, which have been pronounced by experts to be unrivalled in their lifelike effects. There was in fact no branch of natural history to which he did not contribute. Though urged by many of his botanical friends to complete the 'Hibernian Flora,' his diffidence and desire of rendering it perfect prevented its publication. In 1808 the 'Belfast Magazine' was started, and Templeton contributed monthly reports on natural history and meteorology. He was an early member of the Belfast Society for Promoting Knowledge, and he drew up the first two catalogues of the Linen Hall Library. On the foundation of the Belfast Natural History Society in 1821, he was chosen its first honorary member; and on his death the society instituted a medal in his honour, which, however, seems to have been only once awarded. Though he visited Scotland and Wicklow, Templeton lived mainly in Ulster, and never visited the south or west of Ireland. He died at

Cranmore on 15 Dec. 1825, and was buried in the new burying-ground, Clifton Street, Belfast.

Templeton married in 1799 Katherine, daughter of Robert Johnston of Seymourhill, near Belfast, by whom he left a son, Dr. Robert Templeton, deputy inspector-general of hospitals, an entomologist, who contributed numerous papers to the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History' between 1832 and 1858, and died in 1894.

Templeton contributed papers to the 'Transactions' of the Linnean Society on the migrations of birds and on soils, and to those of the Geological Society in 1821 on peat-bogs (*Royal Soc. Cat.* v. 930). Several volumes of his manuscript 'Hibernian Flora,' with coloured drawings, are preserved in the Belfast Museum. Robert Brown dedicated to him the Australian leguminous genus *Templetonia*.

[Mainly from material communicated by the Rev. C. H. Waddell, B.D.; Loudon's Mag. of Natural Hist. i. (1828) 403, ii. (1829) 305.]

G. S. B.

TEMPLETON, JOHN (1802–1886), tenor vocalist, son of Robert Templeton, was born at Riccarton, near Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, on 30 July 1802. He had a fine voice as a boy, and, joining his eldest brother, a concert-singer and teacher in Edinburgh, he took part in concerts there. In 1822 he became precentor to the Rose Street secession church, then under John Brown (1784–1858) [q. v.] Resolving to adopt a professional career, he went to London and studied under Blewitt, Welsh, De Pinna, and Tom Cooke. In July 1828 he made his *début* on the stage at Worthing, Sussex, and, after some wanderings in the provinces, obtained an engagement at Drury Lane, where he appeared as Meadows in 'Love in a Village.' Soon afterwards he undertook, at the short notice of five days, the part of Don Ottavio in Mozart's 'Don Giovanni' at Covent Garden. In 1833 Malibran selected him as her tenor for 'La Sonnambula,' and he continued to be successfully associated with her until her death in 1836. Bellini was so pleased with his performance of the part of Elvino that he once embraced him and, 'with tears of exultation,' promised to write a part that would 'immortalise him.' After touring for some years in the provinces he visited Paris in 1842, where he was entertained by Auber. In 1843 he started concert-lecture entertainments on national and chiefly Scottish music, and toured through the provinces as well as America. He retired to New Hampton, near London, in 1852, and died there on 1 July 1886. He had four brothers, all more or less celebrated for their vocal abilities (cf. Brown and Stratton).

Templeton's voice was of very fine quality and exceptional compass. Cooke called him 'the tenor with the additional keys.' His chest voice ranged over two octaves, and he could sustain A and B flat in alt with ease. His weakness was an occasional tendency to sing flat. He had a *répertoire* of thirty-five operas, in many of which he created the chief parts. He wrote a few songs, one, 'Put off! put off!' on the subject of Queen Mary's escape from Lochleven. One of his concert lectures, 'A Musical Entertainment,' was published at Boston, United States, in 1845.

[Templeton and Malibran, by W. H. H[usk], which contains two portraits of Templeton; Kilmarnock Standard, 16 Feb. 1878; Brown and Stratton's British Musical Biography; Baptie's Musical Scotland; Grove's Dictionary of Music.]

J. C. H.

TEMPLO, RICHARD DE (*fl.* 1190–1229), reputed author of the 'Itinerarium Regis Ricardi.' [See Richard.]

TENCH, WATKIN (1759?–1833), soldier and author, is conjectured to have been born about 1759 in Wales; in his 'Letters in France' (p. 140) he refers to the 'happier days passed in Wales,' and in the dedication of his 'Account of Port Jackson' (1793) he acknowledges the 'deepest obligations' from the family of Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn. He became first lieutenant of marines in 1778 and served in America, being a prisoner in Maryland in that year. In 1782 he was raised to the rank of captain, and in 1787 was sent to Australia as one of the captains of marines in the charge of convicts. The expedition left Portsmouth under the command of Arthur Phillip [q. v.] 13 May 1787, and arrived at Port Jackson in January 1788. With some other officers he explored during six days in August 1790 the country inland (Collins, *New South Wales*, i. 131), and on 18 Dec. 1791 he left Port Jackson for England. He published in 1789 'A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay, with an Account of New South Wales,' dated from Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, 10 July 1788. Its conclusions were perhaps over sombre, but its value is shown by the issue in that year of two more editions in English as well as by the publication of a Dutch translation at Amsterdam and a French rendering by M. C. J. Pougens at Paris.

Tench on his return seems to have fixed his residence at Plymouth. In 1793 he published 'A Complete Account of the Settlement at Port Jackson in New South

Wales,' with a dedication to Sir Watkin Wynn, and then entered upon active service again. He was on board the Alexandra with Captain Richard Rodney Bligh [q. v.] when, after a fight of two hours and a quarter, that vessel was captured and taken into Brest (6 Nov. 1794). On the announcement of Bligh's elevation to the rank of rear-admiral, Tench was selected by him as aide-de-camp and interpreter. From Brest they were sent to Quimper (17 Feb. 1795). Some time later he obtained permission to come to England, and he arrived at Plymouth 10 May 1795. Next year he brought out an interesting and trustworthy volume of 'Letters written in France to a Friend in London between November 1794 and May 1795.'

Tench was promoted to be major 1794, lieutenant-colonel 1798, lieutenant-colonel of marines 1804, and colonel 1808. He was appointed colonel-commandant en second in marines 1809, and was created major-general in the army 4 June 1811 (*Gent. Mag.* 1811, i. 669). At this date he was in command of the division of marines stationed at Plymouth, where Cyrus Redding [q. v.] often heard him describe the life at Port Jackson and give his views on the future of the settlement (*Personal Reminiscences*, iii. 259–78). His commission as lieutenant-general in the army was dated 19 July 1821 (*Gent. Mag.* 1821, ii. 175). He died in Devonport at the house of Daniel Little, a brother-in-law, 7 May 1833. His widow, Anna Maria, daughter of Robert Sargent, surgeon at Devonport, died there 1 Aug. 1847, aged 81.

[Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. ii. 710; Boase's Collect. Cornub. pp. 64, 975; Gent. Mag. 1833, i. 476; 1847 ii. 331; Literary Memoirs (1798), ii. 300–301.] W. P. C.

TENISON, EDWARD (1673–1735), bishop of Ossory, baptised at Norwich on 3 April 1673, was the only surviving child of Joseph Tenison of Norwich by his wife Margaret, daughter of Edward Mileham of Burlingham in Norfolk. Philip Tenison, archdeacon of Norfolk, was his grandfather, and Thomas Tenison [q. v.], archbishop of Canterbury, his first cousin. After being educated at St. Paul's school under Dr. Gale, he was admitted a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, on 19 Feb. 1690–1. He graduated B.A. in 1694, and proceeded LL.B. in 1697 and D.D. in 1731, the last two at Lambeth. He was at first intended for the law, and was bound apprentice to his uncle, Charles Mileham, an attorney at Great Yarmouth. Abandoning the law for the church, he was ordained deacon and priest in 1697, and presented the same year to the rectory of Wittersham, Kent. This he resigned in 1698 on being presented to the rectory of Sundridge in the diocese of Rochester, which he held conjointly with the adjacent rectory of Chiddingstone. On 24 March 1704–5 he was made a prebendary of Lichfield, resigning in 1708 on being appointed archdeacon of Caermarthen. On 19 March 1708–9 he became a prebendary of Canterbury. In 1714 he inherited considerable estates from his uncle, Edward Tenison of Lambeth, but lost the greater part of his wealth in 1720 by investing it in the South Sea Company. In 1715 he acted as executor to his cousin the archbishop, and was in consequence involved in litigation on the question of dilapidations. A curious correspondence on the subject was published by him in 1716. In 1730 he became chaplain to the Duke of Dorset, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, who in 1731 nominated him to the bishopric of Ossory.

He died in Dublin on 29 Nov. 1735, and was buried in St. Mary's Church in that city, where a monument was erected to his memory by his wife. His will contained many charitable bequests, especially for the education of the poor and the promotion of agriculture in Ireland. It was published in 'Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica' (3rd ser. vol. ii.) in an article entitled 'Tenisoniana,' by C. M. Tenison of Hobart, Tasmania. In a codicil, dated 23 Jan. 1735, he left a bequest of 200*l.* to his old college, Corpus Christi at Cambridge. By his wife, Ann Searle (*d.* 1750), who was related to Archbishop Tenison, he had one son and five daughters. His son Thomas (1702–1742) became a prebendary of Canterbury in 1739.

Besides an edition of two books of Columella's 'De Re Rustica' (Dublin, 1732, 8vo) and a paper on 'The Husbandry of Canary Seed,' published in 1713 in 'Philosophical Transactions,' Tenison's published writings are limited to occasional sermons and to pamphlets connected with the Bangorian controversy. His portrait was painted by Kneller and engraved in 1720 by Vertue.

[Information kindly given by Mr. C. M. Tenison of Hobart, Tasmania; Masters's History of the College of Corpus Christi, 1831, p. 231; Gardiner's Admission Registers of St. Paul's School, p. 60; Gent. Mag. 1735, p. 737; Nichols's Literary Illustrations, iii. 667; Ware's History and Antiquities of Ireland, ed. Harris, i. 432; Biographia Britannica, 1763.] J. H. L.

TENISON, RICHARD (1640?–1705), bishop of Meath, born at Carrickfergus about 1640, was son of Major Thomas Tenison, who served as sheriff of that town in 1645. He

was related to Archbishop Thomas Tenison [q. v.], who left by his will 50*l.* to each of Richard's sons, and described himself as their kinsman. Richard went to school, first at Carrickfergus and then at St. Bees, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1659. He left apparently without a degree, and was appointed master of the diocesan school at Trim. Having taken orders he became chaplain to Arthur Capel, earl of Essex [q. v.], soon after his appointment as lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1672. Essex gave him the rectories of Laracor, Augher, Louth, the vicarages of St. Peter's, Drogheda, and Donoughmore, and secured his appointment on 29 April 1675 to the deanery of Clogher, to which he was instituted on 8 June following. On 18 Feb. 1681–2, being then described as M.A., Tenison was presented by patent to the see of Killala, being consecrated on the following day in Christ Church, Dublin. In the same year he was created D.D. by Trinity College, Dublin. Tenison remained in Ireland as long as possible after Roman catholic influence had become supreme in 1688, and for a time he and his archbishop, John Vesey, were the only protestant prelates in Connaught. At length he fled to England and found occupation as lecturer at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, of which Henry Hesketh [q. v.] was then vicar (cf. Cox, *Annals of St. Helen's*, p. 55). On 26 Feb. 1690–1 Tenison was translated to the bishopric of Clogher, Hesketh being nominated about the same time to succeed him at Killala. On his return to Ireland the parishioners of St. Helen's made Tenison a present of plate in acknowledgment of his services. On 25 June 1697 he was translated to the bishopric of Meath, and in the following year was appointed vice-chancellor of Dublin University. He died on 29 July 1705 (Cotton, *Fasti*, iii. 120; cf. Luttrell, *Brief Relation*, v. 580), and was buried in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin. Tenison was noted 'for the constant exercise of preaching, by which he reduced many dissenters to the church.' Five sermons by him were separately published (Cotton, iv. 120–121). He also 'in one year in one visitation confirmed about two thousand five hundred persons.' He repaired and beautified the episcopal palace at Clogher, and bequeathed 200*l.* for the establishment of a fund for the maintenance of the widows and orphans of clergymen.

By his wife Ann Tenison had five sons, of whom the eldest, Henry (*d.* 1709), graduated B.A. from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1687, was admitted student at the Middle Temple on 17 Feb. 1690, and in 1695 was returned to the Irish parliament for both Clogher and Monaghan, electing to sit for the latter. He was appointed a commissioner of the revenue for Ireland on 15 Jan. 1703–4, and died in 1709, leaving a son Thomas, who was admitted a student of the Middle Temple on 1 Nov. 1726, was appointed commissioner for revenue appeals in 1753, was made prime serjeant on 27 July 1759, and judge of the common pleas in 1761, and died in 1779.

[Information from Mr. C. M. Tenison, Hobart, Tasmania; Ware's Bishops of Ireland, ed. Harris; Cotton's Fasti Eccl. Hib.; Lascelles's Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ; Official Returns of Members of Parliament; Stowe MS. 82, f. 327; Mant's Hist. of the Church in Ireland, i. 697–8, ii. 9, 90.] A. F. P.

TENISON, THOMAS (1636–1715), archbishop of Canterbury, was born, according to the parish register, on 29 Sept. 1636 at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire. His grandfather, John Tenison (*d.* 1644), divine, the son of Christopher Tenison by his wife Elizabeth, was a fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge. In 1596 he was presented to the rectory of Downham in Cambridgeshire, which he resigned in 1640. He died in 1644, and was buried at Ely (Mullinger, *Hist. of Cambridge*, ii. 290). His son, John Tenison (*d.* 1671), rector of Mundesley, Norfolk, was the father of Thomas by his wife Mercy, eldest daughter of Thomas Dowsing of Cottenham.

From the free school at Norwich Thomas went to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he was admitted scholar on 22 April 1653. He was matriculated 9 July 1653, graduated B.A. Lent term 1657, and afterwards 'studied physick upon the discouragement of the times, but about 1659 he was ordained privately at Richmond by Dr. Duppa,' bishop of Salisbury; 'his letters of orders were not given out till after the Restoration, tho' at the time entered into a private book of the archbishop's' (Le Neve). He took the M.A. degree in 1660 (incorporated at Oxford on 28 June 1664), B.D. 1667, D.D. 1680. He was 'pre-elected' to a Norwich fellowship at his college on 29 Feb. 1659, and was admitted on the death of one William Smith (Masters, *History of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*, p. 392) on 24 March 1662, becoming tutor also, and in 1665 university reader. In the same year he became vicar of St. Andrew the Great, Cambridge, where he gained much credit for his continued residence and ministrations during the plague, in consequence of which the parishioners gave him a handsome piece of plate. After being preacher at St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, he was presented in 1667 to the rec-

tory of Holywell and Needingworth, Huntingdonshire, by the Earl of Manchester, whose chaplain, and whose son's tutor, he became. His first book, 'The Creed of Mr. Hobbes examined,' was published in 1670. In 1674 he was chosen 'upper minister' of St. Peter Mancroft. In 1678 he published 'Baconiana' and a 'Discourse of Idolatry.' The latter was 'some part of it meditated and the whole revised in the castle of Kimbolton' (preface), and directed chiefly against the church of Rome. Already a chaplain in ordinary to the king, he was presented to the rectory of St. Martin-in-the-Fields on 8 Oct. 1680. From 1686 to 1692 he was also minister of St. James's, Piccadilly (Hennessy, *Novum Repertorium*, 1898, p. 250).

In the large parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields he came at once into prominence, and during the eleven years he was rector he made acquaintance with all the most eminent men of the day. Evelyn first heard him preach on 5 Nov. 1680, and in 1683 notes that he is 'one of the most profitable preachers in the church of England, being also of a most holy conversation, very learned and ingenious. The pains he takes and care of his parish will, I fear, wear him out, which would be an inexpressible loss' (*Diary*, 21 March 1683). He ministered to the notorious Edward Turberville [q.v.] on his deathbed on 18 Dec. 1681 (Throckmorton manuscripts, *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 10th Rep. App. iv. 174), to Sir Thomas Armstrong [q. v.] at Tyburn on 20 June 1684, and in 1685 to the Duke of Monmouth before his execution (details of the duke's statements to Tenison in Evelyn's *Diary*, 15 July 1685; see also *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. v. 93).

While still a parish priest Tenison won fame by his controversy with Andrew Pulton, then head of the jesuits settled in the Savoy. He published a large number of pamphlets, the most important of which are: 'A True Account of a Conference held about Religion, September 29, 1687, between Andrew Pulton, a Jesuit, and Tho. Tenison, D.D., as also of that which led to it and followed after it' (1687), and 'Mr. Pulton considered in his Sincerity, Reasonings, and Authority' (1687). He states that when his father was ejected from his living during the Commonwealth, 'a Roman catholic got in.' An acrimonious correspondence was long continued on both sides. Tenison's arguments are far from clear, but he appears to deny the 'corporal presence.' More or less connected with this controversy was his attack on the system of indulgences (in 'A Defence of Dr. Tenison's sermon of Discretion in giving Alms,' 1687), his 'Discourse concerning a Guide in Matters of Faith,' published anonymously in 1683, the 'Difference betwixt the Protestant and Socinian Methods' (1687), and, in the 'Notes of the Church as laid down by Cardinal Bellarmin examined and confuted' (1688), the tenth note on 'Holiness of Life' (manuscript note in Bodleian copy). Tenison was assisted in this controversy by Henry Wharton [q. v.], whose patron he remained during his life.

Meanwhile Tenison engaged in political controversy. In 'An Argument for Union,' 1683, he urged the dissenters to 'do as the ancient nonconformists did, who would not separate, tho' they feared to subscribe' (p. 42); and a sermon against self-love, preached before the House of Commons, 1689, in which he attacked Louis XIV. During James II's reign he had preached before the king (Evelyn, *Diary*, 14 Feb. 1685), but he was early in the confidence of those who planned the invasion of William III (*ib.* 10 Aug. 1688). It was chiefly by his interest that the suspension of Dr. John Sharp [q.v.] for preaching against popery was removed (1688; Le Neve). He joined the seven bishops when they drew up the declaration which led to their imprisonment.

Tenison's activity in general philanthropic works also extended his reputation. Simon Patrick [q. v.], bishop of Ely, 'blesses God for having placed so good a man in the post' (*Autobiography*, p. 84). He erected for his parish, in Castle Street, Leicester Square, a library, on the design of Wren and after consultation with Evelyn. It was the first public library in London. The deed of settlement was dated 1695 [Sims, *Handbook to British Museum Library*, 1854, p. 395). He also endowed a school, which he located under the same roof as the library. In June 1861 the library, which included valuable manuscripts, was sold for the benefit of the school endowment for nearly 2,900*l.* This school was removed to a new building erected in Leicester Square in 1870, on the site of a house once tenanted by Hogarth. Tenison likewise distributed large sums during times of public distress. Preaching a funeral sermon on the death of Nell Gwynne, whom he attended in her last illness, he represented her as a penitent. When this was subsequently made the ground of exposing him to the reproof of Queen Mary, she remarked that the good doctor no doubt had said nothing but what the facts authorised.

Tenison was presented by the new king and queen to the archdeaconry of London, 26 Oct. 1689, and in the same year he was one of the commission appointed to prepare the

agenda for convocation. He became prominent for his 'moderation towards dissenters' (see his *Discourse concerning the Ecclesiastical Commission open'd in the Jerusalem Chamber, October 10, 1689*), having been already employed by Sancroft to consider a possible revision of the Book of Common Prayer. He had long considered the differences between the church and the more moderate dissenters to be easy of reconciliation (cf. his *Argument for Union*, e.g. pp. 4–5, where he comments on the impossibility of the presbyterians agreeing with 'Arians, Socinians, Anabaptists, Fifth Monarchy-men, Sensual Millenaries, Behmenists, Familists, Seekers, Antinomians, Ranters, Sabbatarians, Quakers, Muggletonians, Sweet Singers; these may associate in a caravan, but cannot join in the communion of a church').

On 25 Nov. 1691, it is said on the direct suggestion of Queen Mary, he was nominated bishop of Lincoln. He was elected on 11 Dec., consecrated at Lambeth on 10 Jan. 1691–2. The writ of summons to the House of Lords is dated 25 Jan. 1692 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, 14th Rep. App. vi. 53), and he took the oath and his seat the same day (*Lords' Journals*, xv. 56). He was offered the archbishopric of Dublin on the death of Francis Marsh [q. v.] in 1693, and then requested the king to secure the impropriations belonging to the forfeited estates to the parish churches; but, the estates being granted to the king's Dutch favourites, the design was not carried out. On the death of Tillotson he was made archbishop of Canterbury. White Kennet (*Hist. of England*, iii. 682) says that he had at Lincoln 'restored a neglected large diocese to some discipline and good order,' and that his elevation was most universally approved by the ministry, and the clergy and the people,' and Burnet endorses the approbation, though he says that Stillingfleet would have been more generally approved; but the appointment was far from popular among the high-church clergy. He was nominated 8 Dec. 1694, elected 15 Jan., confirmed 16 Jan., and enthroned 16 May 1695. Immediately after his appointment, he revived the jurisdiction of the archbishop's court, which had not been exercised, and, summoning Thomas Watson (*d.* 1717) [q.v.] before it on the charge of simoniacal practices, he deprived him of his see of St. David's in 1697. He attended Queen Mary on her deathbed, and preached her funeral sermon, which was severely censured by Ken. He made no answer to the attack, his relations with the queen being under the seal of confession (Whiston, *Memoirs*, 1757, p. 100); but he reproved the king for his adultery with Elizabeth Villiers, and, on his promise to break off the connection, preached the sermon 'Concerning Holy Resolution' before the king on 30 Dec. (published by his command, 1694). He is said also to have been the means of reconciling the Princess Anne to the king (Boyer, *Hist. of Queen Anne*, introd. p. 7).

He was from time to time given political duties, and was thoroughly trusted by William III. In 1696 his action in voting for the attainder of Sir John Fenwick (1645 ?–1697) [q. v.] was much commented on. He was placed at the head of the new ecclesiastical commission appointed in 1700. He ministered to the king on his deathbed.

On 23 April 1702 he crowned Queen Anne in Westminster Abbey. From the beginning of the new reign his favour was at an end. He voted against the occasional conformity bill, corresponded with the Electress Sophia, urging her to come to England, and was regarded as a leading advocate of the Hanoverian succession. His negotiations with Frederick of Prussia (1706, 1709, and 1711) as to a project of introducing episcopacy into Prussia (see correspondence in *Life of Archbishop Sharp*, i. 410–49) aroused much unfavourable comment, as did his apparent favour to Whiston (Hearne, *Diary*, ed. Doble, ii. 252). His visitation of All Souls' College was not popular in Oxford (*ib.*), and he was severely criticised as of a 'mean spirit' (*ib.* iii. 350).

It was attributed to Anne's disfavour more than to his sufferings from the gout that he was replaced as president of the convocation of Canterbury by a commission (Burnet, *History of his own Times*, vol. ii.; see also *His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury's Circular Letter to the Bishops of his Province*, 1707, for his relations to convocation, and *An Account of Proceedings in Convocation in a Cause of Contumacy*, 1707). During the last years of the reign he never appeared at court, but he took active measures to secure the succession of George I, was the first of the justices appointed to serve at his arrival in England, and was very favourably received by that king, whom he crowned on 20 Oct. 1714. His last public act was the issue of a 'Declaration [signed also by thirteen of the bishops] testifying their abhorrence of the Rebellion' (London, 1715), in which the danger to the church which would ensue from the accession of a popish prince was pointed out.

He died without issue at Lambeth on 14 Dec. 1715, and was buried in the chancel of Lambeth parish church. In 1667 he married Anne (1633–1714), daughter of

Richard Love [q. v.], master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and dean of Ely.

Probably his most important work as archbishop was the support he gave to the religious societies, especially the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, of which he was the ardent and continued benefactor, and to a considerable extent the founder. He was also urgent in declaring the need of bishops in the American colonies, and generous in support of the scheme suggested for founding an episcopate (cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 14th Rep. App. x. 2). He took great interest in the societies for the reformation of manners (1692), and issued a circular letter urging the clergy to support them. His character, in spite of the strong political opposition he aroused, has never been very unfavourably judged. James II spoke of him as 'that dull man,' and the epithet stuck. Swift spoke of him as 'a very dull man who had a horror of anything like levity in the clergy, especially of whist' (*Works*, x. 231). Calamy said that he 'was even more honoured and respected by the dissenters than by many of the established church' (*Life*, ii. 334). Evelyn, who was his intimate friend, wrote, 'I never knew a man of more universal and generous spirit, with so much modesty, prudence, and piety' (*Diary*, 19 July 1691). By high tories he was considered, apparently without much reason, too much of a partisan, and his constant essays in controversy were not regarded as universally successful. A witticism attributed to Swift summed up his character in this regard: 'he was hot and heavy, like a tailor's goose.' Swift's acrimony was probably due to Tenison's opposition to his appointment as chaplain to Lord Wharton and to his success in hindering his nomination to the bishopric of Waterford (Foster, *Life of Swift*).

Tenison's will (printed, London, 1716) contains a large number of charitable bequests. A portrait is at Lambeth, and an engraving by Vertue is prefixed to his 'Memoirs.'

[Memoirs of the Life of Archbishop Tenison; C. M. Tenison's Tenisoniana in Misc. Geneal. et Herald. 3rd ser. vol. ii.; private information; Evelyn's Diary; Abbey's English Church and its Bishops, 1700–1800; Burnet's History of his own Times; and the authorities quoted in the text.] W. H. H.

TENNANT, CHARLES (1768–1838), manufacturing chemist, born on 3 May 1768 at Ochiltree, Ayrshire, was son of John Tennant by his wife Margaret McLure. He received his early education at home and afterwards at the parish school of Ochiltree. He was then sent to Kilbachan to learn the manufacture of silk, and subsequently to the bleachfield at Wellmeadow, where he studied the processes employed for bleaching fabrics. After having learned this business he set up a bleachfield at Darnly in partnership with one Cochrane of Paisley.

The old process of bleaching consisted in boiling or 'bucking' the cloth in weak alkali, and finally 'crofting' it or exposing it to the sun and air for eight to ten days on grass. At the close of the eighteenth century this second process was being gradually displaced by the use of chlorine, a substance which was discovered by the Swedish chemist Scheele, and was first applied to bleaching on the large scale by Berthollet in 1787. A solution of the gas in water was first employed, but the water was afterwards replaced by dilute potash ley, the resulting liquid being known as 'eau de Javelle.'

In 1798 (23 Jan.) Tennant took out a patent (No. 2209) for the manufacture of a bleaching liquor by passing chlorine into a well-agitated mixture of lime and water, a strong bleaching liquor being thus obtained very cheaply. A number of Lancashire bleachers made use of the process without acknowledgment, and an action was brought against them by Tennant for infringement of patent rights (Tennant *v.* Slater). It was proved that the process had been secretly used near Nottingham by a bleacher who had communicated it only to his partners and to the workmen actually employed upon it. Lord Ellenborough nonsuited the plaintiff 'on two grounds: 1. That the process had been used five or six years prior to the date of the patent. 2. That the plaintiff was not the inventor of the agitation of the lime-water, an indispensable part of the process' (Webster, *Reports of Patent Cases*, i. 125; Higgins, *Digest of Patent Cases*, p. 87; cf. Carpmael, *Reports on Patent Cases*, i. 177).

Tennant was subsequently presented with a service of plate by the bleachers of Lancashire in recognition of his services to the industry. In 1799 he took out a new patent (No. 2312) for the manufacture of solid bleaching powder by the action of chlorine on slaked lime, and in 1800 removed to St. Rollox, near Glasgow, where, in partnership with Charles Mackintosh, William Cowper, and James Know, he established the well-known chemical works for the manufacture of bleaching powder and the other products of the alkali industry. His time was mainly devoted to the development of this undertaking, but he also took an active interest in the railway movement, especially in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and was present at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway. He died on 1 Oct. 1838 at

his house in Abercrombie Place, Glasgow. He was the father of John Tennant of St. Rollox, whose son, Charles Tennant, was created a baronet in 1885, and sat in parliament for the city of Glasgow from 1879 to 1880, and for Peebles and Selkirk from 1880 to 1885.

[Walker's Memoirs of Distinguished Men of Science of Great Britain living in 1807–1808 (1862), p. 186 (a portrait is included in the engraving accompanying this work, taken from a picture by A. Geddes); Roscoe and Schorlemmer's Treatise on Chemistry, 1897, ii. 426.] A. H–N.

TENNANT, Sir JAMES (1789–1854), brigadier-general, colonel commandant Bengal artillery, second son of William Tennant, merchant of Ayr, and of his wife, the daughter of Charles Pattenson of the Bengal civil service, was born on 21 April 1789. He was educated at the military school at Great Marlow, and sailed as cadet of the East India Company on 31 Aug. 1805 in the East India fleet which accompanied the expedition of Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham to the Cape of Good Hope, arriving there on 4 Jan. 1806. The East India Company cadets and recruits under Lieutenant-colonel Wellesley of the Bengal establishment took part in the operations by which Cape Town was captured, and were usefully employed in different branches of the service (Despatch of Sir David Baird, 12 Jan. 1806). Tennant arrived in India on 21 Aug. 1806, and received a commission as lieutenant in the Bengal artillery antedated to 29 March for his service at the Cape.

In 1810 Tennant commanded a detachment of artillery on service on the 'vizier's dominions.' On 1 Jan. 1812 he was appointed acting adjutant and quartermaster to Major G. Fuller's detachment of artillery, and on 15 Jan. marched from Bauda with the force under Colonel Gabriel Martindell to the attack of Kalinjar, a formidable fort on a large isolated hill nine hundred feet above the surrounding level. Kalinjar was reached on 19 Jan.; by the 28th the batteries opened, and on 2 Feb. the breaches being practicable, an unsuccessful attempt was made to storm. On 3 Feb. the place capitulated, and was taken possession of on the 8th. The governor-general noticed in general orders the distinguished part taken by the artillery on 2 Feb. Tennant was employed throughout this and the following year in various minor operations in the districts bordering on Bandelkhand.

On 27 Dec. 1814, with two 18-pounder guns and four mountain pieces of the 3rd division, he joined Sir David Ochterlony [q. v.] at Nahr, on the north-north-east side of the Ramgarh ridge, to take part in the operations against Nipal. In March 1815 Tennant ascended the Ramgarh ridge, with the force under Lieutenant-colonel Cooper, and, bringing up his 18-pounders with incredible labour, opened upon Ramgarh, which soon surrendered, Jorjori capitulating at the same time. Taragarh (11 March) and Chamba (16th) were reached and taken. All the posts on this ridge having been successively reduced, the detachment took up the position assigned to it before Malown on 1 April. Malown was captured by assault on 15 April before the 18-pounders, which were dragged by hand over the hills at the rate of one or two miles a day, had arrived; these guns were eventually left in the fort.

Tennant was promoted to be second captain in the regiment and captain in the army on 1 Oct. 1816, and first captain in the Bengal artillery on 1 Sept. 1818. His next active service was in the Pindari and Maratha war of 1817 to 1819. He joined the centre division under Major-general T. Brown of the Marquis of Hastings's grand army at Sikandra in the Cawnpore district, but moving forward to Mahewas on the river Sind in November 1817, it was attacked by cholera. He took part in some of the operations of this war, as captain and brigade-major of the second division of artillery, and received a share of the Dakhan prize-money for general captures. He held the appointment of brigade-major of artillery in the field in 1819 and 1820. He was selected to command the artillery at Agra on 23 Dec. 1823, and on the 31st of the month he was nominated first assistant secretary to the military board.

On 28 May 1824 Tennant was appointed assistant adjutant-general of artillery. In November 1825 he accompanied the commandant of artillery, Brigadier-general Alexander Macleod, to Agra, where and at Muttra the commander-in-chief, Lord Combermere [see Cotton, Sir Stapleton], assembled his army for the siege of Bhartpur. The siege began in the middle of December; on the 24th the batteries opened fire, breaches were found practicable on 18 Jan. 1826, and this formidable place was carried by assault. Tennant, who, as assistant adjutant-general of artillery, had the management of all details connected with the artillery generally, was thanked by the commandant in regimental orders (21 Jan. 1826) for the assistance he had rendered. Tennant's 'methodical habits and mathematical talent rendered labour easy to him which would have been difficult to others.' In February he accompanied Combermere to Cawnpore and to the presidency.

Tennant was promoted to be major on 3 March 1831. He was appointed to officiate

as agent for the manufacture of gunpowder at Ishapur on 28 April 1835, and being confirmed in that appointment on 28 July, he ceased to be assistant adjutant-general of artillery. On 11 April 1836 he became a member of the special committee of artillery officers (see STUBBS, *Hist. of the Bengal Artillery*, iii. 579). The minutes drawn up on various subjects by members of the board, when there was any difference of opinion, are both interesting and valuable. One by Tennant on the calibre of guns for horse and field artillery, and on the substitution in the latter of horse for bullock draught, is particularly so. He was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel on 18 Jan. 1837, and in consequence vacated the agency for gunpowder.

For his services on the committee of artillery officers he received the approbation and thanks of the government of India. On 21 March 1837 he was posted to the command of the 4th battalion of artillery. On 28 Nov. 1842 he was given the command of the Cawnpore division of artillery, and in the following year was specially mentioned for the superior state of discipline and equipment of his command. On 17 Nov. 1843 he was appointed to command, with the rank of brigadier-general, the foot artillery attached to the army of exercise assembled at Agra under Sir Hugh (afterwards Lord) Gough [q. v.] This force left Agra for the Gwalior campaign on 16 Dec., crossing the river Chambal on the 21st. In spite of great exertions, Tennant and the heavy ordnance got considerably behind. Gough did not wait for his heavy guns, and the battle of Maharajpur (29 Dec.) was rather riskily fought without them (cf. Gough's despatch ap. *London Gazette*, 8 March 1844).

On 10 Feb. 1844 Tennant was again appointed to be commandant of the artillery at Cawnpore. On 3 July 1845 he was promoted to be colonel in the army, and was sent on special duty to inspect and report on field magazines of the upper provinces. He, however, resigned this appointment, to the regret of the government, and resumed his command at Cawnpore. In 1846–7 Tennant was associated with Colonel George Brooke of the Bengal artillery, on a committee at Simla, on the equipment of mountain batteries. The experience of both, drawn from the Nipal war, 1814–16, produced valuable minutes. On 2 Sept. 1848 Tennant was appointed brigadier-general to command the Maiwar field force. He was then attached to the army of the Punjab to command the artillery with the rank of brigadier-general. He commanded this arm at the battle of Chilianwala on 13 Jan. 1849, and was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette*, 3 and 23 March 1849). He also commanded it at the battle of Gujerat on 21 Feb. 1849, and was again mentioned in despatches (*ib.* 19 April 1849). He received the thanks of both houses of parliament, of the government of India, and of the court of directors of the East India Company (general order, 7 June 1849). He was made a companion of the Bath on 5 June 1849, and received the war medal and clasp.

On 13 March 1849 Tennant resumed his appointment at Cawnpore, and on 19 Dec. was transferred to Lahore as brigadier-general commanding. On 30 Jan. 1852 he was given the command of the Cis-Jhilam division of the army. He was made a knight commander of the Bath on 8 Oct. 1852. He died at Mian Mir on 6 March 1854. Lieutenant-general J. F. Tennant, C.I.E., F.R.S., of the royal engineers, is his son. Tennant's attainments were of a very high order, and 'he was better acquainted with the details of his profession than perhaps any officer in the regiment' (STUBBS).

[India Office Records; Despatches; Stubbs's Hist. of the Bengal Artillery, 1st and 2nd vols. 1877, and 3rd vol. 1895; Life of Sir David Baird, 2 vols. 1832; Ross of Bladensburg's Marquess of Hastings (Rulers of India); East India Military Cal.; Thornton's Hist. of India; Prinsep's Hist. of the Political and Military Transactions in India during the Administration of the Marquess of Hastings, 2 vols. 1825; Grant Duff's Hist. of the Mahratas, 1826; Blacker's Memoir of the Operations of the British Army in India during the Mahrata War of 1817–1819–21; Journal of the Artillery Operations before Bhurtpore in East India United Service Journal, vol. ii.; Creighton's Narrative of the Siege and Capture of Bhurtpore, 1830; Seaton's From Cadet to Colonel, 1866; Thackwell's Second Sikh War.] R. H. V.

TENNANT, JAMES (1808–1881), mineralogist, was born on 8 Feb. 1808 at Upton, near Southwell, Nottinghamshire, being the third child in a family of twelve. His father, John Tennant, was an officer in the excise; his mother, Eleanor Kitchen, came from a family of yeomen resident at Upton for more than two centuries. His parents afterwards removed to Derby, and he was partly educated at a school in Mansfield. In October 1824 he was apprenticed to G. Mawe, dealer in minerals at 149 Strand, and after the death of the latter he managed, and afterwards purchased, the business, residing on the premises. Industrious and eager to learn from the first, he attended classes at a mechanics' institute and the lectures of Michael Faraday [q.v.] at the Royal Institution. This gained him a friend, and he was also much helped

by one of his master's customers. In 1838, on Faraday's recommendation, Tennant was appointed teacher of geological mineralogy at King's College, the title being afterwards changed to professor. In 1853 the professorship of geology was added, but he resigned that post in 1869, retaining the other till his death. He was also from 1850 to 1867 lecturer on geology and mineralogy at Woolwich. He had an excellent practical knowledge of minerals, and, when diamonds were first found in South Africa, maintained the genuineness of the discovery, which at first was doubted. He was an earnest advocate of technical education, giving liberally from his own purse to help on the cause, and persuading the Turners' Company, of which he was master in 1874, to offer prizes for excellence in their craft. The results of this proceeding proved highly satisfactory. When the koh-i-nor was recut Tennant superintended the work, being appointed mineralogist to the queen in 1840, and he also had the oversight of Miss (now Baroness) Burdett-Coutts's collection of minerals. He was elected a fellow of the Geological Society in 1838, and president of the Geological Association (1862–3). He died, unmarried, on 23 Feb. 1881. A portrait, painted by Rogers, is in the collection of Lady Burdett-Coutts. A copy was placed in the Strand vestry in commemoration of services to the church schools and parish.

Tennant wrote the following books or pamphlets: 1. 'List of British Fossils,' 1847. 2. 'Gems and Precious Stones,' 1852. 3. 'Catalogue of British Fossils in the Author's Collection,' 1858. 4. 'Description of the Imperial State Crown,' 1858. 5. 'Descriptive Catalogue of Gems, &c., bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum by the Rev. Chauncey Hare Townshend' (1870), with two or three scientific papers, one on the koh-i-nor. He also, in conjunction with David Thomas Ansted and Walter Mitchell, contributed 'Geology, Mineralogy, and Crystallography' to Orr's 'Circle of Sciences' in 1855.

[Obituary notices in Quarterly Journal of Geological Soc. 1882 (Proc. p. 48) and Geological Mag. 1881, p. 238; information from Professors T. Rupert Jones and T. Wiltshire, and from James Tennant, esq.] T. G. B.

TENNANT, SMITHSON (1761–1815), chemist, born on 30 Nov. 1761 at Selby in Wensleydale, Yorkshire, was son of Calvert Tennant, vicar of Selby, by his wife Mary Daunt. After receiving his early education in the grammar schools at Tadcaster and Beverley, he studied medicine in 1781 at Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures of Joseph Black [q. v.] In 1782 he became pensioner and then fellow commoner at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he studied chemistry and botany, and satisfied himself of the truth of the antiphlogistic theory of combustion, which was not at that time generally accepted in England. In 1784 he travelled in Denmark and Sweden, and visited the Swedish chemist Scheele. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1785, and in 1786 he removed from Christ's College to Emmanuel. He graduated M.B. in 1788. During the following years he travelled in Europe, and on his return took up his residence in London in the Temple, and in 1796 graduated M.D. at Cambridge. At this period he became interested in agricultural matters, and, after some preliminary trials in Lincolnshire, purchased land in Somerset, near Cheddar, which he farmed with some success, although resident for the greater part of the year in London. He lived a very retired life, occupied in literary and scientific studies. In 1804 he was awarded the Copley medal of the Royal Society, in recognition of his investigations. In 1812 he delivered a course of informal lectures on mineralogy in his chambers to a number of friends. In 1813 he was appointed professor of chemistry at Cambridge, and in 1814 delivered his first and only course of lectures, which met with a good reception. On 22 Feb. 1815 he accidentally met his death in France, near Boulogne, through the collapse of a bridge over which he was riding.

Although Tennant's published work is small in volume, it includes several discoveries of capital importance. In his first paper (*Phil. Trans.* 1791, ii. 182) he demonstrated that when marble is heated with phosphorus, the carbon of the fixed air which it contains is liberated. This experiment affords the analytical proof of the composition of fixed air (carbonic acid gas) which had been synthetically proved by Lavoisier. In his next paper, 'On the Nature of the Diamond' (*ib.* 1797, p. 123), Tennant proved that this precious stone consists of carbon, and yields the same weight of carbonic acid gas as had been previously obtained by Lavoisier from an equal weight of charcoal. In 1799 he showed (*ib.* 1799, ii. 305) that the lime from many parts of England contains magnesia, and that this substance and its carbonate are extremely injurious to vegetation. In 1804 he published his discovery of two new metals, osmium and iridium, which occur in crude platinum and are left behind when the metal is dissolved in aqua regia (*ib.* 1804, p. 411).

Tennant was a man of wide culture and of severe taste in literature and arts. He

was a brilliant conversationalist, and 'in quick penetration united with soundness and accuracy of judgment he was perhaps without an equal.' In addition to the papers mentioned above he published the following: 'On the Action of Nitre upon Gold and Platina' (*ib.* 1797, ii. 219); 'On the Composition of Emery' (*ib.* 1802, p. 398); 'Notice respecting Native Concrete Boracic Acid' (*Geol. Soc. Trans.* 1811, p. 389); 'On an Easier Mode of procuring Potassium' (*Phil. Trans.* 1814, p. 578); 'On the Means of procuring a Double Distillation by the same Heat' (*ib.* 1814, p. 587).

[Memoir in Annals of Philosophy, 1815, vi. 1, 81. This was reprinted for private circulation with a few additions under the title 'Some Account of the late Smithson Tennant,' 1815. It is stated that it was drawn up by some of his friends, but the main portion of the work was due to Whishaw.] A. H–N.

TENNANT, WILLIAM (1784–1848), linguist and poet, son of Alexander Tennant, merchant and farmer, and his wife, Ann Watson, was born in Anstruther Easter, Fifeshire, on 15 May 1784. He lost the power of both feet in childhood, and used crutches through life. After receiving his elementary education in Anstruther burgh school, he studied at St. Andrews University for two years (1799–1801). On settling at home in 1801 Tennant steadily pursued his literary studies. For a time he acted as clerk to his brother, a corn factor, first in Glasgow and then at Anstruther. Owing to a crisis in business the brother disappeared, and Tennant suffered a short period of vicarious incarceration at the instance of the creditors. He began the study of Hebrew about this time, while continuing to increase his classical attainments. His father's house had all along been a centre of literary activity —visitors of the better class in town had met there on occasional evenings for mutual improvement and recreation—and Tennant's literary aspirations had been early stirred. In 1813 he formed, along with Captain Charles Gray [q. v.] and others, the 'Anstruther Musomanik Society,' the members of which, according to their code of admission, assembled to enjoy 'the corruscations [*sic*] of their own festive minds.' Their main business was to spin rhymes, and some of them span merrily and well. Honorary members of proved poetic worth were admitted, Sir Walter Scott assuring the members, on receipt of his diploma in 1815, of his gratification at the incident, and his best wishes for their healthy indulgence in 'weel-timed daffing' (Conolly, *Life and Writings of William Tennant*, p. 213).

In 1813 Tennant was appointed parish schoolmaster of Dunino, five miles from St. Andrews. Here he not only matured his Hebrew scholarship, but gained a knowledge of Arabic, Syriac, and Persian. In 1816, through the influence of Burns's friend George Thomson [q. v.] and others, Tennant became schoolmaster at Lasswade, Midlothian, where his literary note gained for him the intimate acquaintance of Lord Woodhouselee and Jeffrey. In 1819 he was elected teacher of classical and oriental languages in Dollar academy, Clackmannanshire, and held the post with distinction till 1834, when Jeffrey, then lord-advocate for Scotland, appointed him professor of Hebrew and oriental languages in St. Mary's College, St. Andrews. He retired, owing to ill-health, in 1848. He died, unmarried, at Devon Grove on 14 Oct. 1848, and he was buried at Anstruther, where an obelisk monument with Latin inscription was raised to his memory.

While at the university Tennant made some respectable verse translations; and a Scottish ballad, 'the Anster Concert,' 1811, is an early proof of uncommon observation and descriptive vigour. In 'Anster Fair,' published anonymously in 1812, Tennant instantly achieved greatness. Based on the diverting ballad of 'Maggie Lauder' (doubtfully assigned to Francis Sempill), it is an exceedingly clever delineation of provincial merry-making. It is written in the octave stanza of Fairfax's 'Tasso,' 'shut,' as the author explains in his short preface, 'with the alexandrine of Spenser, that its close may be more full and sounding.' For this stanza, without Tennant's device of the alexandrine, Byron gained a name in his 'Beppo,' and he gave it permanent distinction in 'Don Juan.' A reissue in 1814 won from Jeffrey, in November of that year, an encomium in the 'Edinburgh Review.' Six editions of the poem appeared in the author's lifetime, and a 'people's edition' was issued in 1849. In 1822 Tennant published the 'Thane of Fife,' based on the Danish invasion of the ninth century. In 1823 appeared 'Cardinal Beaton,' a tragedy in five acts, and in 1825 'John Baliol,' an historical drama. Nowise dramatic, these works, except in occasional passages, have but little poetic distinction. In 1827, in his 'Papistry Storm'd, or the dingin' doon o' the Cathedral' (i.e. the destruction of St. Andrews Cathedral at the time of the Reformation), Tennant affected, with fair success but too persistently, the method and style of Sir David Lyndsay. To the 'Scottish Christian Herald' of 1836–37 he contributed five 'Hebrew Idylls.' In 1840 he

published a 'Syriac and Chaldee Grammar,' a trustworthy and popular text-book. His 'Hebrew Dramas,' founded on incidents in Bible history—Jephthah's daughter, Esther, destruction of Sodom—appeared in 1845. Not without a degree of freshness and vigour, these are somewhat lacking in sustained interest. About 1830 Tennant became a contributor to the 'Edinburgh Literary Journal,' furnishing prose translations from Greek and German, and discussing with Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, the propriety of issuing a new metrical version of the Psalms. This correspondence was subsequently issued in a heterogeneous bookseller's collection, entitled 'Pamphlets,' 1830. Tennant edited in 1819 the 'Poems' of Allan Ramsay, with prefatory biography.

[Conolly's Life of William Tennant, and the same writer's Eminent Men of Fife and Fifiana; Chambers's edit. of Anster Fair, 1849; Chambers's Biogr. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen; Moir's Lectures on Poetical Lit.; Blackwood's Mag. i. 383, xii. 382, xiv. 421; Wilson's Noctes Ambrosianæ, i. 101; Archibald Constable and his Literary Correspondents, vol. ii. chap. vii.; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. v. 232, 312, 357.] T. B.

TENNENT, Sir JAMES EMERSON (1804–1869), traveller, politician, and author, third son of William Emerson (*d.* 1821), merchant of Belfast, by Sarah, youngest daughter of William Arbuthnot, was born at Belfast on 7 April 1804 and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, whence he received an honorary degree of LL.D. in 1861. In 1824 he travelled abroad, and among other countries visited Greece; he was enthusiastic in the cause of Greek freedom, and while there made the acquaintance of Lord Byron. His impressions of the country appeared in 1826 in 'A Picture of Greece in 1825, as exhibited in the Personal Narratives of James Emerson, Count Pecchio, and W. K. Humphreys.'

On 28 Jan. 1831 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, where he had entered himself as a student by the advice of Jeremy Bentham, but it is doubtful if he ever practised his profession. On 24 June 1831 he married Letitia, only daughter of William Tennent, a wealthy banker at Belfast, whose name and arms he assumed by royal license in addition to his own in 1832.

He was elected member for Belfast on 21 Dec. 1832, and was thought a man of promise on his first appearance in the House of Commons. He was a supporter of Earl Grey's government up to the time that Stanley and Sir James Graham retired from the administration in 1834, being among the very few Irish members who fell in with the 'Derby dilly.' He made an energetic speech in favour of Thomas Spring-Rice's amendment against the repeal of the union, which was considered one of the ablest in the debate (*Hansard*, 24 April 1834, pp. 1287–1352). Ever afterwards he followed Sir Robert Peel, and became a liberal-conservative. At the election in 1837 he was defeated at Belfast, but subsequently on petition was seated on 8 March 1838. At the general election in 1841 he was elected, but was unseated on petition. In 1842 he regained his seat, and during that year was the chief promoter of the copyright of designs bill, the passing of which gave such satisfaction to the merchants of Manchester that they presented him with a service of plate valued at 3,000*l*. He held the office of secretary to the India board from 8 Sept. 1841 to 5 Aug. 1843, and remained a member of the House of Commons until July 1845, when he was knighted. From 12 Aug. 1845 to December 1850 he was civil secretary to the colonial government of Ceylon. On 31 Dec. 1850 he was gazetted governor of St. Helena, but he never took up the appointment. After his return home he again sat in parliament as member for Lisburn from 10 Jan. to December 1852. He was permanent secretary to the poor-law board from 4 March to 30 Sept. 1852, and then secretary to the board of trade from November 1852. On his retirement on 2 Feb. 1867 he was created a baronet.

Tennent took a constant interest in literary matters. In October 1859 he published 'Ceylon: an Account of the Island, Physical, Historical, and Topographical,' 2 vols. 8vo, a work which had a great sale and went through five editions in eight months. It contained a vast amount of information arranged with clearness and precision. In November 1861 he republished a part of the work under the title 'Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon,' 8vo. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on 5 June 1862. He died suddenly in London on 6 March 1869, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery on 12 March. His widow died on 21 April 1883; by her he had two daughters, Eleanor and Edith Sarah, and a son, Sir William Emerson Tennent, who was born on 14 May 1835, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple on 26 Jan. 1859, became a clerk in the board of trade 1855, accompanied Sir William Hutt [q. v.] to Vienna in 1865 to negotiate a treaty of commerce, and was secretary to Sir Stephen Cave [q. v.] in the mixed commission to Paris (1866–7) for revising the fishery convention. By his death at Tempo Manor, Fermanagh,

on 16 Nov. 1876, the baronetcy became extinct (*Times*, 17 Nov. 1876).

Besides the works mentioned, Sir James Tennent wrote: 1. 'Letters from the Ægean,' 1829, 2 vols., originally printed in the 'New Monthly Magazine.' 2. 'The History of Modern Greece,' 1830, 2 vols. 3. 'A Treatise on the Copyright of Designs for Printed Fabrics and Notices of the state of Calico Printing in Belgium, Germany, and the States of the Prussian Commercial League,' 1841, 2 vols. 4. 'Christianity in Ceylon, with Sketch of the Brahmanical and Buddhist Superstition,' 1850. 5. 'Wine, its Use and Taxation: an Inquiry into the Wine Duties,' 1855. 6. 'The Story of Guns,' 1865. 7. 'The Wild Elephant and the Method of Capturing and Taming it in Ceylon,' 1867. He was author of the articles Tarshish, Trincomalie, and Wine and Wine-making in the eighth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.'

[Belfast News-letter, 8, 9, 15 March 1869; Times, 8, 15 March 1869; Portraits of Eminent Conservatives, 1837, portrait No. xii.; Register and Mag. of Biography, April 1869, pp. 291–2, where the date of his birth is wrong; Illustrated London News, 1843 iii. 293 with portrait, 1869 liv. 299, 317.] G. C. B.

TENNYSON, ALFRED, first Baron Tennyson (1809–1892), poet, the fourth of twelve children of the Rev. Dr. George Clayton Tennyson, rector of Somersby, a village in North Lincolnshire, between Horncastle and Spilsby, was born at Somersby on 6 Aug. 1809. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Fytche, vicar of Louth in the same county. Of the twelve children of this marriage, eight were sons, and of these, two besides Alfred became poets of distinction, Frederick Tennyson [q. v.] and Charles, who in later life adopted the name of an uncle, and became Charles Tennyson-Turner [q. v.] All of the children seem to have shared the poetic faculty in greater or less degree. The rector of Somersby, owing to 'a caprice' of his father, George Tennyson (1750–1835) of Bayons Manor, had been disinherited in favour of his younger brother Charles (Tennyson D'Eyncourt), and the disappointment seems to have embittered the elder son to a degree that affected his whole subsequent life.

Alfred was brought up at home until he was seven years old, when he was sent to live with his grandmother at Louth and attend the grammar school in that town. The master was one of the strict and passionate type, and the poet preserved no happy memories of the four years passed there. At the end of that time, in 1820, the boy returned to Somersby to remain under his father's tuition until he went to college. The rector was an adequate scholar and a man of some poetic taste and faculty, and the boy had the run of a library more various and stimulating than the average of country rectories could boast. He became early an omnivorous reader, especially in the department of poetry, to which he was further drawn by the rural charm of Somersby and its surroundings, which he was to celebrate in one of his earliest descriptive poems, the 'Ode to Memory.' A letter from Alfred to his mother's sister when in his thirteenth year, containing a criticism of 'Samson Agonistes,' illustrated by references to Horace, Dante, and other poets, exhibits a quite remarkable width of reading for so young a boy. Even before this date the child had begun to write verse. When only eight (so he told his son in later life) he had written 'Thomsonian blank verse in praise of flowers;' at the age of ten and eleven he had fallen under the spell of Pope's 'Homer,' and had written 'hundreds and hundreds of lines in the regular Popeian metre.' Somewhat later he had composed an epic of six thousand lines after the pattern of Scott, and the boy's father hazarded the prediction that 'if Alfred die, one of our greatest poets will have gone.'

In 1827 Tennyson's elder brother Frederick went up from Eton to Trinity, Cambridge; and in March of the same year Charles Tennyson and his brother Alfred published with J. & J. Jackson, booksellers of Louth, the 'Poems by two Brothers,' Charles's share of the volume having been written between the ages of sixteen and seventeen, Alfred's between those of fifteen and seventeen. For this little volume the bookseller offered 20*l.*, of which sum, however, half was to be taken out in books. The two young authors spent a portion of their profits in hiring a carriage and driving away fourteen miles to a favourite bit of sea-coast at Mablethorpe. The little volume is strangely disappointing, in the main because Alfred was afraid to include in it those boyish efforts in which real promise of poetic originality might have been discerned. The memoir by his son supplies specimens of such, which were apparently rejected as being 'too much out of the common for the public taste.' These include a quite remarkable dramatic fragment, the scene of which is laid in Spain, and display an equally astonishing command of metre and of music in the lines written 'after reading the "Bride of Lammermoor."' The little volume printed contains chiefly imitative verses, in which the key and the

style are obviously borrowed from Byron, Moore, and other favourites of the hour; and only here and there does it exhibit any distinct element of promise. It seems to have attracted no notice either from the press or the public.

In February 1828 Tennyson (as also his brother Charles) matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Here he speedily became intimate with a remarkable group of young men, including J. R. Spedding, Monckton Milnes, R. C. Trench, Blakesley, J. Mitchell Kemble, Merivale, Brookfield, Charles Buller, and Arthur Hallam, youngest son of the historian—this last destined to become his dearest friend, and profoundly to influence his character and genius during his whole life. 'He was as near perfection,' Tennyson used to say in after times, 'as mortal man could be.' The powers of Tennyson now developed apace; for, besides enjoying the continual stimulus of society such as that just mentioned, he pursued faithfully the special studies of the place, improving himself in the classics, as well as in history and natural science. He took a keen interest in political and social questions of the day, and also worked earnestly at poetic composition. To what purpose he had pursued this last study was soon to be proved by his winning the chancellor's medal for English verse on the subject of 'Timbuctoo' in June 1829. His father had urged him to compete; and having by him an old poem on the 'Battle of Armageddon,' he adapted it to the new theme, and so impressed the examiners that, in spite of the daring innovation of blank verse, they awarded him the prize. Monckton Milnes and Arthur Hallam were among his fellow-candidates. The latter, writing to his friend W. E. Gladstone, spoke with no less generosity than true critical insight of 'the splendid imaginative power that pervaded' his friend's poem. It certainly deserved this praise, and is as purely Tennysonian as anything its author ever produced.

'Timbuctoo' was speedily followed by the appearance of a slender volume of 150 pages entitled 'Poems chiefly Lyrical,' which appeared in 1830 from the publishing house of Effingham Wilson in the Royal Exchange. The volume contained, among other pieces which the author did not eventually care to preserve, such now familiar poems as 'Claribel,' the 'Ode to Memory,' 'Mariana in the Moated Grange' (based upon a solitary phrase in 'Measure for Measure'), the 'Recollections of the Arabian Nights,' the 'Poet in a golden clime was born,' the 'Dying Swan: a Dirge,' the 'Ballad of Oriana,' and 'A Character.' If the unconscious influence of any poetic masters is to be traced in such poems, it is that of Keats and Coleridge; but the individuality is throughout as unmistakable and decisive as the indebtedness. If the poems exhibit here and there on their descriptive side a lush and florid word-painting unchastened by that perfect taste that was yet to come, there is no less clearly discernible a width of outlook, a depth of spiritual feeling, as well as a lyric versatility, which from the outset distinguished the new-comer from Keats. The poetry-loving readers of the day were not, however, at once attracted by the book. The spell of Byron was still powerful with one public, and Wordsworth had already won the hearts of another. The poets and thinkers of the day, however, promptly recognised a kindred spirit. In the 'Westminster Review' the poems were praised by Sir John Bowring. Leigh Hunt noticed them favourably in the 'Tatler;' and Arthur Hallam contributed a very remarkable review (lately reprinted) to the 'Englishman's Magazine' — a short-lived venture of Edward Moxon. In the summer of this year Tennyson joined his friend Hallam in an expedition to the Pyrenees. Hallam, with John Sterling, Trench, and others, had deeply interested himself in the ill-fated insurrection, headed by General Torrijos, against the government of Ferdinand II. Tennyson returned from the expedition stimulated by the beautiful scenery of the Pyrenees. Parts of 'Œnone' were then written in the valley of Cauterets.

In February 1831 Tennyson left Cambridge without taking a degree. His father was in bad health, and his presence was much desired at Somersby. Although the two years and a half spent at Trinity had brought him, through the friends made there, some of the best blessings of his life, he left college on no good terms with the university as an *Alma Mater*. In a sonnet penned in 1830 he denounced their 'wax-lighted' chapels and 'solemn organ-pipes,' because while the rulers of the university professed to teach, they 'taught him nothing, feeding not the heart.' But his friends, and notably Arthur Hallam, had supplied this defect in the Cambridge curriculum; and Tennyson returned to his village home full of devotion to his mother, who was soon to be his single care, for his father died suddenly—leaning back in his study chair—within a month of his son's return. Meantime Arthur Hallam had become a frequent and intimate visitor to the house, and had formed an attachment to Tenny-

son's sister Emily as early as 1829. Two years later this ripened into an engagement. The happy period during the courtship when Hallam 'read the Tuscan poets on the lawn,' and Tennyson's sister Mary brought her harp and flung 'a ballad to the listening moon,' will be familiar to readers of 'In Memoriam.'

The living of Somersby being now vacant, an anxious question arose as to the future home of the Tennyson family; but the incoming rector (possibly non-resident) not intending to occupy the rectory, they continued to reside there until 1837. Not long after his father's death Tennyson was troubled about his eyesight; but a change of diet corrected whatever was amiss, and he continued to read and write as before. The sonnet beginning 'Check every outflash' was sent by Hallam (who apologises for so doing) to Moxon for his new magazine, and a few other trifles found their way into 'Keepsakes.' Tennyson visited the Hallams in Wimpole Street, where social problems as well as literary matters were ardently discussed. Tennyson was now, moreover, preparing to publish a new volume, and Hallam was full of enthusiasm about the 'Dream of Fair Women,' which was already written, and about the 'Lover's Tale,' as to which its author himself had misgivings. In these young days his poems, like Shakespeare's 'sugared sonnets,' were handed freely about among his private friends before being committed to print. In July 1832 Tennyson and Hallam went touring on the Rhine. On their return Hallam acknowledges the receipt of the lines to J. S. (James Spedding) on the death of his brother, and announces that Moxon (who was to publish the forthcoming volume) was in ecstasies about the 'May Queen.' The volume 'Poems, by Alfred Tennyson,' appeared at the close of the year (though dated 1833). It comprised poems still recognised as among the noblest and most imaginative of his works, although some of them afterwards underwent revision, amounting in some cases to reconstruction. Among them were 'The Lady of Shalott,' 'The Miller's Daughter,' 'Œnone,' 'The Palace of Art,' 'The Lotos-Eaters,' and 'A Dream of Fair Women.'

Three hundred copies of the book were promptly sold (117*l.* had been thus far his profit on the former volume), but the reviewers did not coincide with this more generous recognition by the public. The 'Quarterly' had an article (April 1833) silly and brutal, after the usual fashion in those days of treating new poets of any individuality; and it is generally admitted that it was mainly the tone of this review which checked the publication of any fresh verse by the poet for nearly ten years. A great sorrow, moreover, was now to fall upon the poet, colouring and directing all his thoughts during that period and for long afterwards. On 15 Sept. 1833 Arthur Hallam died suddenly at Vienna, while travelling in company with his father. His remains were brought to England and interred in a transept of the old parish church of Clevedon, Somerset, overlooking the Bristol Channel. Arthur Hallam was the dearest friend of Tennyson, and was engaged to his sister Emily, and the whole family were plunged in deep distress by his death. From the first Tennyson's whole thoughts appear absorbed in memories of his friend, and fragmentary verses on the theme were continually written, some of them to form, seventeen years later, sections of a completed 'In Memoriam.' Another poem, 'The Two Voices,' or 'Thoughts of a Suicide,' was also an immediate outcome of this sorrow, which, as the poet in later life told his son, for a while 'blotted out all joy from his life, and made him long for death.' It is noticeable that when this poem was first published in the second volume of the 1842 edition, to it alone of all the poems was appended the significant date—'1833.'

During the next few years Tennyson remained chiefly at home with his family at Somersby, reading widely in all literatures, polishing old poems and writing new ones, corresponding with Spedding, Kemble, Milnes, Tennant, and others, and all the while acting (his two elder brothers being away) as father and adviser to the family at home. In 1836, however, the calm current of home life was interrupted by an event fraught with important consequences to the future life and happiness of Tennyson. His brother Charles, by this time a clergyman, and curate of Tealby in Lincolnshire, married, in 1836, Louisa, the youngest daughter of Henry Sellwood, a solicitor in Horncastle. The elder sister, Emily, was on this occasion taken into church as a bridesmaid by Alfred. They had met some years before, but the idea of marriage seems first to have entered Tennyson's mind on this occasion. No formal engagement, however, was recognised until four or five years later, and the fortunes of the poet necessitated a still further delay of many years. The marriage did not take place until 1850. Meantime, in 1837, the family had to leave the rectory at Somersby, and they removed to High Beech in Epping Forest, where they remained until

1840. They then tried Tunbridge Wells; but, the air proving too strong for Tennyson's mother, they again removed in 1841, after only a year's residence, to Boxley, near Maidstone.

Meantime Tennyson continued to work earnestly and steadily at his art. As early as 1835 we hear of much fresh material for a new volume being complete, including the 'Morte d'Arthur,' the 'Day Dream,' and the 'Gardener's Daughter.' In 1837 an invitation to contribute to a volume of the 'keepsake order,' consisting of voluntary contributions from the principal verse writers of the day, resulted in Tennyson giving to the world, which probably took little notice of it, a poem that was later to rank with his most perfect lyrical efforts. The volume, entitled 'The Tribute,' and edited by Lord Northampton, was for the benefit of the family of Edward Smedley [q. v.], a much respected literary man who had fallen on evil days, and to it Tennyson contributed the stanzas beginning:

> Oh! that 'twere possible
> After long grief and pain,
> To find the arms of my true love
> Round me once again.

In this same year Tennyson was first introduced to Mr. Gladstone, who became thenceforth his cordial admirer and friend. Meantime, as late as 1840, the engagement with Emily Sellwood remained in force; but after this date correspondence between the two was forbidden by the lady's family, the prospects of marriage seeming as remote as ever. At last, in 1842, the long-expected 'Poems' (in two vols.) were allowed to see the light. The date marks an epoch in Tennyson's life, for his fame as unquestionably the greatest living poet (Wordsworth's work being practically over) was now secure. In addition to the reissue of the chief poems from the volumes of 1830 and 1833, many of them rewritten, the second volume consisted of absolutely new material, and included 'Locksley Hall,' the 'Morte d'Arthur,' 'Ulysses,' 'The Two Voices,' 'Godiva,' 'Sir Galahad,' the 'Vision of Sin,' and such lyrics as 'Break, break, break,' and 'Move eastward, happy earth.'

But, notwithstanding this new success and the growing recognition that followed, the fortunes of Tennyson did not improve. He and other members of the family had invested a considerable part of their small capital in a scheme for 'wood-carving by machinery,' which was to popularise and cheapen good art in furniture and other household decoration. A certain Dr. Allen was the originator, and to him the Tennyson family seem to have blindly entrusted their little capital. The speculation, from whatever cause, did not succeed, and the money invested was hopelessly lost. 'Then followed,' says his son, 'a season of real hardship, for marriage seemed further off than ever. So severe a hypochondria set in upon him that his friends despaired for his life.' It was doubtless this critical condition of his health and fortunes that led his friends to approach the prime minister of the day, Sir Robert Peel; and in September 1845 Henry Hallam was able to announce that, in reply to the appeal, the premier had placed Tennyson's name on the civil list for a pension of 200*l.* a year. It was Monckton Milnes who, according to his own account, succeeded in impressing on Sir Robert the claims of the poet, of whom the statesman had no previous knowledge. Milnes read him 'Ulysses,' and the day was won.

By 1846 the 'Poems' had reached a fourth edition, and in the same year their author was violently assailed by Bulwer Lytton in his satire, 'The New Timon: a Poetical Romance of London.' Tennyson was dismissed in a few lines as 'Schoolmiss Alfred,' and his claims to a pension rudely challenged. Tennyson replied in some stanzas of great power, entitled 'The New Timon and the Poets,' signed 'Alcibiades.' They appeared in 'Punch' (28 Feb. 1846), having been sent thither, according to the poet's son, by John Forster, without their author's knowledge. A week later the poet recorded his regret and his recantation in two stanzas headed 'An Afterthought.' They still appear in his collected 'Poems' under the head of 'Literary Squabbles,' but the previous poem was not included in any authorised collection of his works. Tennyson's next appeal to the public was in the 'Princess,' which appeared in 1847. In its earliest shape it did not contain the six incidental lyrics, which were first added in the third edition in 1850. The poem, duly appreciated by poets and thinkers, in spite of reaching five editions in six years, does not seem to have widely extended Tennyson's popularity.

But it was far otherwise with 'In Memoriam,' which appeared anonymously in June 1850. The poem, written in a four-lined stanza—believed by the poet to have been invented by himself, but which had been in fact long before used by Sir Philip Sidney, Ben Jonson, and notably by Lord Herbert of Cherbury—had grown to its final shape during a period of seventeen years following the death of Arthur Hallam. Issued with

no name upon the title-page, its authorship was never from the first moment in doubt. The public, to whose deepest and therefore commonest faiths and sorrows the poem appealed, welcomed it at once. The critics were not so prompt in their recognition. To some of them the poem seemed hopelessly obscure. Others regretted that so much good poetry and feeling should be wasted upon 'an Amaryllis of the Chancery Bar;' while another divined that the writer was clearly 'the widow of a military man.' The religious world, on the other hand, were perplexed and irritated for different reasons. Finding the poem intensely earnest and spiritual in thought and aim, and yet exhibiting no sympathy with any particular statements of religious truth popular at the time, the party theologians bitterly denounced it. To those, on the other hand, who were familiar with the deeper currents of religious inquiry working among thoughtful minds in that day, it was evident that the poem reflected largely the influence of Frederick Denison Maurice. How early in his life Tennyson made the personal acquaintance of Maurice seems uncertain. But Tennyson had been from his Cambridge days the intimate friend of those who knew and honoured Maurice, and could not have escaped knowing well the general tendency of his teaching. As early as 1830 we find Arthur Hallam writing to W. E. Gladstone in these terms: 'I do not myself know Maurice, but I know well many whom he has known, and whom he has moulded like a second nature; and those, too, men eminent for intellectual powers, to whom the presence of a commanding spirit would in all other cases be a signal rather for rivalry than reverential acknowledgment.' Maurice, moreover, was closely allied with such men as the Hares, R. C. Trench, Charles Kingsley, and others of Tennyson's early friends keenly interested in theological questions. And it may here be added that Tennyson invited Maurice to be godfather to his first child in 1851, and followed up the request with the well-known stanzas inviting Maurice to visit the family at their new home in the Isle of Wight in 1853.

The immediate reputation of 'In Memoriam' and the continued sale of the previous volumes now enabled Moxon to insure Tennyson a certain income which would justify him in marrying. The wedding accordingly took place on 13 June 1850 at Shiplake-on-the-Thames. The particular place was chosen because, after ten years of separation, the lovers had first met again at Shiplake, at the house of a cousin of the Tennysons, Mrs. Rawnsley. In after life, his son tells us, his father was wont to say 'The peace of God came into my life when I wedded her.'

In April 1850 Wordsworth died, and the poet-laureateship became vacant. The post was in the first instance offered to Rogers, who declined it on the ground of age. The offer was then made to Tennyson, 'owing chiefly to Prince Albert's admiration of "In Memoriam."' The honour was very acceptable, though it entailed the usual flood of poems and letters from aspiring or jealous bards. Meantime Tennyson wrote to Moxon in reply to a request for another volume of poems, 'We are correcting all the volumes for new editions.' In 1851 he produced his fine sonnet to Macready on occasion of the actor's retirement from the stage. On 20 April 1851 his first child, a son, was born, but did not survive its birth. In July of the same year Tennyson and his wife travelled abroad, visiting Lucca, Florence, and the Italian lakes, returning by the Splügen. The tour was afterwards celebrated in his poem 'The Daisy.' After his return to Twickenham, where they were now living (Chapel House, Montpelier Row), the poet was busy with various national and patriotic poems, prompted by the doubtful attitude towards England of Louis Napoleon—'Britons, guard your own,' and 'Hands all round,' printed in the 'Examiner.' On 11 Aug. his second child, a son, was born, and was named Hallam, after his early friend. The baptism was at Twickenham, and the godfathers Henry Hallam and F. D. Maurice.

In November of this year the Duke of Wellington died, and Tennyson's 'Ode' appeared on the morning of the funeral. It met at the moment with 'all but universal depreciation.' The form and the substance were alike unconventional, and its reception but one more instance of the great truth that a new poet has to create the taste by which he himself is to be enjoyed. No doubt it was added to and modified slightly to its advantage afterwards, and remains at this day among the most admired of Tennyson's poems. In 1853, while the poet was on a visit to the Isle of Wight, he heard of the house called Farringford at Freshwater as being vacant; and a joint visit with his wife to inspect it resulted in their taking it on lease, with the option of subsequent purchase. Tennyson had become weary of the many intrusions upon his working hours while so near London, and the step now taken was final. The place was purchased by him some two years later out of the profits resulting from 'Maud,' and during the rest

of his life Farringford, 'close to the ridge of a noble down,' remained Tennyson's home for the greater part of each year.

In March 1854 another son was born to the Tennysons, and christened Lionel. This was the year of the Crimean war, the causes and progress of which deeply interested Tennyson. In May of this year he was in London arranging with Moxon about the illustrated edition of his poems, in which Millais, Holman Hunt, and Rossetti, the young pre-Raffaellite party, took so distinguished a part. Later he was visiting Glastonbury and other places associated with the Arthurian legend, which already he was preparing to treat in a consecutive form. But in the meantime he was busy with a different theme. He was engaged upon 'Maud.' His friend and neighbour in the Isle of Wight, Sir John Simeon, had suggested to him that the verses printed in Lord Northampton's 'Tribute' of 1837 were, in that isolated shape, unintelligible, and might with advantage be preceded and followed by other verses so as to tell a story in something like dramatic shape. The hint was taken, and the work made progress through this year and was completed early in 1855. In December 1854 he read in the 'Times' of the disastrous charge of the light brigade at Balaclava, and he wrote at a sitting his memorable verses, based upon the newspaper description of the 'Times' correspondent, in which had occurred the expression 'some one had blundered.' The poem was published in the 'Examiner' of 9 Dec. In June 1855 the university of Oxford conferred on Tennyson the degree of D.C.L. He met with an enthusiastic reception from the undergraduates. 'Maud' appeared in the autumn of 1855.

The poem, a dramatic monologue in consecutive lyrics, was received for the most part both by the critics and the general public, even among those hitherto his ardent admirers, with violent antagonism and even derision. There were many reasons for this. It was the first time Tennyson had told a story dramatically; and the matter spoken being delivered throughout in the first person, a large number of readers attributed to the poet himself the sentiments of the speaker—a person thrown off his mental balance (like Hamlet) by private wrong and a bitter sense of the festering evils of society, in this case (it being the time of the Crimean war) 'the cankers of a calm world and a long peace.' The rebuff thus experienced by the poet was keenly felt; for he well knew, as did all the finer critics of the hour, that parts at least of the poem reached the highest water-mark of lyrical beauty to which he had yet attained. Although it may be doubted whether the general reader has ever yet quite recovered from the shock, this remains still the opinion of the best judges. The little volume contained, besides the 'Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington,' 'The Daisy,' the stanzas addressed to the Rev. F. D. Maurice, 'The Brook, an Idyll,' and the 'Charge of the Light Brigade.' This last-named poem was in a second edition restored to its original and far superior shape, containing the line 'Some one had blundered,' which had been unwisely omitted by request of timid or fastidious friends.

Not discouraged by adverse criticism, Tennyson continued to work at those Arthurian poems, the idea of which had never been allowed to sleep during the progress of other work. 'Enid' was ready in the autumn of 1856, and 'Guinevere' was completed early in 1858. In this year, moreover, he wrote the first of those single dramatic lyrics in monologue by which his popularity was to be greatly widened. 'The Grandmother' appeared in 'Once a Week,' with a fine illustration by Millais, in July 1859; and the mingled narrative and dramatic story, 'Sea Dreams,' the villain in which reflected certain disastrous experiences of the poet himself, was published in 'Macmillan's Magazine' for 1860. The 'Idylls of the King' appeared in the autumn of 1859, and received a welcome so instantaneous as at once to restore its author to his lost place in the affections of the many. The public were fully prepared for, and full of curiosity as to, further treatment by Tennyson of the Arthurian legends. The fine fragment, first given to the world in 1842, had whetted appetite for further blank-verse epic versions of the story; and such lyrics as 'Sir Galahad' and the 'Lady of Shalott' had shown how deeply the poet had read and pondered on the subject. The Duke of Argyll had predicted that the 'Idylls' would be 'understood and admired by many who were incapable of understanding and appreciating many of his other works,' and the prediction has been verified. At the same time such poems as 'Elaine' and 'Guinevere' became at once the delight of the most fastidious, and the least. Men so different as Jowett, Macaulay, Dickens, Ruskin, and Walter of the 'Times' swelled the chorus of enthusiastic praise. Meantime Tennyson's heart and thoughts were, as ever, with his country's interests and honour, and the verses 'Riflemen, form!' published in the 'Times,' May 1859, had their origin in the latest action of Louis Napoleon, and the fresh dangers and complications in Europe arising out of it.

A corresponding song for the navy ('Jack Tar'), first printed in the poet's 'Memoir' by his son, was composed under the same influences.

From the publication of the first 'Idylls' until the end of the poet's life his fame and popularity continued without a check. The next years were years of travel. In 1860 he visited Cornwall, Devonshire, and the Scilly Islands; and in 1861 Auvergne and the Pyrenees, where he wrote the lyric 'All along the Valley' in memory of his visit there thirty years before with Arthur Hallam. In this same year the prince consort died, and the second edition of the 'Idylls' was prefaced by the dedication to his memory. Tennyson was now at work upon 'Enoch Arden' (or the 'Fisherman,' as he at first called it), and in April 1862 he had his first interview with the queen. Later in the year Tennyson made a tour through Derbyshire and Yorkshire with F. T. Palgrave. In 1863 'Aylmer's Field' was completed, and the laureate wrote his 'Welcome to Alexandra' on occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. The volume entitled 'Enoch Arden' appeared in 1864, and was an instantaneous success, sixty thousand copies being rapidly sold. It contained, besides the title-poem and 'Aylmer's Field,' 'Tithonus' (already printed in the 'Cornhill Magazine'), the 'Grandmother,' and 'Sea Dreams,' and a fresh revelation of power hardly before suspected—the 'Northern Farmer: Old Style.' This was to be the first of a series of poems in the dialect of North Lincolnshire, exhibiting a gift of humorous dramatic characterisation which was to give Tennyson rank with the finest humourists of any age or country. The volume (mainly perhaps through 'Enoch Arden,' a legend already common in various forms to most European countries) became, in his son's judgment, the most popular of all his father's works, with the single exception of 'In Memoriam.' Translations into Danish, German, Latin, Dutch, Italian, French, Hungarian, and Bohemian attest its widespread reputation.

The years that followed were marked by no incident save travel, unremitting poetic labour and reading, the visits of friends, and converse with them. He printed a few short poems in magazines, but published no further volume until the 'Holy Grail' in 1869. The volume contained also 'Lucretius,' 'The Passing of Arthur,' 'Pelleas and Ettarre,' 'The Victim,' 'Wages,' 'The Higher Pantheism,' and 'Northern Farmer: New Style.' In this same year Tennyson was made an honorary fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. On 23 April (Shakespeare's birthday) 1868 he had laid the foundation-stone of a new residence, named Aldworth, near Haslemere, and this now became a second home. In 1872 the Arthurian cycle received a further addition in 'Gareth and Lynette.' In 1873 the poet was offered a baronetcy by Gladstone, and declined it, though he would have accepted it for his son. The same distinction was again offered by Disraeli in 1874, and again declined. In 1875 he gave to the world his first blank-verse drama, 'Queen Mary,' carefully built on the Shakespearean model. This new departure was not generally welcomed by the public, the truth being that any imitation of the Elizabethan poetic drama is necessarily an exotic. Moreover, Tennyson had never been in close touch with the stage. He used playfully to observe that 'critics are so exacting nowadays that they not only expect a poet-playwright to be a first-rate author, but a first-rate manager, actor, and audience, all in one.' There is an element of truth in this jest. It was just because Shakespeare had filled all the situations here mentioned that his plays have the special quality which the purely literary drama lacks. Adapted to the stage by Henry Irving, 'Queen Mary' was produced at the Lyceum with success in April 1876. The drama 'Harold' was published the same year.

In 1879 Tennyson reprinted his very early poem, 'The Lover's Tale,' based upon a story in Boccaccio. It was written when its author was under twenty, and printed in 1833, but then distributed only among a few private friends. The ripening taste of the poet had judged it as too florid and redundant; and he published it at this later date only because it was being 'extensively pirated.' In December of this year the Kendals produced at the St. James's Theatre his little blank-verse drama 'The Falcon' (based upon a story in the 'Decameron'), which ran sixty-seven nights. Fanny Kemble rightly defined it as 'an exquisite little poem in action;' and, although the plot is perilously grotesque as a subject for dramatic treatment, as produced and played by the Kendals it was undoubtedly charming. The play was first published (in the same volume with 'The Cup') in 1884. In March 1880 Tennyson was invited by the students of Glasgow University to stand for the lord-rectorship; but on learning that the contest was conducted on political lines, and that he had been asked to be the nominee of the conservative party, he withdrew his acceptance. Ordered by Sir Andrew Clark to try change of climate, in consequence of illness from which he had suffered since the death of his

brother Charles in the preceding year, Tennyson and his son visited Venice, Bavaria, and Tyrol. The same year (1880) saw the publication of the volume entitled 'Ballads and Poems.' Tennyson was now in his seventy-first year, but these poems distinctly added to his reputation, the range and variety of the subjects and their treatment being extraordinary. They included 'The Revenge,' 'Rizpah,' 'The Children's Hospital,' 'The First Quarrel,' 'The Defence of Lucknow,' and 'The Northern Cobbler.' Many of these were based upon anecdotes heard in the poet's youth, or read in newspapers and magazines, and sent to him by friends. In 1881 (in the January of which year 'The Cup' was successfully produced at the Lyceum) he sat to Millais for his portrait, and he lost one of the oldest and most valued of his friends in James Spedding [q. v.] On 11 Nov. 1882 was produced at the Globe Theatre his drama 'The Promise of May,' written at the request of a friend who wished him to attempt a modern tragedy of village life. It was hardly a success, the character of Edgar, an agnostic and a libertine, being much resented by those of the former class, who found an unexpected champion one evening during the performance in the person of Lord Queensberry, who rose from his stall and protested against the character as a libel. The year 1883 brought him another sorrow in the death of his friend Edward Fitzgerald. In December of the same year a peerage was offered to him by the queen on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone; the proposal had been first submitted to him while Mr. Gladstone and the poet were on a cruise together in the previous September in the Pembroke Castle, and was now (January 1884) accepted by him after much hesitation. In 1884 his son Hallam was married to Miss Audrey Boyle, and his son and daughter-in-law continued to make their home with him until the end of his life. 'The Cup,' 'The Falcon,' and the tragedy of 'Becket' were published this year. 'Tiresias and other Poems' appeared in the year following, containing a prologue to 'Tiresias,' dedicated to the memory of Fitzgerald. The volume contained the noble poem 'The Ancient Sage,' and the poem, in Irish dialect, 'To-morrow.' In 1886 the poet suffered the most grievous family bereavement that he had yet sustained in the death of his second son, Lionel, who contracted jungle fever while on a visit to Lord Dufferin in India, and died while on the voyage home, in the Red Sea, April 1886. In December of this year the 'Promise of May' was first printed, in conjunction with 'Locksley Hall, sixty years after.' During 1887 the poet took a cruise in a friend's yacht, visiting Devonshire and Cornwall, and was in the meantime preparing another volume of poems, writing 'Vastness' (published in 'Macmillan's Magazine' for March), and 'Owd Roä,' another Lincolnshire poem, based upon a story he had read in a newspaper. In 1888 he had a very serious illness—rheumatic gout—during which at one time his life was in great danger. In the spring of the year following he was sufficiently recovered to enjoy another sea voyage in his friend Lord Brassey's yacht the Sunbeam. In December 1889 the volume 'Demeter and other Poems' appeared, containing, among other shorter poems, 'Merlin and the Gleam,' an allegory shadowing the course of his own poetic career, and the memorable 'Crossing the Bar,' written one day while crossing the Solent on his annual journey from Aldworth to Farringford. During 1890–1 he suffered from influenza, and his strength was noticeably decreasing. In 1891 he was able again to enjoy his favourite pastime of yachting, and completed for the American manager Mr. Daly an old and as yet unpublished drama on the subject of 'Robin Hood' ('The Foresters,' which was given in New York in 1891, and was revived at Daly's Theatre in London in October 1893). In 1892, the last year of his life, he wrote his 'Lines on the Death of the Duke of Clarence.' He was able yet once more to take a yachting cruise to Jersey, and to pay a visit to London in July. As late as September he was able to enjoy the society of many visitors, to look over the proofs of an intended volume of poems ('The Death of Œnone'), and to take interest in the forthcoming production of 'Becket,' as abridged and arranged by Henry Irving, at the Lyceum (produced eventually in February 1893). During the last days of the month his health was so palpably failing that Sir Andrew Clark was summoned. The weakness rapidly increased, signs of fatal syncope appeared on Wednesday, 5 Oct., and the poet passed away on the following day, Thursday, 6 Oct. 1892, at 1.35 A.M.

On Wednesday, 12 Oct., he was buried in Westminster Abbey. The pall-bearers were the Duke of Argyll, Lord Dufferin, Lord Selborne, Lord Rosebery, Jowett, Mr. Lecky, James Anthony Froude, Lord Salisbury, Dr. Butler (master of Trinity, Cambridge), the United States minister (Mr. R. T. Lincoln), Sir James Paget, and Lord Kelvin. The nave was lined by men of the Balaclava light brigade, by some of the London rifle volunteers, and by the boys of the Gordon Boys'

Home. The grave is next to that of Robert Browning, and in front of the monument to Chaucer. The bust of the poet by Woolner was subsequently placed 'against the pillar, near the grave.' The Tennyson memorial beacon upon the summit of High Down above Freshwater was unveiled by the dean of Westminster on 6 Aug. 1897. Lady Tennyson died, at the age of eighty-three, on 10 Aug. 1896, and was buried in the churchyard at Freshwater. A tablet in the church commemorates her and her husband.

That brilliant, if wayward, genius Edward Fitzgerald persisted in maintaining that Tennyson never materially added to the reputation obtained by the two volumes of 1842; and this may be so far true that had he died or ceased to write at that date he would still have ranked, among all good critics, as a poet of absolute individuality, the rarest charm, the widest range of intellect and imagination, and an unsurpassed felicity and melody of diction. In all that constitutes a consummate lyrical artist, Tennyson could hardly give further proof of his quality. But he would never have reached the vast audience that he lived to gather round him had it not been for 'In Memoriam,' the Arthurian idylls (notably the first instalment), and the many stirring odes and ballads commemorating the greatness of England and the prowess and loyalty of her children. It is this many-sidedness and large-heartedness, the intensity with which Tennyson identified himself with his country's needs and interests, her joys and griefs, that, quite as much as his purely poetic genius, has made him beloved and popular with a far larger public than perhaps any poet of the century. The publication of the biography by his son still further widened and heightened the world's estimate of Tennyson. It revealed, what was before known only to his intimate friends, that the poet who lived as a recluse, seldom for the last half of his life emerging from his domestic surroundings, used his retirement for the continuous acquisition of knowledge and perfecting of his art, while never losing touch with the pulse of the nation, or sympathy with whatever affected the honour and happiness of the people. This study of perfection made of him one of the finest critics of others as well as of himself; and had he chosen to live in more social and public relations with the literature and thought of his time he would have taken his place with Ben Jonson, Dryden, and Samuel Johnson, as among the leading and most salutary arbiters of literary opinion in the ages they respectively adorned.

The chief portraits of Tennyson are: 1. The fine head painted by Samuel Laurence about 1838, of which a reproduction is prefixed to the 'Memoir,' 1897. 2. A three-quarter length by Mr. G. F. Watts, painted in 1859, and now owned by Lady Henry Somerset (*Memoir*, i. 428). 3. A full face by Watts, now in the National Portrait Gallery, London, dated 1865. 4. A portrait by Professor Herkomer, painted in 1878. 5. Three-quarter figure in dark blue cloak, 'one of the finest portraits by Sir John Millais,' painted in 1881, and owned by Mr. James Knowles. 6. A three-quarter length by Watts, painted in 1891 for Trinity College, Cambridge (a replica of this was made by the painter for bequest to the nation). The admirable bust of Tennyson by Woolner, of which that in the abbey is a replica, was executed in 1857 (a copy by Miss Grant is in the National Portrait Gallery, London). Another bust by Woolner was done from life in 1873.

The following is a list of Tennyson's publications as first issued: 1. 'Poems by Two Brothers,' London and Louth, 1827, 8vo and 12mo (the original manuscript was sold at Sotheby's in December 1892 for 480*l.*; large-paper copies fetch 30*l.*) 2. 'Timbuctoo: a Poem which obtained the Chancellor's Medal at the Cambridge Commencement' (ap. 'Prolusiones Academicæ'), Cambridge, 1829, 8vo (in blue wrapper valued at 7*l.*) 3. 'Poems, chiefly Lyrical,' London, 1830, 8vo (Southey's copy is in the Dyce collection, South Kensington). 4. 'Poems by Alfred Tennyson,' London, 1833 [1832], 12mo. A selection from 3 and 4 was issued in Canada [1862], 8vo, as 'Poems MDCCCXXX–MDCCCXXXIII,' and a few copies, now scarce, were circulated before the publication was prohibited by the court of chancery. 5. 'The Lover's Tale,' privately printed, London, 1833 (very rare, valued at 100*l.*); an unauthorised edition appeared in 1875; another edition 1879. 6. 'Poems by Alfred Tennyson. In two volumes,' London, 1842, 12mo. 7. 'The Princess: a Medley,' London, 1847, 16mo; 3rd edit. with songs added, 1850, 12mo. 8. 'In Memoriam (A. H. H.),' London, 1850, 8vo (the manuscript was presented to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1897 by Lady Simeon, widow of Tennyson's friend Sir John Simeon, to whom Tennyson had given it). 9. 'Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington,' London, 1852, 8vo; 2nd edit. altered, 1853. 10. 'The Charge of the Light Brigade' [London, 1855], s. sh. 4to; and a variant, 'In Honorem,' 1856, 8vo. 11. 'Maud, and other Poems,' London, 1855, 8vo; 1856, enlarged; Kelmscott edit. 1893. 12. 'Idylls of the King,' London, 1859,

12mo; new edit. 1862 (the four idylls 'Enid,' 'Vivien,' Elaine,' 'Guinevere,' issued separately, illustrated by G. Doré, folio, 1867–8). A rough draft of 'Vivien' had appeared in a trial copy 'Enid and Nimuë: the True and the False,' London, 1857, 8vo (a copy, probably unique, with manuscript corrections by the author, is in the British Museum Library). 13. 'Helen's Tower. Clandeboye,' privately printed [1861], 4to (rare, valued at 30*l.*) 14. 'A Welcome [to Alexandra],' London, 1863, 8vo; and the variant, 'A Welcome to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales' [London], 1863, 4to, illuminated. 15. 'Idylls of the Hearth,' London, 1864; reissued as 'Enoch Arden' ('Aylmer's Field,' 'Sea Dreams'), London, 1864, 12mo. 16. 'A Selection from the Works of Alfred Tennyson, D.C.L., Poet Laureate,' London, 1865, square 12mo, with six new poems. 17. 'The Window; or, The Loves of the Wrens,' privately printed, Canford Manor, 1867, 4to; with music by A. Sullivan, 1871, 4to. 18. 'The Victim,' Canford Manor, 1867, 4to (the privately printed issues of this and 'The Window' are valued at 30*l.* each). 19. 'The Holy Grail, and other Poems,' London, 1869 [containing 'The Coming of Arthur,' 'The Holy Grail,' 'Pelleas and Ettarre,' 'The Passing of Arthur']; the contents of 12 and 19 were published together as 'Idylls of the King,' London, 1869, 8vo. 20. 'Gareth and Lynette,' London, 1872, 8vo. The 'Idylls of the King,' in sequence complete, first appeared in 'Complete Works,' library edition, London, 1872, 7 vols. 8vo, with 'Epilogue to the Queen' (cf. *Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century*, ii. 219–72). 21. 'Queen Mary: a Drama,' London, 1875, 8vo. 22. 'Harold: a Drama,' London, 1877 [1876], 8vo. 23. 'Ballads and other Poems,' London, 1880, 8vo. 24. 'The Cup and the Falcon,' London, 1884, 12mo. 25. 'Becket,' London, 1884, 8vo (arranged by Sir Henry Irving for the stage, 1893, 8vo). 26. 'Tiresias, and other Poems,' London, 1885, 8vo. 27. 'Locksley Hall, sixty years after [and other Poems],' London, 1886, 8vo. 28. 'Demeter and other Poems,' London, 1889, 8vo. 29. 'The Foresters: Robin Hood and Maid Marian,' London, 1892, 8vo. 30. 'The Death of Œnone; Akbar's Dream; and other Poems,' London, 1892, 8vo; also a large-paper edition with five steel portraits. 31. 'Works. Complete in one volume, with last alterations,' London, 1894, 8vo. (For a very detailed bibliography down to the respective dates see *Tennysoniana* [ed. R. H. Shepherd], 1866; 2nd ed. 1879; revised as 'The Bibliography of Tennyson' [1827–1894], London, 1896, 4to; cf. 'Chronology' in Lord Tennyson's *Memoir*, which also contains a full list of the German translations, ii. 530; Slater, *Early Editions*, 1894; and *Brit. Mus. Cat.*) A 'Concordance' to Tennyson's 'Works,' by D. B. Brightwell, appeared in 1869.

[The only complete and authoritative life of Tennyson is that by his son, in two volumes, published in October 1897. A provisional memoir, careful and appreciative, by Mr. Arthur H. Waugh, appeared in 1892, and Mrs. Ritchie's interesting Records of Tennyson, Ruskin, and the Brownings in 1892. Various primers, handbooks, and bibliographies have also from time to time been published.] A. A.

TENNYSON, CHARLES (1808–1879), poet. [See Turner, Charles Tennyson.]

TENNYSON, FREDERICK (1807–1898), poet, second son of Dr. George Clayton Tennyson, rector of Somersby, Lincolnshire, and elder brother of Alfred Tennyson, first baron Tennyson [q.v.], born at Louth on 5 June 1807, was educated at Eton (leaving as captain of the school in 1827) and at Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he graduated B.A. in 1832. While at college he gained the Browne medal for Greek verse and other distinctions. During his subsequent life he lived little in England. He spent much time in travel, and resided for twenty years at Florence, where he was intimate with the Brownings. He here met his future wife, Maria Giuliotti, daughter of the chief magistrate of Siena, and was married to her in 1839. Twenty years later he moved to St. Ewold's, Jersey, where he remained till 1896. Later he resided with his only son, Captain Julius Tennyson, and his wife at Kensington. He died at their house on 26 Feb. 1898.

Frederick Tennyson shared the notable poetic gift current in his family. As a young man he contributed four poems to the 'Poems by Two Brothers,' written by Alfred and Charles. In 1854 he published a volume entitled 'Days and Hours,' concerning which some correspondence will be found in the 'Letters of Edward Fitzgerald;' it was also praised by Charles Kingsley in 'The Critic.' Discouraged, however, by the general tenor of the criticism his poetry encountered, he published no more until 1890, when he printed an epic, 'The Isles of Greece,' based upon a few surviving fragments of Sappho and Alcæus. 'Daphne' followed in 1891, and in 1895 'Poems of the Day and Year,' in which a portion of the volume of 1854, 'Days and Hours,' was reproduced.

No one of these volumes seems to have attracted any wide notice. Frederick Tennyson was from the first overshadowed by the greater genius of his brother Alfred.

His lyric gift was considerable, his poetic workmanship choice and fine, and the atmosphere of his poetry always noble. But he has remained almost unknown to the modern student of poetry, and a selection of four lyrics in Palgrave's second 'Golden Treasury' has probably for the first time made Frederick Tennyson something more than a name to the readers of 1898. The poet was for some years under the influence of Swedenborg and other mystical religionists, but returned in his last years to the more simple Christian faith of his childhood.

[Life of Alfred Tennyson, by his son, passim; Athenæum, 5 March 1898; Times, 28 Feb. 1898; Edward Fitzgerald's Letters, 1889; private information.] A. A.

TENTERDEN, titular EARL OF. [See HALES, SIR EDWARD, *d.* 1695.]

TENTERDEN, BARONS. [See ABBOTT, CHARLES, first lord, 1762–1832; ABBOTT, CHARLES STUART AUBREY, third lord, 1834–1882.]

TEONGE, HENRY (1621–1690), chaplain in the navy and diarist, born 18 March 1621 (*Diary*, p. 145), belonged to a family settled at Spernall in Warwickshire, and previous to 1670 was rector of Alcester. On 7 June 1670 he was presented to the living of Spernall. In May 1675, being, it appears, in exceeding want, he obtained a warrant as chaplain on board the Assistance then in the Thames preparing for a voyage to the Mediterranean. She visited Malta, Zante, Cephalonia, different ports in the Levant, and took part in the operations against Tripoli under Sir John Narborough [q. v.], returning to England in November 1676. In March 1678 Teonge, who, in the former voyage, had 'gott a good summ of monys,' and by this time 'spent greate part of it,' living also 'very uneasy, being daily dunnd by som or other, or else for feare of land pyrates, which I hated worse then Turkes,' joined the Bristol, again for the Mediterranean under Narborough. In January 1678–9 he was moved, with his captain, to the Royal Oak, in which he returned to England in June. In October he returned to Spernall, where he died on 21 March 1690. He was twice married, and by his first wife, Jane, had three sons, one of whom, Henry Teonge, vicar of Coughton, Warwickshire (1675–83), took the duty at Spernall while his father was abroad.

The interest of Teonge's life is concentrated in the diary of the few years he spent at sea, which gives an amusing and precious picture of life in the navy at that time. This journal, from 20 May 1675 to 28 June 1679, having lain in manuscript for over a century, was purchased from a Warwickshire family by Charles Knight, who edited it in 1825 as 'The Diary of Henry Teonge,' with a facsimile of the first folio of the manuscript (London, 8vo). The narrative reveals the diarist as a pleasant, lively, easy-going man, not so strict as to prevent his falling in with the humours of his surroundings, and with a fine appreciation of punch, which he describes as 'a liquor very strange to me.'

[The Diary of Henry Teonge . . . now first published from the original manuscript, with biographical and historical notes, 1825.] J. K. L.

TERILL *verè* BOVILLE or BONVILL, ANTHONY (1621–1676), jesuit, son of Humphrey Boville, was born at Canford, Dorset, in 1621. He was brought up there till his fifteenth year, when he passed over to the college of the English jesuits at St. Omer, where he prosecuted his humanity studies for nearly three years. He entered the English College at Rome, as an alumnus, in the name of Terill, on 4 Dec. 1640, for his higher course. Having received minor orders in July 1642, and being unwilling to subscribe the usual college oath, he became a convictor and paid his own pension. He was ordained priest at St. John's Lateran on 16 March 1647, and entered the Society of Jesus at St. Andrew's novitiate, Rome, on 30 June following. He was professed of the four vows on 25 March 1658. He was for some years penitentiary at Loreto, and afterwards professor of philosophy and theology at Florence, Parma, and Liège; and 'was consulted far and wide as an oracle of learning' (*Florus Bavaricus*, p. 50). From 1671 to 1674 he was rector of the college of the English jesuits at Liège, where he died on 11 Oct. 1676.

His works are: 1. 'Conclusiones Philosophicæ Rationibus illustratæ,' Parma, 1657, 12mo. 2. 'Problema Mathematico-Philosophicum Tripartitum, de Termino Magnitudinis, ac Virium in Animalibus,' Parma, 1660, 12mo. 3. 'Fundamentum totius Theologiæ Moralis, seu Tractatus de Conscientia Probabili,' Liège, 1668, 4to, dedicated to Lord Castlemaine. 4. 'Regula Morum, sive Tractatus Bipartitus de Sufficienti ad Conscientiam rite formandam Regula in quo usus cujusvis Opinionis practice probabilis convincitur esse licitus . . . Opus posthumum,' Liège, 1677, fol.

[De Backer's Bibl. de la Compagnie de Jésus (1876), iii. 1079, and edit. 1854, ii. 631; Foley's Records, iii. 420, vi. 352, 379, vii. 75; Oliver's Collectanea S. J. p. 204; Southwell's Bibl. Scriptorum Soc. Jesu, p. 86; Theux's Bibl. Liégeoise, p. 132.] T. C.

TERNAN or TERRENAN (*d.* 431 ?), archbishop of the Picts, was according to John of Fordun, the earliest authority who mentions him, 'a disciple of the blessed Palladius [q. v.], who was his godfather and his fostering teacher and furtherer in all the rudiments of letters and of the faith.' The 'Breviary of Aberdeen' adds that he was born in the province of the Mearns and was baptised by Palladius (SKENE, *Celtic Scotland*, ed. 1887, ii. 29–32). According to his legend he went to Rome, where he spent seven years under the care of the pope, was appointed archbishop of the Picts, and returned to Scotland with the usual accompaniment of miraculous adventures. He died and was buried at Banchory on the river Dee, which was named from him Banchory Ternan. His day in the calendar is 12 June, and the years given for his death vary from 431 to 455. Dempster characteristically assigns to Ternan the authorship of three books, 'Exhortationes ad Pictos,' 'Exhortationes contra Pelagianos,' and 'Homiliæ ex Sacra Scriptura.' At Banchory Ternan's head with the tonsured surface still uncorrupt, the bell which miraculously accompanied him from Rome, and his copy of the gospel of St. Matthew, were said to be preserved as late as 1530. A missal called the 'Liber Ecclesiæ Beati Terrenani de Arbuthnott,' completed on 22 Feb. 1491–2 by James Sibbald, vicar of Arbuthnott, was edited in 1864 by Bishop Forbes of Brechin from a unique manuscript belonging to Viscount Arbuthnott. It is the only complete missal of the Scottish use now known to be extant.

Ternan has also been identified with an Irish saint, Torannan, abbot of Bangor, whose day in the Irish calendar (12 June) is the same as that of Ternan in the Scottish. Ængus, the Culdee, describes him as 'Torannan the long-famed voyager over the broad shipful sea,' and a scholiast on this passage identifies Torannan with Palladius. Skene, who accepts the identity of Ternan and Torannan, explains the confusion of the latter with Palladius by suggesting that Torannan or Ternan was really a pupil of Palladius, brought his remains from Ireland into Scotland, and founded the church at Fordun in honour of Palladius, with whom he was accordingly confused. The identity of the Scottish and Irish saints is, however, purely conjectural.

[The fullest account is given in Bishop Forbes's introduction to the Liber Eccl. Beati Terrenani, Burntisland, 1864, pp. lxxv–lxxxv; see also Bollandists' Acta Sanctorum, 12 June iii. 30–2, and 1 July i. 50–3; Fordun's Scoti chronicon, ed. Skene, i. 94, ii. 86; Reg. Episcop. Aberd. i. 327–8, ii. 185; Dempster's Hist. Eccl. Scot. ii. 607; Spalding Club Miscellany, vol. iv. pp. xxii–xxiii; Forbes's Calendars of Scottish Saints, pp. 450–1; Reeves's Kal. of Irish Saints; Ussher's Works, vi. 212–13; Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. ii. 264, vi. 128; Skene's Celtic Scotland; Dict. of Christian Biogr.] A. F. P.

TERNAN, FRANCES ELEANOR (1803 ?–1873), actress. [See JARMAN.]

TERNE, CHRISTOPHER, M.D. (1620–1673), physician, whose name is also spent Tearne, was born in Cambridgeshire in 1620, entered the university of Leyden on 22 July 1647, and there graduated M.D. In May 1650 he was incorporated first at Cambridge and then at Oxford. He was examined as a candidate at the College of Physicians on 10 May 1650, and was elected a fellow on 15 Nov. 1655. He was elected assistant physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital on 13 May 1653 and held office till 1669 (*Original Journal of St. Bartholomew's Hospital*). He was appointed lecturer on anatomy to the Barber-Surgeons' Company in 1656, and in 1663 Pepys (*Diary*) heard him lecture. His 'Prælectio Prima ad Chirurgos' (No. 1917) and his other lectures (Nos. 1917 and 1921), written in a beautiful hand, are preserved in the Sloane collection in the British Museum. The lectures, which are dated 1656, begin with an account of the skin, going on to the deeper parts, and were delivered contemporaneously with the dissection of a body on the table. Several volumes of notes of his extensive medical reading are preserved (Nos. 1887, 1890, and 1897) in the same collection, and an important essay entitled 'An respiratio inserviat nutritioni?' He delivered the Harveian oration at the College of Physicians, in which, as in his lectures, he speaks with the utmost reverence of Harvey. The oration exists in manuscript (Sloane MS. 1903), and the only writings of Terne which have been printed are some Latin verses on Christopher Bennet [q. v.] which are placed below his portrait in the 'Theatrum Tabidorum.' He was one of the original fellows of the Royal Society. Terne died at his house in Lime Street, London, on 1 Dec. 1673, and was buried in St. Andrew's Undershaft.

His daughter Henrietta married Dr. Edward Browne [q. v.] His library was sold on 12 April 1686 with that of Dr. Thomas Allen.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. i. 272; Sloane MSS. in Brit. Mus.; original manuscript Annals of Coll. of Phys. vol. iv.; Library Catalogue, printed 1686; Thomson's Hist. of Royal Soc.; Wood's Fasti Oxon., ed. Bliss, ii. 162.] N. M.

TERRICK, RICHARD (1710–1777), bishop successively of Peterborough and London, born at York and baptised in its minster 20 July 1710, was probably a descendant of the family of Terrick, whose pedigree is given in the 'Visitation of London,' 1633–5 (Harl. Soc. xvii. 279). He was the eldest son of Samuel Terrick, rector of Wheldrake and canon-residentiary of York, who married Ann (*d.* 31 May 1764), daughter of John Gibson of Welburn, Yorkshire, and widow of Nathaniel Arlush of Knedlington in that county. Admitted at Clare College as pensioner and pupil to Mr. Wilson on 30 May 1726, he graduated B.A. 1729, M.A. 1733, and D.D. 1747. On 7 May 1731 he was elected a fellow on the Exeter foundation, was transferred to the Diggons foundation on 1 Feb. 1732–3, and elected a fellow on the old foundation on 30 Sept. 1736. He resigned this fellowship about the end of April 1738. Terrick soon obtained valuable preferment. He was preacher at the Rolls chapel, London, from 1736 to 1757, and performed the funeral service for two of the masters, Sir Joseph Jekyll (August 1738) and William Fortescue (December 1749). He held the post of chaplain to the speaker of the House of Commons to 1742, and from that year to 1749 was a canon of Windsor. By 1745 he had become a chaplain in ordinary to the king. He was installed as prebendary of Ealdland and canon-residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral on 7 Oct. 1749, and was instituted as vicar of Twickenham on 30 June 1749.

Through the influence of the Duke of Devonshire he was appointed to the bishopric of Peterborough, being consecrated at Lambeth on 3 July 1757. This appointment forced him to vacate all his preferments, excepting the vicarage of Twickenham, which he retained *in commendam*. Horace Walpole says that the new bishop, who was without parts or knowledge and had no characteristics but 'a sonorous delivery and an assiduity of backstairs address,' soon deserted the duke for the rising influence of Lord Bute, and, to ingratiate himself still more with that favourite, made out 'a distant affinity' with one of his creatures, Thomas Worsley, surveyor of the board of works. In April 1764 the claims of Terrick, Warburton, and Newton for the see of London were severally pressed by their friends. Warburton applied to George Grenville for the reversion on 5 May 1764, before the bishopric was vacant, but the answer was that the king considered himself pledged to Terrick. Grenville would have preferred to translate Bishop Newton, but he was obliged to acquiesce in the appointment of Terrick, who, on the same day that Warburton made his application, addressed a letter of thanks to Grenville for his approval of the king's gracious disposition (*Grenville Papers*, ii. 312–15).

Terrick was confirmed as bishop of London at Bow Church, Cheapside, on 6 June 1764, and the appointment carried with it the deanery of the chapels royal, but he was obliged to resign the vicarage of Twickenham. The anger of Warburton at the appointment was shown in his pointed sermon in the king's chapel, when he asserted that preferments were bestowed on unworthy objects, 'and in speaking turned himself about and stared directly at the bishop of London' (Gray, *Works*, ed. Gosse, iii. 202).

Terrick was created a privy councillor on 11 July 1764. At the close of 1765 he began 'to prosecute mass-houses,' and he refused his sanction to the proposal of the Royal Academy in 1773 for the introduction into St. Paul's Cathedral of paintings of sacred subjects on the ground that it savoured of popery. His interference on behalf of the tory candidates in the contested election for the university of Oxford in 1768 provoked a severe letter of remonstrance (Almon's *Political Reg.* May 1768, pp. 323–326); but when Lord Denbigh clamoured against a sermon preached in 1776 by Keppel, the whig bishop of Exeter, on the vices of the age, the sermon in question was defended by Terrick. He declined the archbishopric of York in 1776 on the ground of ill-health, and died on Easter Monday, 31 March 1777. One of his last acts was to issue a circular letter for the better observance of Good Friday.

The bishop was buried in Fulham churchyard on 8 April 1777. His wife was Tabitha, daughter of William Stainforth, rector of Simonburn, Northumberland (*Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. vii. 104), and she died 14 Feb. 1790, aged 77, and was also buried in Fulham churchyard. They had issue two daughters, coheiresses. The elder, Elizabeth, married, on 22 Jan. 1762, Nathaniel Ryder, first lord Harrowby, whose children inherited most of Mrs. Terrick's fortune; the younger married Dr. Anthony Hamilton, then vicar of Fulham, and from her was descended Walter Kerr Hamilton [q.v.], bishop of Salisbury.

Alexander Carlyle thought Terrick 'a truly excellent man of a liberal mind and excellent good temper,' and 'a famous good preacher and the best reader of prayers I ever heard' (*Autobiography*, pp. 517–18); Dr. Goddard, master of Clare from 1762 to 1781, noticed in the admission book of the college

his 'goodness of heart, amiable temper and disposition, and the graceful and engaging manner in which he discharged the several duties of his function, particularly that of preaching.' Seven of his sermons were separately published.

Terrick presented to Sion College a portrait, now in its hall, of himself, represented as seated and holding a book in his left hand, and in 1773 he gave 20*l.* to its library. The portrait was painted by Nathaniel Dance about 1761, and an engraving of it by Edward Fisher was published in April 1770. A copy of it by Stewart is at Fulham Palace, where Terrick rebuilt the suite of apartments facing the river, and moved the position of the chapel. A second copy, by Freeman, hangs in the combination-room of Clare College. The bishop consecrated the existing chapel at Clare College on 5 July 1769, and gave a large and handsome pair of silver-gilt candlesticks, which still stand upon the super-altar.

[Gent. Mag. 1742 p. 331, 1764 p. 302, 1777 p. 195, 1790 i. 186, 1793 ii. 1089, 1794 i. 208–209; Walpole's Letters, iv. 217, 238; Walpole's George III, ed. Barker, i. 331, ii. 60, 164; Walpole's Journal, 1771–83, ii. 28, 90, 106; Leslie and Taylor's Sir Joshua Reynolds, ii. 37–8; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, ix. 583–4; Faulkner's Fulham, pp. 103, 179, 187, 247–8; Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 305. 384, 537, iii. 408–9; Lysons's Environs, ii. 348–9, 391; Cobbett's Twickenham, p. 121; Sion College (by Wm. Scott), pp. 62, 67; Hist. MSS. Comm. 8th Rep. App. p. 264; information from Rev. Doctor Atkinson, master of Clare College.] W. P. C.

TERRIEN DE LA COUPERIE, ALBERT ÉTIENNE JEAN BAPTISTE (*d.* 1894), orientalist, born in Normandy, was a descendant of the Cornish family of Terrien, which emigrated to France in the seventeenth century during the civil war, and acquired the property of La Couperie in Normandy. His father was a merchant, and he received a business education. In early life he settled at Hong Kong. There he soon turned his attention from commerce to the study of oriental languages, and he acquired an especially intimate knowledge of the Chinese language. In 1867 he published a philological work which attracted considerable attention, entitled 'Du Langage, Essai sur la Nature et l'Étude des Mots et des Langues,' Paris, 8vo. Soon after his attention was attracted by the progress made in deciphering Babylonian inscriptions, and by the resemblance between the Chinese characters and the early Akkadian hieroglyphics. The comparative philology of the two languages occupied most of his later life, and he was able to show an early affinity between them. In 1879 he came to London, and in the same year was elected a fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society. In 1884 he became professor of comparative philology, as applied to the languages of South-eastern Asia, at University College, London. His last years were largely occupied by a study of the 'Yh King,' or 'Book of Changes,' the oldest work in the Chinese language. Its meaning had long proved a puzzle both to native and to foreign scholars. Terrien demonstrated that the basis of the work consisted of fragmentary notes, chiefly lexical in character, and noticed that they bore a close resemblance to the syllabaries of Chaldæa. In 1892 he published the first part of an explanatory treatise entitled 'The Oldest Book of the Chinese,' London, 8vo, in which he stated his theory of the nature of the 'Yh King,' and gave translations of passages from it. The treatise, however, was not completed before his death. In recognition of his services to oriental study he received the degree of Litt.D. from the university of Louvain. He also enjoyed for a time a small pension from the French government, and after that had been withdrawn an unsuccessful attempt was made by his friends to obtain him an equivalent from the English ministry. He was twice awarded the 'prix Julien' by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres for his services to oriental philology. Terrien died at his residence, 136 Bishop's Road, Fulham, on 11 Oct. 1894, leaving a widow.

Besides the works mentioned, Terrien was the author of: 1. 'Early History of Chinese Civilisation,' London, 1880, 8vo. 2. 'On the History of the Archaic Chinese Writings and Text,' London, 1882, 8vo. 3. 'Paper Money of the Ninth Century and supposed Leather Coinage of China,' London, 1882, 8vo. 4. 'Cradle of the Shan Race,' London, 1885, 8vo. 5. 'Babylonia and China,' London, 1887, 4to. 6. 'Did Cyrus introduce Writing into India?' London, 1887, 8vo. 7. 'The Languages of China before the Chinese,' London, 1887, 8vo: French edition, Paris, 1888, 8vo. 8. 'The Miryeks or Stone Men of Corea,' Hertford, 1887, 8vo. 9. 'The Yueh-Ti and the early Buddhist Missionaries in China,' 1887, 8vo. 10. 'The Old Babylonian Characters and their Chinese Derivates,' London, 1888, 8vo. 11. 'The Djurtchen of Mandshuria,' 1889, 8vo. 12. 'Le Non-Monosyllabisme du Chinois Antique,' Paris, 1889, 8vo. 13. 'The Onomastic Similarity of Nai Kwang-ti of China and Nakhunte of Susiana,' London, 1890, 8vo. 14. 'L'Ère des Arsacides selon les Inscriptions cunéiformes,' Louvain,

1891, 8vo. 15. 'How in 219 B.C. Buddhism entered China,' London [1891?], 8vo. 16. 'Mélanges: on the Ancient History of Glass and Coal and the Legend of Nü-Kwa's Coloured Stones in China' [1891?], 8vo. 17. 'Sur deux Ères inconnus de l'Asie Antérieure,' 330 et 251 B.C.,' 1891, 8vo. 18. 'The Silk Goddess of China and her Legend,' London, 1891, 8vo. 19. 'Catalogue of Chinese Coins from the VIIth Cent. B.C. to A.D. 621,' ed. R. S. Poole, London, 1892, 8vo. 20. 'Beginnings of Writing in Central and Eastern Asia,' London, 1894, 8vo. 21. 'Western Origin of the Early Chinese Civilisation,' London, 1894, 8vo. Many of these works were treatises reprinted from the 'Journal' of the Royal Asiatic Society and other publications. He also edited the 'Babylonian and Oriental Record' from 1886.

[Journal of the Royal Asiatic Soc. 1895, p. 214; Athenæum, 1894, ii. 531; Times, 15 Oct. 1894.] E. I. C.

TERRISS, WILLIAM (1847–1897), actor, who met his death by assassination, was son of George Herbert Lewin, barrister-at-law (a connection of Mrs. Grote, the wife of the historian, and a grandson of Thomas Lewin, private secretary to Warren Hastings). His true name was William Charles James Lewin. Born at 7 Circus Road, St. John's Wood, London, on 20 Feb. 1847, he was educated at Christ's Hospital, which he entered 4 April 1854 and quitted at Christmas 1856. Having attended other schools, he joined the merchant service, but ran away after a fortnight's experience as a sailor. On coming, by the death of his father, into a small patrimony, he studied medicine, went out as a partner in a large sheep farm in the Falkland Isles, and tried tea-planting at Chittagong and other commercial experiments, in the course of which he had experience of a shipwreck.

Terriss played as an amateur at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent Street; but his first appearance on the regular stage took place in 1867 at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Birmingham. At the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Tottenham Street, on 21 Sept. 1868, under the Bancroft management, he was first seen in London as Lord Cloudwrays in a revival of Robertson's 'Society.' In 1871 he was at Drury Lane, where he had a small part in Halliday's 'Rebecca,' produced on 23 Sept. On a revival of the same piece on 13 Feb. 1875 he played Wilfred of Ivanhoe. On 21 Sept. 1872 he was the original Malcolm Græme in Halliday's 'Lady of the Lake.' He also played Doricourt many consecutive nights in a version of the 'Belle's Stratagem,' reduced to three acts, and produced at the Strand at the close of 1873. At the Strand he was the first Julian Rothsay in Robert Reece's 'May or Dolly's Dilemma,' on 4 April 1874. Back again at Drury Lane, he was Tressilian in a revival of Halliday's 'Amy Robsart,' and on 26 Sept. the first Sir Kenneth in Halliday's 'Richard Cœur de Lion' (the 'Talisman'). He played Romeo to the Juliet of Miss Wallis, was at the Princess's on 3 Feb. 1875 Ned Clayton in a revival of Byron's 'Lancashire Lass,' and returned the same month to Drury Lane. In Boucicault's 'Shaughraun' he was the first Captain Molineux on 4 Sept. On 12 Aug. 1876 he was at the Adelphi as Beamish MacCoul in a revival of Boucicault's 'Arrah na Pogue.' On 18 Nov. he was the first Goldsworthy in 'Give a Dog a Bad Name' by Leopold Lewis, and on 11 Aug. 1877 the first Rev. Martin Preston in Paul Merritt's 'Golden Plough.' On 22 Sept. he was at Drury Lane Julian Peveril in W. G. Wills's adaptation from Scott's 'Peveril of the Peak' ('England in the Days of Charles the Second'). He then played Leicester in a further revival of 'Amy Robsart.' At the Court on 30 March 1878 he played what was perhaps his best part, Squire Thornhill in Wills's 'Olivia,' adapted from the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' and subsequently reproduced, with Terriss in his original part, at the Lyceum. At the Haymarket on 16 Sept. he was the first Sydney Sefton in Byron's 'Conscience Money,' and on 2 Dec. the first Fawley Denham in Albery's 'Crisis.' He also played Captain Absolute, and Romeo to the Juliet of Miss Neilson. On the opening of the St. James's under the management of Messrs. Hare and Kendal on 4 Oct. 1879 he was the first Comte de la Roque in Mr. Valentine Prinsep's 'Monsieur le Duc,' and Jack Gambier in the 'Queen's Shilling.' At the Crystal Palace, on 17 April 1879, he was Ruy Blas in an adaptation by himself of Victor Hugo's play so named. On 18 Sept. 1880 he appeared at the Lyceum in the 'Corsican Brothers' as Château-Renaud to the brothers Dei Franchi of (Sir) Henry Irving, and on 3 Jan. 1881 was Sinnatus in Tennyson's 'Cup.' In the subsequent performance of 'Othello' by Irving, Booth, and Miss Ellen Terry, he was Cassio. Mercutio and Don Pedro in 'Much Ado about Nothing' followed. In 1883–4 Terriss accompanied Sir Henry Irving to America. During Miss Mary Anderson's tenure of the Lyceum, 1884–5, he played Romeo to her Juliet, Claude Melnotte to her Pauline, and other parts.

At the close of 1885 Terriss quitted the Lyceum for the Adelphi, with which theatre henceforth his name was principally associated. He was the first David Kingsley in 'Harbour Lights' by Sims and Pettitt, 23 Dec. 1885; Frank Beresford in Pettitt and Grundy's 'Bells of Haslemere,' 25 July 1887; Jack Medway in the 'Union Jack' by the same writers, 19 July 1888, and Eric Normanhurst in the 'Silver Falls' of Sims and Pettitt, 29 Dec. He accompanied in 1889 Miss Millward, his constant associate at the Adelphi, to America, where he appeared in 'A Man's Shadow' (Roger la Honte), and played in 'Othello,' 'Frou Frou,' the 'Marble Heart,' the 'Lady of Lyons,' and other pieces. On 20 Sept. 1890 he reappeared at the Lyceum as the first Hayston of Bucklaw in 'Ravenswood,' adapted from Scott's 'Bride of Lammermoor' by Herman Merivale. At the Lyceum he played also the King in 'Henry VIII,' Faust, and on 6 Feb. 1893 King Henry in Tennyson's 'Becket.' On the afternoon of 5 June 1894, at Daly's Theatre, he was the original Captain Maramour in 'Journeys end in Lovers meeting,' a one-act proverb by John Oliver Hobbes and Mr. George Moore. In the 'Fatal Card' of Messrs. Haddon Chambers and B. C. Stephenson, at the Adelphi, on 6 Sept., he was the original Gerald Austen. On the first production in England of the American piece, 'The Girl I left behind me' of Messrs. Tyler and Belasco, on 13 April 1895, he was Lieutenant Hawkesworth. In the 'Swordsman's Daughter,' adapted by Messrs. Brandon Thomas and Clement Scott from 'Le Maître d'Armes' of MM. Mary and Grisier, and given at the Adelphi on 31 Aug., he was Vibrac, a fencing master. In 'One of the Best,' by Messrs. Seymour Hicks and George Edwardes, on 21 Dec., he was Dudley Keppel; and on 26 Aug. 1896 in 'Boys Together,' by Messrs. Haddon Chambers and Comyns Carr, Frank Villars. On the revival of Jerrold's 'Black-eyed Susan' on 23 Dec. 1896 he was William. When, in August 1897, Mr. Gillette's play of 'Secret Service' was transferred from the American company by which it was first performed at the Adelphi to an English company, Terriss took the author's part of Lewis Dumont. He had previously (5 June) gone to the Haymarket to 'create' the part of the Comte de Candale in Mr. Sydney Grundy's adaptation of Dumas's 'Un Mariage sous Louis XV.' On 9 Sept. he supported at the Adelphi the double rôle of Colonel Aylmer and Laurence Aylmer (father and son) in 'In the Days of the Duke,' by Messrs. Haddon Chambers and Comyns Carr. This was his last original part. On the withdrawal of this piece he resumed the part of Lewis Dumont in 'Secret Service,' which he acted for the last time on 15 Dec. 1897. On the evening of the following day, as he was entering the Adelphi Theatre, he was stabbed thrice by a poverty-stricken actor named Richard Archer Prince, and died in a few minutes. His tragic death evoked much sympathy, and his funeral at Brompton cemetery on 21 Dec. had the character of a public demonstration. The murderer Prince was subsequently put on his trial, and, being pronounced insane, was committed to Broadmoor criminal lunatic asylum.

Terriss married, in 1868, Miss Isabel Lewis, an actress known professionally as Miss Amy Fellowes, who survives him. He left issue two sons, one an actor, and a daughter, Ellaline (Mrs. Seymour Hicks), who is on the stage. By his will, dated 11 Nov. 1896, he left personalty amounting to upwards of 18,000*l*. His last residence was at 2 Bedford Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick.

Terriss had from the first great gallantry of bearing and what was popularly called breeziness of style. In two parts, Squire Thornhill and William in 'Black-eyed Susan,' he had in his time no superior, perhaps no equal. He kept till the close of life a young, lithe, and shapely figure.

Portraits of Terriss, in private clothes or in character, chiefly from photographs, abound.

[Arthur J. Smythe's Life of Terriss, 1898 (with numerous portraits); Pascoe's Dramatic List; A Few Memories, by Mary Anderson; Scott and Howard's Blanchard; Archer's Dramatic World, 1893–6; Era Almanack, various years; Era for 18 and 25 Dec. 1897; private information.]

J. K.

TERROT, CHARLES (1758–1839), general royal artillery, was born at Berwick-upon-Tweed on 1 May 1758. He entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich on 15 March 1771, and received a commission as second lieutenant in the royal artillery on 1 March 1774. He went to North America in 1776 and joined Sir Guy Carleton in May at Quebec, Canada. He served under Brigadier-general Fraser at the action of the Three Rivers on 7 June, when the American attack was repulsed, and the Americans, having been driven with great loss to their boats on Lake St. François, fell back on Ticonderoga.

In June 1777 Terrot was with the army of General Burgoyne which pushed forward from Canada by Lake Champlain to effect a junction at Albany with Clinton's forces

from New York. Burgoyne reached Ticonderoga on 1 July, and invested the place. On 6 July the Americans evacuated it, and Terrot took part in the capture of Mount Independence and the other operations following the American retreat. On the departure of Burgoyne for Still-water, Terrot was left under Brigadier-general Powel at Ticonderoga, where he commanded the artillery. This place and Mount Independence were attacked on 18 Sept. by the Americans under Colonel Brown, who had surprised a small sloop and the transport boats, and captured a detachment of the 53rd regiment. The attack lasted four days, at the end of which the Americans were beaten off.

After Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, Terrot returned to Canada. On 7 July 1779 he was promoted to be first lieutenant. In 1780 he went to Lake Ontario with two 6-pounders in an expedition under Sir John Johnston; but circumstances altered their destination when on the lake, and Terrot remained at Niagara for nearly four years, principally employed as an assistant military engineer. The works of defence at Niagara were completely repaired under his supervision. In 1782 he surveyed the country between Lakes Erie and Ontario with a view to its purchase by the government from the Indians, and to mark out its boundaries. He afterwards conducted the negotiations with the Indians with complete satisfaction to them and with great advantage to the government. On 8 March 1784 he was promoted to be second captain when he returned to England, and served at various home stations with his company.

In 1791 Terrot volunteered for service in the East Indies, and arrived on 10 Oct. at Madras with two companies of royal artillery, of which he was quartermaster. He joined the army of Lord Cornwallis at Savandrug on 12 Jan. 1792, and was attached to the artillery park. He took part on 6 Feb. in the night attack on, and capture of, Tipu Sultan's fortified camp, on the north side of the Kaveri river, covering Seringpatam, and in the siege of that city until terms of peace were agreed to. He marched on 26 March with the army which reached Madras at the end of May. On the declaration of war by France against Great Britain, measures were taken to seize the different French factories in India. In August 1793 Terrot was employed against Pondicherry, and when the governor, Colonel Prosper de Clermont, on being summoned, refused to submit, he took part in the bombardment of 20 Aug. and in the siege, which, however, lasted only till the 23rd of that month, when the place capitulated. Terrot was promoted to be first captain on 25 Sept. 1793, and returned to England.

On 1 March 1794 Terrot was promoted to be brevet major for his services, and appointed to a command of artillery at Portsmouth. On 1 Jan. 1798 he was promoted to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, and in the following year was employed in the expedition to the Helder. He accompanied the first division under Sir Ralph Abercromby, landing on 27 Aug., and took part in the fighting on 10 Sept., in the battle of Bergen on 19 Sept. under the Duke of York, at the fight near Alkmaar on 2 Oct., and the affair of Beverwyk on 6 Oct. Terms having been settled with the French, Terrot returned in November to England; he was shipwrecked near Yarmouth harbour, and, although all lives were saved by the boats of the fleet, he lost all his effects.

On 12 Nov. 1800 Terrot was promoted to be regimental major, and on 14 Oct. 1801 to be regimental lieutenant-colonel. After ordinary regimental duty for some years, he was promoted to be colonel in the royal artillery on 1 June 1806. In July 1809 he accompanied the expedition to the Scheldt under the Earl of Chatham, and directed the artillery of the attack at the siege of Flushing, which place capitulated on 15 Aug. Terrot was thanked in orders for his services at Walcheren.

Terrot was promoted to be major-general on 4 June 1811. In 1814 he was appointed as a major-general on the staff to command the royal artillery at Gibraltar, in succession to Major-general Smith, but the latter, owing to the death of the governor, succeeded to the command of the fortress, and refused to be relieved. After vainly waiting some months for the arrival of a new governor, Terrot obtained permission to return to England, resigned his appointment, and retired on 25 June 1814 on full pay. He was promoted to be lieutenant-general on 12 Aug. 1819, and general on 10 Jan. 1837. He died at Newcastle-on-Tyne on 23 Sept. 1839.

[War Office Records; Despatches; Gent. Mag. 1839; Duncan's Hist. of the Royal Artillery; Stubbs's Hist. of the Bengal Artillery; Squire's Campaign in Zeeland; Carmichael Smyth's Chronological Epitome of the Wars in the Low Countries; Stedman's American War of Independence; Dunn's Campaign in India, 1792; Minutes of Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution, vol. xvi.; Jones's Sieges; Cust's Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth Century; Kane's List of Officers of the Royal Artillery.] R. H. V.

TERROT, CHARLES HUGHES (1790–1872), bishop of Edinburgh, born at Cuddalore on 19 Sept. 1790, was a descendant of a family which the revocation of the edict of Nantes drove from France. His father, Elias Terrot, a captain in the Indian army, was killed at the siege of Bangalore a few weeks after the child's birth. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Fouteneau, returned to England and settled with her son at Berwick-on-Tweed. When nine years old he was placed for his education under the charge of the Rev. John Fawcett of Carlisle. In 1808 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was an associate of Whewell, Peacock, Rolfe, Amos, Mill, and Robinson. He graduated B.A. in 1812 with mathematical honours, and was elected a fellow of his college. In 1813 he was ordained deacon, and in 1814 was instituted to Haddington, where the leisure of a country incumbency gave him opportunity of competing for university literary honours, and in 1816 he obtained the Seatonian prize for a poem entitled 'Hezekiah and Sennacherib, or the Destruction of Sennacherib's Host.' In 1819 he followed this up with another poem, 'Common Sense,' in which the poets and politicians of the day were criticised in the style of the 'Duncíad' and the 'Rolliad.' He then abandoned poetry for theology and mathematics. In 1817 he was promoted to the charge of St. Peter's, Edinburgh, as colleague to James Walker (afterwards bishop of Edinburgh). In 1829 he succeeded Walker as sole pastor. In 1833 he became junior minister of St. Paul's, Edinburgh. In 1836 he was appointed synod clerk of the diocese, in 1837 dean of Edinburgh and Fife, in 1839 rector of St. Paul's, and in 1841 bishop of Edinburgh and Pantonian professor. In 1856 a church was built for him on the scene of his labours in the old town. On the death of William Skinner (1778–1857) [q.v.], bishop of Aberdeen, in 1857, Terrot was chosen primus of Scotland, an office which he held till a stroke of paralysis compelled his resignation in 1862. He died on 2 April 1872, and was interred in the Calton burying-ground.

Terrot was twice married: first, in 1818, to Sarah Ingram, daughter of Captain Samuel Wood of Minlands, near Berwick-on-Tweed. She died on 9 Sept. 1855. He married, secondly, in 1859, a widow, Charlotte Madden, who died in February 1862. By his first wife he had fourteen children, six of whom predeceased him. His eldest daughter accompanied Miss Florence Nightingale to the Crimea, and was afterwards decorated with the royal red cross in recognition of her services.

Terrot was an excellent mathematician, and was for fourteen years a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, to whose 'Transactions' he contributed numerous papers on mathematical subjects. He was also a member of the Architectural Society of Scotland, and delivered the annual introductory address on 29 Nov. 1855.

Besides separate charges and sermons, Terrot wrote: 1. 'Pastoral Letters,' Edinburgh, 1834, 8vo. 2. 'Two Series of Discourses, on i. Christian Humiliation; ii. The City of God,' London, 1845, 8vo. 3. 'Sermons preached at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh,' Edinburgh, 1865, 8vo. He edited the Greek text of 'The Epistle to the Romans, with an Introduction, Paraphrase, and Notes' (London, 1828, 8vo), and translated Ernesti's 'Institutio Interpretis,' in two volumes, entitled 'Principles of Biblical Interpretation' (Edinburgh, 1832–3, 8vo).

[Three Churchmen, by W. Walker, 1893 (with portrait); Crombie's Mod. Athenians; Proc. of Royal Soc. of Edinb. viii. 9–14 (obit. notice by Professor Kelland); Scotsman, 3 and 4 April 1872; Memoir by Dean Ramsay in Scot. Guardian, 15 May 1872; Cat. of Advoc. Libr.; information supplied by Miss Terrot, the bishop's daughter.] G. S–H.

TERRY, DANIEL (1780?–1829), actor and playwright, was born in Bath about 1780, and was educated at the Bath grammar school and subsequently at a private school at Wingfield (? Winkfield), Wiltshire, under the Rev. Edward Spencer. During five years he was a pupil of Samuel Wyatt, the architect [see under WYATT, JAMES]; but, having first played at Bath Heartwell in the 'Prize,' Terry left him to join in 1803 or 1805 the company at Sheffield under the management of the elder Macready. His first appearance was as Tressel in 'Richard III,' and was followed by other parts, as Cromwell in 'Henry VIII' and Edmund in 'Lear.' Towards the close of 1805 he joined Stephen Kemble [q.v.] in the north of England. On the breaking up in 1806 of Kemble's company, he went to Liverpool and made a success which recommended him to Henry Siddons [q.v.], who brought him out in Edinburgh, 29 Nov. 1809, as Bertrand in Dimond's 'Foundling of the Forest.' At that period his figure is said to have been well formed and graceful, his countenance powerfully expressive, and his voice strong, full, and clear, though not melodious. He is also credited with stage knowledge, energy, and propriety of action, good judgment, and an active mind. On 12 Dec. he was Antigonus in the 'Winter's Tale,' on 8 Jan. 1810 Prospero, and on the 29th Argyle in Joanna Baillie's 'Family

Legend.' Scott, *à propos* of this impersonation, wrote: 'A Mr. Terry, who promises to be a fine performer, went through the part of the old earl with great taste and effect.' Scott also contributed a prologue which Terry spoke. On 22 Nov. Terry played Falstaff in 'Henry IV.' On 15 Jan. 1811 he was the first Roderick Dhu in 'The Lady of the Lake,' adapted by Edmund John Eyre; on 6 March he played Polonius; on the 18th repeated Roderick Dhu in the 'Knight of Snowdoun,' a second version, by T. Morton, of the 'Lady of the Lake,' not much more prosperous than the former; and was, for his benefit, on the 23rd, Falstaff in the 'Merry Wives of Windsor.' He was Lord Ogleby in the 'Clandestine Marriage,' 18 Nov.

In this part Terry made his first appearance in London at the Haymarket, 20 May 1812, playing during the season Shylock, Job Thornberry, Sir Anthony Absolute, Major Sturgeon in the 'Major of Garratt,' Dr. Pangloss in the 'Heir at Law,' Don Cæsar in 'A Bold Stroke for a Husband,' Megrim in 'Blue Devils,' Harmony in 'Every one has his Fault,' Sir Edward Mortimer in the 'Iron Chest,' Leon in 'Rule a Wife and have a Wife,' Gradus in 'Who's the Dupe?' Romaldi in the 'Tale of Mystery,' Barford in 'Who wants a Guinea?' Selico in the 'Africans,' Heartall in 'Soldier's Daughter,' Bustleton in 'Manager in Distress,' Octavian, and Iago—a remarkable list for a first season. He created some original characters in unimportant plays, the only part calling for notice being Count Salerno in Eyre's 'Look at Home,' 15 Aug. 1812, founded on Moore's 'Zeluco.' He was announced to reopen, 14 Nov., the Edinburgh theatre as Lord Ogleby, but was ill and did not appear until the 23rd, and on the 24th he played Shylock. He was, 23 Dec., the first Lord Archibald in 'Caledonia, or the Thistle and the Rose.'

On 8 Sept. 1813, as Leon in 'Rule a Wife and have a Wife,' Terry made his first appearance at Covent Garden, where, except for frequent migrations to Edinburgh and summer seasons at the Haymarket, he remained until 1822. Among the parts he played in his first season were Sir Robert Bramble in the 'Poor Gentleman,' Dornton in the 'Road to Ruin,' Ford, Sir Adam Contest in the 'Wedding Day,' Ventidius in 'Antony and Cleopatra,' Shylock, Churlton, an original part in Kenney's 'Debtor and Creditor,' 26 April 1814, and Sir Oliver in 'School for Scandal.' Other characters in which he was early seen at Covent Garden included Marrall in 'A New Way to pay Old Debts,' Stukeley in the 'Gamester,' Sir Solomon Cynic in the 'Will,' Philotas in 'Grecian Daughter,' and Angelo in 'Measure for Measure.' On 12 March 1816 'Guy Mannering,' a musical adaptation by Terry of Scott's novel, was seen for the first time. This appears to have been the first of Terry's adaptations from Scott. At the Haymarket he was seen as Periwinkle in 'Bold Stroke for a Wife,' Hardcastle, Hotspur, Sir George Thunder, Sir Pertinax McSycophant, Sir Fretful Plagiary, Eustace de Saint-Pierre, Lord Scratch in the 'Dramatist,' and very many other parts. In 1815, meanwhile, he had, by permission of the Covent Garden management, supported Mrs. Siddons in her farewell engagement in Edinburgh, where he played Macbeth, 'The Stranger' [*sic*] in 'Douglas,' Wolsey, King John, and the Earl of Warwick. Back at Covent Garden, he was, 7 Oct. 1816, the original Colonel Rigolio in Dimond's 'Broken Sword,' and on 12 Nov. the original Governor of Surinam in Morton's 'Slave.' On 2 Oct. 1817 his acting of Frederick William, king of Prussia, in Abbott's 'Youthful Days of Frederick the Great,' raised his reputation to the highest point it attained, and on 22 April 1818 he was the first Salerno in Shiel's 'Bellamira.' In Jameson's 'Nine Points of the Law' he was at the Haymarket, 17 July, Mr. Precise, and in the 'Green Man,' 15 Aug., exhibited what was called a perfect piece of acting as Mr. Green. At Covent Garden he was, 17 April 1819, the first David Deans in his own adaptation, 'The Heart of Midlothian;' played Sir Sampson Legend in 'Love for Love,' Buckingham in 'Richard III,' Prospero, Sir Amias Paulet in 'Mary Stuart' (adapted from Schiller), 14 Dec. 1819, Lord Glenallan, and afterwards was announced for Jonathan Oldbuck in his own and Pocock's adaptation, 'The Antiquary,' 25 Jan. 1820. Illness seems to have prevented his playing Oldbuck, which was assigned to Liston. On 17 May he was the first Dentatus in Sheridan Knowles's 'Virginius.' At the Haymarket during the summer seasons Terry played a great round of comic characters, including Hardy in the 'Belle's Stratagem,' Old Mirabel in 'Wine does Wonders' (a compressed version of the 'Inconstant'), Peachum in 'Beggar's Opera,' Falstaff in 'Henry IV,' pt. i., Old Hardcastle, Sir Peter Teazle, Dr. Pangloss, Polonius, Lear, Sir Anthony Absolute, Pierre in 'Venice Preserved,' and Rob Roy. Among many original parts in pieces by Kenney, J. Dibdin, and others, Terry was Sir Christopher Cranberry in 'Exchange no Robbery,' by his friend Theodore Hook, 12 Aug. 1820; the Prince in 'Match Breaking,' 20 Aug. 1821; and Shark in 'Morning, Noon, and Night,' 9 Sept. 1822.

Having quarrelled with the management

of Covent Garden on a question of terms, Terry made his first appearance at Drury Lane, 16 Oct. 1822, speaking an occasional address by Colman and playing Sir Peter. He afterwards acted Crabtree, John Dory in 'Wild Oats,' Cassio, Belarius in 'Cymbeline,' Kent in 'Lear,' Dougal in 'Rob Roy,' Solomon in the 'Stranger,' and Grumio, and was, 4 Jan. 1823, the first Simpson in Poole's 'Simpson & Co.' At the Haymarket, 7 July, he was the first Admiral Franklin in Kenney's 'Sweethearts and Wives,' and on 27 Sept. the first Dr. Primrose in a new adaptation by T. Dibdin of the 'Vicar of Wakefield.' The season 1823–4 at Drury Lane saw him as Bartolo in 'Fazio,' Lord Sands, Menenius in 'Coriolanus,' and as the first Antony Foster in a version of 'Kenilworth,' 5 Jan. 1824, and the following season as Orozembo in 'Pizarro,' Justice Woodcock in 'Love in a Village,' Adam in 'As you like it,' Moustache in 'Henri Quatre,' Hubert in 'King John,' and Rochfort in an alteration of the 'Fatal Dowry.' Among his original rôles were Zamet in 'Massaniello,' 17 Feb. 1825, and Mephistopheles in 'Faustus,' 16 May, the last one of his best parts. In 1825, in association with his friend Frederick Henry Yates [q. v.], he became manager of the Adelphi, opening, 10 Oct., in a piece called 'Killigrew.' On the 31st was produced Fitzball's successful adaptation, 'The Pilot,' in which Terry was the Pilot. He also appeared in other parts.

Terry's financial affairs had meanwhile become so involved that he was obliged to retire from management. Under the strain of the collapse which followed, Terry's powers, mental and physical, gave way. After leaving the Adelphi he temporarily retired to the continent, and then re-engaged at Drury Lane and played Polonius and Simpson. Finding himself unable to act, and his memory quite gone, he threw up his engagement. On 12 June 1829 he was struck with paralysis, and died during the month. Having previously married in Liverpool, Terry espoused as his second wife Elizabeth Nasmyth, the daughter of Alexander Nasmyth [q. v.] the painter. Mrs. Terry—who, after Terry's death, married Charles Richardson [q. v.] the lexicographer—had great taste in design, and seems to have taken some share in the decoration of Abbotsford. Terry left by her a son named after Scott (Walter), after whose fortunes Scott promised to look, and a daughter Jane.

Terry, who was almost as well known in Edinburgh as in London, was highly respected in both places. Sir Walter Scott, who extended to him a large amount of friendship, thought highly of his acting in tragedy, comedy, pantomime, and farce, and said that he could act everything except lovers, fine gentlemen, and operatic heroes. His merit in tragedy, Scott declared, was seen in those characters which exhibit the strong working of a powerful mind and the tortures of an agonised heart. While escaping from the charge of ranting, he was best in scenes of vehemence. Parts of tender emotion he was wise enough not to attempt. In comedy he excelled in old men, both those of real life and in 'the tottering caricatures of Centlivre, Vanbrugh, and Cibber.' In characters of amorous dotage, such as Sir Francis Gripe, Don Manuel, or Sir Adam Contest, he was excellent. His Falstaff was good. Terry's chief fault was want of ease. Disapproving of the starring system, he was conscientious enough not to pose as a 'star.'

Terry's idolatry of Scott led him to imitate both his manner and his calligraphy. Scott, who appreciated Terry's knowledge of old dramatic literature and his delight in articles of vertu, who recognised him as a gentleman and corresponded freely with him on most subjects, declares that, were he called upon to swear to any document, the most he could do was to attest it was his own writing or Terry's. Terry had caught, says Lockhart, the very trick of Scott's meditative frown, and imitated his method of speech so as almost to pass for a Scotsman. Scott lent him money for his theatrical speculations, and gave him excellent advice. Being intimate with the Ballantynes, Terry had a financial stake in their business, and when the crash came Scott was saddled with his liability (1,750*l.*) Terry's architectural knowledge was of great use to Scott, who consulted him while building Abbotsford. Scott also consulted Terry upon many literary questions, especially as regards plays, and seems to have trusted him with the 'Doom of Devorgoil,' with a view to fitting it for the stage. On 8 Feb. 1818 Scott says, concerning some play: 'If any time should come when you might wish to disclose the secret, it will be in your power, and our correspondence will always serve to show that it was only at my earnest request, annexed as the condition of bringing the play forward, that you gave it your name, a circumstance which, with all the attending particulars, will prove plainly that there was no assumption on your part' (Lockhart, *Memoir*, iv. 125, ed. 1837). In the same letter he suggests that a beautiful drama might be made on the concealment of the Scottish regalia during the troubles. How many of the numerous adaptations of Scott that saw the light be-

tween the appearance of 'Waverley' and the death of the actor are by Terry cannot be said, many of these being anonymous and unprinted. In addition to these Terry is responsible for the 'British Theatrical Gallery,' a collection of whole-length portraits with biographical notes (London, 1825, fol.)

A portrait of Terry by Knight, and one by De Wilde as Barford in 'Who wants a Guinea?' are in the Mathews Collection at the Garrick Club. One, as Leon in 'Rule a Wife and have a Wife,' is in the 'Theatrical Inquisitor' (vol. i.)

[Almost the only trustworthy authority concerning Terry is Lockhart's Life of Scott, from which the information as regards his intercourse with Scott is taken. His biographers contradict one another in numerous particulars, and the dates are not to be trusted. What purport to be memoirs are given in the Dramatic Magazine (1829, i. 189–90), the Theatrical Inquisitor (v. 131), Oxberry's Dramatic Biography (vol. vii.), Cunningham's Lives of Eminent Englishmen, New Monthly Magazine for 1829, Theatrical Biography (1824), and elsewhere. The list of his characters is derived principally from Genest's Account of the English Stage, and from Mr. Dibdin's Annals of the Edinburgh Stage. Other works which have been consulted are the Georgian Era, Life of Munden by his son, the Annual Register for 1809, Andrew Lang's Life of Lockhart, and Clark Russell's Representative Actors.] J. K.

TERRY, EDWARD (1590–1660), writer of travels, was born in 1590 at Leigh, near Penshurst, Kent. Educated at the free school, Rochester, and at Christ Church, Oxford, he matriculated on 1 July 1608, graduated B.A. on 26 Nov. 1611, and M.A. on 6 July 1614. In February 1615–16 Terry went out to India as chaplain with a fleet sent by the London East India Company, sailing in the Charles with Benjamin Joseph, commander of the expedition. In his account of the voyage Terry describes a fight with a Portugal carrack, in which Joseph was killed, on 6 Aug. 1616. The Charles anchored in Swally Road on 25 Sept. following. On 20 Aug. Sir Thomas Roe [q.v.], ambassador at the moghul's court, whose chaplain, the Rev. John Hall, died the day before, had written to the company's agent at Surat, saying that he could not 'live the life of an atheist,' and begging that another chaplain might be sent to him. Accordingly Terry, shortly after his arrival, was appointed to succeed Hall, and, travelling up country with four other Englishmen who were taking presents for the moghul, joined the ambassador, who was with the Emperor Jehanghir's camp at Mandoa, about the end of February 1617 (Roe, *Journal*), or, according to Terry, towards the end of March. On the way they were detained by the moghul's son (afterwards the Emperor Shah Jehan), who wished to see the presents meant for his father. Terry stayed at Mandoa till September 1617, and thence travelled with the moghul's camp in the ambassador's suite to Ahmedabad, and in the neighbourhood he remained till September 1618. At Ahmedabad he and others of the ambassador's suite were attacked by the plague, the outbreak of which is recorded in the memoirs of Jehanghir (Elliot, *Hist. of India*, vol. vi.) Terry also notes (November 1618) the comet mentioned in the same memoirs (*ib.*) He returned with Roe to England in 1619, their ship reaching the Downs on 15 Sept. The court minutes of the East India Company record (22 Oct. 1619) that the freight on the goods of 'Terry the preacher' was remitted, he 'being so much commended by Sir Thomas Roe for his sober, honest, and civil life.' On his arrival in England he went back for a while to Christ Church, and in 1622 wrote, and presented in manuscript to Prince Charles, an account of his life in India. On 26 Aug. 1629 he was appointed rector of Great Greenford, Middlesex, where he lived till his death on 8 Oct. 1660. 'He was an ingenious and polite man of a pious and exemplary conversation, a good preacher, and much respected by the neighbourhood' (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.*) He was buried in the chancel of his church on 10 Oct. 1660.

On 22 Aug. 1661 his widow Elizabeth was buried at Greenford. A son James (*d.* 1680) matriculated from Pembroke College, Oxford, on 16 April 1641, took orders, and became rector of Mickelmarsh, Hampshire, being ejected from the living in 1662 for nonconformity.

Besides two sermons, printed in 1646 and 1649, Terry published: 1. 'A Voyage to East India,' with portraits and a map, London, 1655; reprinted, London, 1777. 2. 'Character of King Charles II, with a Short Apology before it, and Introduction to it, and Conclusion after it,' London, 1660, 4to.

A portrait of Terry, ætat. 64 (1655), engraved by R. Vaughan, is prefixed to his 'Voyage.' A summary of his narrative is given in Purchas's 'Pilgrimes' (ii. 1464 et seq.), and another epitomised version was published, with the English translation of P. della Valle's travels, in 1665.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon.; Sir Thomas Roe's Journal; Purchas's Pilgrimes; Cal. State Papers, East Indies, 1617–21; Sir H. M. Elliot's Hist. of India; parish registers at Great Greenford.] S. W.

TERRY or **TIRREYE, JOHN** (1555?–1625), divine, born about 1555 at Long Sutton, Hampshire, entered Winchester school in 1572. He matriculated from New College, Oxford, 10 Jan. 1574–5, aged 19, was elected a fellow in 1576, and graduated B.A. 12 Nov. 1578, M.A. 15 June 1582. He resigned his fellowship on being presented by Bishop Cooper of Winchester to the living of Stockton, Wiltshire, in 1590. There he died, aged 70, on 10 May 1625, as recorded upon a monument in the church.

Terry's works show him to have held strong anti-Roman catholic opinions. They are: 1. 'The Triall of Trvth,' Oxford, 1600, 4to; the second part of this was issued in 1602; 'Theologicall Logicke, or the third part of the Tryall of Trvth,' appeared at Oxford, 1625, 4to. 2. 'The Reasonableness of Wise and Holy Trvth, and the Absurdity of Foolish and Wicked Error,' Oxford, 1617, small 4to; dedicated to Arthur Lake, bishop of Bath and Wells. 3. 'A Defence of Protestancy' (Wood).

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ii. 410; Kirby's Winchester Scholars, p. 144; Foster's Alumni Oxon. early ser.; Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. ii. 61, iii. 76; Wiltshire Archæol. Mag. xii. 115; Madan's Early Oxford Press, pp. 49, 54, 109, 128; Hoare's Hist. of Wilts (vol. i. Hundred of Heytesbury, p. 247).] C. F. S.

TESDALE, TEASDALE, or **TISDALE, THOMAS** (1547–1610), 'co-founder of Pembroke College, Oxford,' son of Thomas Tesdale (*d.* 1556), by his second wife, Joan (Knapp), was born at Stanford Dingley, Berkshire, and baptised on 13 Oct. 1547. He was brought up by his uncle, Richard Tesdale, a sadler of Abingdon, and was in 1563 the first scholar of John Royse's free school in that town. He made a large fortune as a maltster, became master of Abingdon Hospital in 1579, and was elected mayor, but declined to serve, in 1581, about which time he removed his residence to Glympton, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire. He died there on 13 June 1610, aged 63, and was buried in Glympton church, under a fine alabaster tomb (repaired in 1871), where was also laid his wife Maud (*d.* 1616). By his will, dated 31 May 1610 (in addition to other benefactions to Abingdon), he left 5,000*l.* to maintain seven fellows and six scholars from Abingdon free school at Balliol College, Oxford. The Society of Balliol, already hampered by their obligations to Tiverton school, seem to have tried hard to obtain a relaxation of the conditions attached to the bequest, but the negotiations were not completed in 1623 when Richard Wightwick, B.D., formerly of Balliol, offered to augment Tesdale's foundation. 'It then fell under consideration,' says Fuller, 'that it was a pity so great a bounty (substantial enough to stand by itself) should be adjected to a former foundation.'

The feoffees under Tesdale's will, headed by Archbishop George Abbot [q. v.], acquiesced in the project of a new college; the king was approached through the chancellor, William Herbert, third earl of Pembroke [q. v.], and, James consenting, the existing foundation of Broadgates Hall 'was erected by the name of Pembroke College' (29 June 1624).

A portrait of Tesdale, dating from the middle of the seventeenth century, is preserved in Pembroke Hall, and was engraved for Wood's 'Historia' (1674).

[Little's Monument of Christian Munificence, ed. Cobham, 1871; Macleane's Hist. of Pembroke Coll. Oxford (Oxford Hist. Soc.); Blundell's Brief Mem. of Abingdon School; Fuller's Worthies, 1662, p. 341; Wood's Coll. and Halls, ed. Gutch, iii. 616; Henry Savage's Balliofergus, 1668, p. 87 (from which it is evident that the authorities at Balliol resented, as they well might, the diversion of the money from their ancient foundation).] T. S.

TESIMOND, *alias* **GREENWAY, OSWALD** (1563–1635), jesuit, also known as **PHILIP BEAUMONT**, born in Northumberland in 1563, entered the English College at Rome for his higher studies on 9 Sept. 1580, and joined the Society of Jesus on 13 April 1584 by leave of the cardinal protector Moroni. After teaching philosophy at Messina and Palermo, he was sent to the seminary at Madrid, which he left in November 1597, having been ordered to the English mission. He landed at Gravesend on 9 March 1597–1598, and assisted Father Edward Oldcorne for eight years in the Worcestershire and Warwickshire missions. In 1603 he was professed of the four vows.

Tesimond was one of the three jesuits who were charged with complicity in the 'gunpowder plot,' and a proclamation, containing a description of his personal appearance, was issued for his apprehension. It is certain that Tesimond knew of the secret in confession, but the government was unacquainted with this fact at the time of the proclamation. On 6 Nov. 1605 he rode to the conspirators at Huddington, and administered the sacrament to them. In explanation he afterwards stated that, having learned from a letter written by Sir Everard to Lady Digby the danger to which the conspirators were exposed, he deemed it his duty to offer

to them the aids of religion before they suffered that death which threatened them. Thomas Winter [q. v.] at his execution declared that, whereas certain fathers of the Society of Jesus were accused of counselling and furthering the conspirators in this treason, he could clear them all, and particularly Father Tesimond, from all fault and participation therein (Morris, *Condition of Catholics under James I*, p. 220).

Tesimond, after the appearance of the proclamation against the jesuits, came in disguise to London. He was one day standing in a crowd, reading the proclamation for his apprehension, when a man arrested him in the king's name. The jesuit accompanied his captor quietly until they came to a remote and unfrequented street, when Tesimond, being a powerful man, suddenly seized his companion, and after a violent struggle disengaged himself from him. He immediately quitted London, and, after remaining for a few days in some Roman catholic houses in Essex and Suffolk, he was safely conveyed to Calais in a small boat laden with dead pigs, of which cargo he passed as the owner. He stayed for some time at St. Omer. Then he went to Italy, and was prefect of studies at Rome and in Sicily. Subsequently he was appointed theologian in the seminary at Valladolid, and afterwards he resided in Florence and Naples. Sir Edwin Rich wrote from Naples on 5 Oct. 1610 to the king of England to say that a jesuit, Philip Beaumont, *alias* Oswald Tesimond, had arrived there, and was plotting to send the king an embroidered satin doublet and hose which were poisoned, and would be death to the wearer. Tesimond died at Naples in 1635.

The 'Autobiography of Father Tesimond,' translated from the Italian holograph original preserved at Stonyhurst College, is printed in Morris's 'Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers,' (1st ser. pp. 141-83).

[Foley's Records, vi. 144, vii. 767; Gerard's What was the Gunpowder Plot? p. 283; Jardine's Narrative of the Gunpowder Plot; More's Hist. Prov. Anglicanæ Soc. Jesu, p. 336; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, p. 205; Tierney's Account of the Gunpowder Plot, pp. 67–72.]

T. C.

TEVIOT, Earl of. [See Rutherford, Andrew, *d.* 1664.]

TEVIOT, Viscount. [See Livingstone, Sir Thomas, 1652?–1711.]

TEWKESBURY, JOHN (*fl.* 1350), musician. [See Tunsted, Simon.]

THACKERAY, FRANCIS (1793–1842), author, born in 1793, was the sixth son of William Makepeace Thackeray (1749–1813), of the Bengal civil service, by his wife, Amelia (*d.* 1810), third daughter of Lieutenant-colonel Richmond Webb. Francis, who was uncle of the novelist, graduated B.A. from Pembroke College, Cambridge, in 1814 and M.A. in 1817. He became curate of Broxbourne in Hertfordshire. He died at Broxbourne on 18 Feb. 1842, leaving by his wife, Mary Ann Shakespear (*d.* 1851), two sons—Francis St. John and Colonel Edward Talbot Thackeray, V.C.—and one daughter, Mary.

Thackeray, who was famous in the family for his invention and narration of fairy tales, was the author of: 1. 'A Defence of the Clergy of the Church of England,' London, 1822, 8vo; supplemented in the following year by a shorter treatise, entitled 'Some Observations upon a Pamphlet and upon an Attack in the "Edinburgh Review."' 2. 'A History of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham,' London, 1827, 8vo. Macaulay, in reviewing the work in the 'Edinburgh Review' for 1834, justly censured Thackeray for his extravagant laudation of his hero. The life, however, was painstaking, and contained a good deal of fresh information from the state paper office. 3. 'Order against Anarchy,' London, 1831, 8vo: a reply to Paine's 'Rights of Man.' 4. 'Researches into the Ecclesiastical and Political State of Ancient Britain under the Roman Emperors,' London, 1843, 8vo.

[Burke's Family Records, 1897; Herald and Genealogist, 1st ser. ii. 447–8; Cass's Monken Hadley, 1880, p. 74; Gent. Mag. 1842, i. 559; Hunter's Thackerays in India, 1897, pp. 112–113.]

E. I. C.

THACKERAY, FREDERICK RENNELL (1775–1860), general, colonel commandant royal engineers, third son of Dr. Frederick Thackeray, physician of Windsor, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Abel Aldridge of Uxbridge, was born at Windsor, Berkshire, in 1775, being baptised 16 Nov. His father's sister was wife of Major James Rennell [q. v.], of the Bengal engineers, the geographer. George Thackeray [q. v.] was his elder brother, and William Makepeace Thackeray [q. v.], the novelist, was his first cousin once removed (cf. Hunter, *The Thackerays in India*, 1897, pp. 66 sq.)

After passing through the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Thackeray received a commission as second lieutenant in the royal artillery on 18 Sept. 1793, and was transferred to the royal engineers on 1 Jan. 1794. He served at Gibraltar from 1793

until 1797, when he went to the West Indies, having been promoted to be first lieutenant on 18 June 1796. He took part, on 20 Aug. 1799, in the capture of Surinam under Sir Thomas Trigge. In 1801 he was aide-de-camp to Trigge at the capture of the Swedish West India island of St. Bartholomew on 21 March, the Dutch island of St. Martin on 24 March, the Danish islands of St. Thomas and St. John on 28 March, and of Santa Cruz on the 31st of that month.

On 18 April 1801 Thackeray was promoted to be second captain. He returned to England the following year, and in 1803 proceeded again to Gibraltar. He was promoted to be first captain on 1 March 1805, and returned to England. In February 1807 he was sent to Sicily, whence he proceeded with the expedition under Major-general McKenzie Fraser to Egypt, returning to Sicily in September. In 1809 Thackeray was commanding royal engineer with the force under Lieutenant-colonel Haviland Smith, detached by Sir John Stuart [q. v.] (when he made his expedition to the Bay of Naples) from Messina on 11 June to make a diversion by an attack on the castle of Scylla. The siege was directed by Thackeray with such skill that, although raised by a superior force of French, the castle was untenable, and had to be blown up.

In March 1810 Thackeray was sent from Messina by Sir John Stuart with an ample supply of engineer and artillery stores to join Colonel (afterwards General Sir) John Oswald [q.v.], in the Ionian Islands, to undertake the siege of the fortress of Santa Maura. Its position on a long narrow isthmus of sand rendered it difficult of approach, and the fortress was not only well supplied, but contained casemated barracks sufficient for its garrison of eight hundred men under General Camus. Oswald effected a landing on 23 March. From the situation of the place no enfilading batteries could be erected; but after the British direct batteries had opened fire the siege works were pushed gradually forward, until on 15 April Thackeray pointed out the necessity for carrying by assault an advanced entrenchment held by the enemy which would enable him to reconnoitre the approach to, and the position for, the breaching battery, and he proposed to turn this entrenchment when taken into an advanced parallel of the attack. The operation was carried out successfully; the enemy were driven out of the entrenchment at the point of the bayonet by Lieutenant-colonel Moore of the 35th regiment; large working parties were at once sent in, and, by Thackeray's judicious and indefatigable exertion, the entrenchment on the morning of the 16th was converted into a lodgment from which the attackers could not be driven by the fire of the enemy, while the British infantry and sharpshooters were able so greatly to distress the artillery of the place that in the course of the day, 16 April 1810, it surrendered. Thackeray was mentioned in general orders and in despatches. Oswald also wrote to thank him. Thackeray received on 19 May 1810 a brevet majority in special recognition of his services on this occasion.

Thackeray sailed in July 1812 with the Anglo-Sicilian army under Lieutenant-general Frederick Maitland, and landed at Alicante in August. He took part in the operations of this army, which, after Maitland's resignation in October, was successively commanded by Generals Mackenzie, William Clinton, Campbell, and Sir John Murray, who arrived in February 1813. On 6 March Thackeray marched with the allied army from Alicante to attack Suchet, and was at the capture of Alcoy. He took part in the battle of Castalla on 13 April, when Suchet was defeated. On 31 May he embarked with the army, fourteen thousand strong, with a powerful siege train and ample engineer stores, for Tarragona, where they disembarked on 3 June. Thackeray directed the siege operations, and on 8 June a practicable breach was made in Fort Royal, an outwork over four hundred yards in advance of the place. Thackeray objected to an assault on this work before everything was ready for the construction of a parallel and advance from it. All was prepared on 11 June, and instructions were given for an assault after a vigorous bombardment. But Murray having received intelligence of a French advance counter-ordered the assault and raised the siege. For this he was afterwards tried by court-martial at Winchester, and found guilty of an error of judgment. Murray seems at the time of the siege to have blamed Thackeray for delay, for on the arrival of Lieutenant-general Lord William Bentinck to take command on 18 June, Thackeray wrote to him that an attempt had been made to attach blame to him on account of the termination of the siege of Tarragona, and requested Lord William as an act of justice to cause some investigation to be made into his conduct before Sir John Murray left, and while all the parties were present who could elucidate the matter. This letter was sent to Murray, who completely exone-

rated Thackeray (reply of Murray, dated Alicante, 22 June).

Thackeray was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel in the royal engineers on 21 July 1813. He had moved, at the end of June, with Lord William Bentinck's army to Alicante, and was at the occupation of Valencia on 9 July, and at the investment of Tarragona on 30 July. He took part in the other operations of the army under Bentinck and his successor, Sir William Clinton. During October and November Thackeray was employed in rendering Tarragona once more defensible. In April 1814, by Wellington's orders, Clinton's army was broken up, and Thackeray returned to England in ill-health.

At the beginning of 1815 Thackeray was appointed commanding royal engineer at Plymouth; in May 1817 he was transferred to Gravesend, and thence to Edinburgh on 26 Nov. 1824 as commanding royal engineer of North Britain. He was promoted to be colonel in the royal engineers on 2 June 1825. He was made a companion of the Bath, military division, on 26 Sept. 1831. In 1833 he was appointed commanding royal engineer in Ireland. He was promoted to be major-general on 10 Jan. 1837, when he ceased to be employed. He was made a colonel-commandant of the corps of royal engineers on 29 April 1846, was promoted to be lieutenant-general on 9 Nov. of the same year, and to be general on 20 June 1854. He died at his residence, the Cedars, Windlesham, Bagshot, Surrey, on 19 Sept. 1860, and was buried at York Town, Farnborough.

Thackeray married at Rosehill, Hampshire, on 21 Nov. 1825, Lady Elizabeth Margaret Carnegie, third daughter of William, seventh earl of Northesk [q. v.] Lady Elizabeth, three sons, and five daughters survived Thackeray.

[Burke's Family Records, 1897; War Office Records; Despatches; Royal Engineers Records; The Royal Military Calendar, 1820; Annual Register, 1860; Conolly's Hist. of the Royal Sappers and Miners; Bunbury's Narrative of some Passages in the Great War with France from 1799 to 1810; Napier's History of the War in the Peninsula and the South of France; The Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 1851, new ser. vol. i. (paper by Thackeray).] R. H. V.

THACKERAY, GEORGE (1777–1850), provost of King's College, Cambridge, born at Windsor, and baptised at the parish church on 23 Nov. 1777, was the fourth and youngest son of Frederick Thackeray (1737–1782), a physician of Windsor, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Abel Aldridge of Uxbridge (*d.* 1816). Frederick Rennell Thackeray [q. v.] was his younger brother. George became a king's scholar at Eton in 1792, and a scholar of King's College, Cambridge, in 1796. In 1800 he was elected a fellow of King's College, and in the following year was appointed assistant master at Eton. He graduated B.A. in 1802, M.A. in 1805, and B.D. in 1813. On 4 April 1814 he was elected provost of King's College, and in the same year obtained the degree of D.D. by royal mandate.

The death of his second wife in 1818 cast a gloom over Thackeray's subsequent life. He devoted much of his time to collecting rare books, and 'there was not a vendor of literary curiosities in London who had not some reason for knowing the provost of King's.' He directed the finances of the college with great ability. He held the appointment of chaplain in ordinary to George III and to the three succeeding sovereigns.

Thackeray died in Wimpole Street on 21 Oct. 1850, and was buried in a vault in the ante-chapel of King's College. He was twice married: on 9 Nov. 1803 to Miss Carbonell, and in 1816 to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Alexander Cottin of Cheverells in Hertfordshire. She died on 18 Feb. 1818, leaving a daughter, Mary Ann Elizabeth.

[Burke's Family Records; Gent. Mag. 1850, ii. 664; Herald and Genealogist, ii. 446; Luard's Grad. Cantabr. p. 513; Registrum Regale, 1847, pp. 8, 51.] E. I. C.

THACKERAY, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE (1811–1863), novelist, born at Calcutta on 18 July 1811, was the only child of Richmond and Anne Thackeray. The Thackerays descended from a family of yeomen who had been settled for several generations at Hampsthwaite, a hamlet on the Nidd in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Thomas Thackeray (1693–1760) was admitted a king's scholar at Eton in January 1705–6. He was scholar (1712) and fellow (1715) of King's College, Cambridge, and soon afterwards was an assistant master at Eton. In 1746 he became headmaster of Harrow, where Dr. Parr was one of his pupils. In 1748 he was made chaplain to Frederick, prince of Wales, and in 1753 archdeacon of Surrey. He died at Harrow in 1760. By his wife Anne, daughter of John Woodward, he had sixteen children. The fourth son, Thomas (1736–1806), became a surgeon at Cambridge, and had fifteen children, of whom William Makepeace (1770–1849) was a well-known physician at Chester; Elias (1771–1854), mentioned in

the 'Irish Sketchbook,' became vicar of Dundalk; and Jane Townley (1788–1871) married in 1813 George Pryme [q. v.], the political economist. The archdeacon's fifth son, Frederick (1737–1782), a physician at Windsor, was father of General Frederick Rennell Thackeray [q. v.] and of George Thackeray [q. v.], provost of King's College, Cambridge. The archdeacon's youngest child, William Makepeace (1749–1813), entered the service of the East India Company in 1766. He was patronised by Cartier, governor of Bengal; he was made 'factor' at Dacca in 1771, and first collector of Sylhet in 1772. There, besides reducing the province to order, he became known as a hunter of elephants, and made money by supplying them to the company. In 1774 he returned to Dacca, and on 31 Jan. 1776 he married, at Calcutta, Amelia Richmond, third daughter of Colonel Richmond Webb. Webb was related to General John Richmond Webb [q. v.], whose victory at Wynendael is described in 'Esmond.' W. M. Thackeray had brought two sisters to India, one of whom, Jane, married James Rennell [q. v.] His sister-in-law, Miss Webb, married Peter Moore [q. v.], who was afterwards guardian of the novelist. W. M. Thackeray had made a fortune by his elephants and other trading speculations then allowed to the company's servants, when in 1776 he returned to England. In 1786 he bought a property at Hadley, near Barnet, where Peter Moore had also settled. W. M. Thackeray had twelve children: Emily, third child (1780–1824), married John Talbot Shakspear, and was mother of Sir Richmond Campbell Shakspear [q. v.]; Charlotte Sarah, the fourth child (1786–1854), married John Ritchie; and Francis, tenth child and sixth son, author of the 'Life of Lord Chatham' (1827), who is separately noticed. Four other sons were in the civil service in India, one in the Indian army, and a sixth at the Calcutta bar. William, the eldest (1778–1823), was intimate with Sir Thomas Munro and had an important part in the administration and land settlements in Madras. Richmond, fourth child of William Makepeace and Amelia Thackeray, was born at South Mimms on 1 Sept. 1781, and in 1798 went to India in the company's service. In 1807 he became secretary to the board of revenue at Calcutta, and on 13 Oct. 1810 married Anne, daughter of John Harman Becher, and a 'reigning beauty' at Calcutta. William Makepeace, their only child, was named after his grandfather, the name 'Makepeace' being derived, according to a family tradition, from some ancestor who had been a protestant martyr in the days of Queen Mary. Richmond Thackeray was appointed to the collectorship of the 24 pergunnahs, then considered to be 'one of the prizes of the Bengal service,' at the end of 1811. He died at Calcutta on 13 Sept. 1816. He seems, like his son, to have been a man of artistic tastes and a collector of pictures, musical instruments, and horses (Hunter, *Thackerays in India*, p. 158). A portrait in possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Ritchie, shows a refined and handsome face.

His son, William Makepeace Thackeray, was sent to England in 1817 in a ship which touched at St. Helena. There a black servant took the child to look at Napoleon, who was then at Bowood, eating three sheep a day and all the little children he could catch (George III in *Four Georges*). The boy found all England in mourning for the Princess Charlotte (*d.* 6 Nov. 1817). He was placed under the care of his aunt, Mrs. Ritchie. She was alarmed by discovering that the child could wear his uncle's hat, till she was assured by a physician that the big head had a good deal in it. The child's precocity appeared especially in an early taste for drawing. Thackeray was sent to a school in Hampshire, and then to one kept by Dr. Turner at Chiswick, in the neighbourhood of the imaginary Miss Pinkerton of 'Vanity Fair.' Thackeray's mother about 1818 married Major Henry William Carmichael Smyth (*d.* 1861) of the Bengal engineers, author of a Hindoostanee dictionary (1820), a 'Hindoostanee Jest-book,' and a history of the royal family of Lahore (1847). The Smyths returned to England in 1821, and settled at Addiscombe, where Major Smyth was for a time superintendent of the company's military college. From 1822 to 1828 Thackeray was at the Charterhouse. Frequent references in his writings show that he was deeply impressed by the brutality of English public school life, although, as was natural, he came to look back with more tenderness, as the years went on, upon the scenes of his boyish life. The headmaster was John Russell (1787–1863) [q. v.], who for a time raised the numbers of the school. Russell had been trying the then popular system of Dr. Bell, which, after attracting pupils, ended in failure. The number of boys in 1825 was 480, but afterwards fell off. A description of the school in Thackeray's time is in Mozley's 'Reminiscences.' George Stovin Venables [q. v.] was a schoolfellow and a lifelong friend. Venables broke Thackeray's nose in a fight, causing permanent disfigurement. He remembered Thackeray as a 'pretty, gentle boy,' who did not distinguish himself either at lessons or in the playground, but was much liked by a

few friends. He rose to the first class in time, and was a monitor, but showed no promise as a scholar; and in the latter part of his time he became famous as a writer of humorous verses. Latterly he lived at a boarding-house in Charterhouse Square, and as a 'day boy' saw less of his schoolfellows. In February 1828 he wrote to his mother, saying that he had become 'terribly industrious,' but 'could not get Russell to think so.' There were then 370 boys in the school, and he wishes that there were only 369. Russell, as his letters show, had reproached him pretty much as the master of 'Greyfriars' reproaches young Pendennis, and a year after leaving the school he says that as a child he had been 'licked into indolence,' and when older 'abused into sulkiness' and 'bullied into despair.' He left school in May 1828 (for many details of his school life, illustrated by childish drawings and poetry, see *Cornhill Mag.* for January 1865, and *Greyfriars* for April 1892). Thackeray now went to live with the Smyths, who had left Addiscombe, and about 1825 taken a house called Larkbeare, a mile and a half from Ottery St. Mary. The scenery is described in 'Pendennis,' where Clavering St. Mary, Chatteris, and Baymouth stand for Ottery St. Mary, Exeter, and Sidmouth. Dr. Cornish, then vicar of Ottery St. Mary, lent Thackeray books, among others Cary's version of the 'Birds' of Aristophanes, which the lad illustrated with three humorous watercolour drawings. Cornish reports that Thackeray, like Pendennis, contributed to the poet's corner of the county paper, and gives a parody of Moore's 'Minstrel Boy' (cited in *Thackeray Memorials*) ridiculing an intended speech of Richard Lalor Sheil [q. v.], which was probably the author's first appearance in print. Thackeray read, it seems, for a time with his stepfather, who was proud of the lad's cleverness, but probably an incompetent 'coach.' Thackeray was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. His college tutor was William Whewell [q. v.] He began residence in February 1829. He was thus a 'by-term man,' which, as the great majority of his year had a term's start of him, was perhaps some disadvantage. This, however, was really of little importance, especially as he had the option of 'degrading'—that is, joining the junior year. Thackeray had no taste for mathematics; nor had he taken to the classical training of his school in such a way as to qualify himself for success in examinations. In the May examination (1829) he was in the fourth class, where 'clever non-reading men were put as in a limbo.' He had expected to be in the fifth. He read some classical authors and elementary mathematics, but his main interests were of a different kind. He saw something of his Cambridge cousins, two of whom were fellows of King's College; and formed lasting friendships with some of his most promising contemporaries. He was very sociable; he formed an 'Essay' club in his second term, and afterwards a small club of which John Allen (afterwards archdeacon), Robert Hindes Groome [q. v.], and William Hepworth Thompson [q. v.] (afterwards master of Trinity) were members. Other lifelong friendships were with William Henry Brookfield [q.v.], Edward FitzGerald, John Mitchell Kemble, A. W. Kinglake, Monckton Milnes, Spedding, Tennyson, and Venables. He was fond of literary talk, expatiated upon the merits of Fielding, read Shelley, and could sing a good song. He also contributed to the 'Snob: a literary and scientific journal not conducted by members of the University,' which lasted through the May term of 1829. 'Snob' appears to have been then used for townsmen as opposed to gownsmen. In this appeared 'Timbuctoo,' a mock poem upon the subject of that year, for which Tennyson won the prize; 'Genevieve' (which he mentions in a letter), and other trifles. Thackeray was bound to attend the lectures of Pryme, his cousin's husband, upon political economy. He adorned the syllabus with pen-and-ink drawings, but his opinion of the lectures is not recorded. He spoke at the Union with little success, and was much interested by Shelley, who seems to have been then a frequent topic of discussion. Thackeray was attracted by the poetry but repelled by the principles. He was at this time an ardent opponent of catholic emancipation.

He found Cambridge more agreeable but not more profitable than the Charterhouse. He had learnt 'expensive habits,' and in his second year appears to have fallen into some of the errors of Pendennis. He spent part of the long vacation of 1829 in Paris studying French and German, and left at the end of the Easter term 1830. His rooms were on the ground floor of the staircase between the chapel and the gateway of the great court, where, as he remarks to his mother, it will be said hereafter that Newton and Thackeray both lived. He left, as he said at the time, because he felt that he was wasting time upon studies which, without more success than was possible to him, would be of no use in later life. He inherited a fortune which has been variously stated at 20,000*l.*, or 500*l.* a year, from his father. His relations wished him to go to the bar; but he disliked the pro-

fession from the first, and resolved to finish his education by travelling. He in 1830 went by Godesberg and Cologne, where he made some stay, to Weimar. There he spent some months. He was delighted by the homely and friendly ways of the little German court, which afterwards suggested 'Pumpernickel,' and was made welcome in all the socialities of the place. He had never been in a society 'more simple, charitable, courteous, gentlemanlike.' He was introduced to Goethe, whom he long afterwards described in a letter published in Lewes's 'Life of Goethe' (reprinted in 'Works,' vol. xxv.) He delighted then, as afterwards, in drawing caricatures to amuse children, and was flattered by hearing that the great man had looked at them. He seems to have preferred the poetry of Schiller, whose 'religion and morals,' as he observes, 'were unexceptionable,' and who was 'by far the favourite' at Weimar. He translated some of Schiller's and other German poems, and thought of making a book about German manners and customs. He did not, however, become a profound student of the literature. His studies at Weimar had been carried on by 'lying on a sofa, reading novels, and dreaming;' but he began to think of the future, and, after some thoughts of diplomacy, resolved to be called to the bar. He read a little civil law, which he did not find 'much to his taste.' He returned to England in 1831, entered the Middle Temple, and in November was settled in chambers in Hare Court.

The 'preparatory education' of lawyers struck him as 'one of the most cold-blooded, prejudiced pieces of invention that ever a man was slave to.' He read with Mr. Taprell, studied his Chitty, and relieved himself by occasional visits to the theatres and a trip to his old friends at Cambridge. He became intimate with Charles Buller [q. v.], who, though he had graduated a little before, was known to the later Cambridge set; and, after the passage of the Reform Bill, went to Liskeard to help in Buller's canvass for the following election. He then spent some time in Paris; and soon after his return finally gave up a profession which seems to have been always distasteful. He had formed an acquaintance with Maginn in 1832 (*Diary*, in Mrs. Ritchie's possession). F. S. Mahony ('Father Prout') told Blanchard Jerrold that he had given the introduction. This is irreconcilable with the dates of Mahony's life in London. Mahony further said that Thackeray paid 500*l.* to Maginn to edit a new magazine—a statement which, though clearly erroneous, probably refers to some real transaction (B. Jerrold's 'Father Prout' in *Belgravia* for July 1868). In any case Thackeray was mixing in literary circles and trying to get publishers for his caricatures. A paper had been started on 5 Jan. 1833 called the 'National Standard and Journal of Literature, Science, Music, Theatricals, and the Fine Arts.' Thackeray is said (Vizetelly, i. 235) to have bought this from F. W. N. Bayley [q. v.] At any rate, he became editor and proprietor. He went to Paris, whence he wrote letters to the 'Standard' (end of June to August) and collected materials for articles. He returned to look after the paper about November, and at the end of the year reports that he has lost about 200*l.* upon it, and that at this rate he will be ruined before it has made a success. Thackeray tells his mother at the same time that he ought to 'thank heaven' for making him a poor man, as he will be 'much happier'—presumably as having to work harder. The last number of the 'Standard' appeared on 1 Feb. 1834. The loss to Thackeray was clearly not sufficient to explain the change in his position, nor are the circumstances now ascertainable. A good deal of money was lost at one time by the failure of an Indian bank, and probably by other investments for which his stepfather was more or less responsible. Thackeray had spent too much at Cambridge, and was led into occasional gambling. He told Sir Theodore Martin that his story of Deuceace (in the 'Yellowplush Papers') represented an adventure of his own. 'I have not seen that man,' he said, pointing to a gambler at Spa, 'since he drove me down in his cabriolet to my bankers in the city, where I sold out my patrimony and handed it over to him.' He added that the sum was lost at écarté, and amounted to 1,500*l.* (Merivale and Marzials, p. 236). This story, which is clearly authentic, must refer to this period. In any case, Thackeray had now to work for his bread. He made up his mind that he could draw better than he could do anything else, and determined to qualify himself as an artist and to study in Paris. 'Three years' apprenticeship' would be necessary. He accordingly settled at Paris in 1834. His aunt (Mrs. Ritchie) was living there, and his maternal grandmother accompanied him thither in October and made a home for him. The Smyths about the same time left Devonshire for London (some confusion as to dates has been caused by the accidental fusion of two letters into one in the 'Memorials,' p. 361). He worked in an atelier (probably that of Gros; *Haunts*

and Homes, p. 9), and afterwards copied pictures industriously at the Louvre (see Hayward's article in *Edinburgh Review*, January 1848). He never acquired any great technical skill as a draughtsman, but he always delighted in the art. The effort of preparing his drawings for engraving wearied him, and partly accounts for the inferiority of his illustrations to the original sketches (*Orphan of Pimlico*, pref.) As it is, they have the rare interest of being interpretations by an author of his own conceptions, though interpretations in an imperfectly known language.

It is probable that Thackeray was at the same time making some literary experiments. In January 1835 he appears as one of the 'Fraserians' in the picture by Maclise issued with the 'Fraser' of that month. The only article before that time which has been conjecturally assigned to him is the story of 'Elizabeth Brownrigge,' a burlesque of Bulwer's 'Eugene Aram,' in the numbers for August and September 1832. If really by him, as is most probable, it shows that his skill in the art of burlesquing was as yet very imperfectly developed. He was for some years desirous of an artistic career, and in 1836 he applied to Dickens (speech at the Academy dinner of 1858) to be employed in illustrating the 'Pickwick Papers,' as successor to Robert Seymour [q. v.], who died 20 April 1836. Henry Reeve speaks of him in January 1836 as editing an English paper at Paris in opposition to 'Galignani's Messenger,' but of this nothing more is known. In the same year came out his first publication, 'Flore et Zéphyr,' a collection of eight satirical drawings, published at London and Paris. In 1836 a company was formed, of which Major Smyth was chairman, in order to start an ultra-liberal newspaper. The price of the stamp upon newspapers was lowered in the session of 1836, and the change was supposed to give a chance for the enterprise. All the radicals—Grote, Molesworth, Buller, and their friends—promised support. The old 'Public Ledger' was bought, and, with the new title, 'The Constitutional,' prefixed, began to appear on 15 Sept. (the day on which the duty was lowered). Samuel Laman Blanchard [q. v.] was editor, and Thackeray the Paris correspondent. He writes that his stepfather had behaved 'nobly,' and refused to take any remuneration as 'director,' desiring only this appointment for the stepson. Thackeray acted in that capacity for some time, and wrote letters strongly attacking Louis-Philippe as the representative of retrograde tendencies. The 'Constitutional,' however, failed, and after 1 July 1837 the name disappeared and the 'Public Ledger' revived in its place. The company had raised over 40,000*l.*, and the loss is stated at 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.*—probably a low estimate (Fox Bourne, *English Newspapers*, ii. 96–100; Andrews, *British Journalism*, p. 237).

Meanwhile Thackeray had taken advantage of his temporary position. He married, as he told his friend Synge, 'with 400*l.*' (the exact sum seems to have been eight guineas a week), 'paid by a newspaper which failed six months afterwards,' referring presumably to his salary from the 'Constitutional.' He was engaged early in the year to Isabella Gethin Creagh Shawe of Doneraile, co. Cork. She was daughter of Colonel Shawe, who had been military secretary, it is said, to the Marquis of Wellesley in India. The marriage took place at the British embassy at Paris on 20 Aug. 1836 (see Marzials and Merivale, p. 107, for the official entry, first made known by Mr. Marzials in the *Athenæum*).

The marriage was so timed that Thackeray could take up his duties as soon as the 'Constitutional' started. The failure of the paper left him to find support by his pen. He speaks in a later letter (*Brookfield Correspondence*, p. 36) of writing for 'Galignani' at ten francs a day, apparently at this time. He returned, however, to England in 1837. The Smyths had left Larkbeare some time before, and were now living at 18 Albion Street, where Thackeray joined them, and where his first daughter was born. Major Smyth resembled Colonel Newcome in other qualities, and also in a weakness for absurd speculations. He wasted money in various directions, and the liabilities incurred by the 'Constitutional' were for a long time a source of anxiety. The Smyths now went to live at Paris, while Thackeray took a house at 13 Great Coram Street, and laboured energetically at a variety of hackwork. He reviewed Carlyle's 'French Revolution' in the 'Times' (3 Aug. 1837). The author, as Carlyle reports, 'is one Thackeray, a half-monstrous Cornish giant, kind of painter, Cambridge man, and Paris newspaper correspondent, who is now writing for his life in London. I have seen him at the Bullers' and at Sterling's' (*Life in London*, i. 113).

In 1838, and apparently for some time later, he worked for the 'Times.' He mentions an article upon Fielding in 1840 (*Brookfield Correspondence*, p. 125). He occasionally visited Paris upon journalistic business. He had some connection with the 'Morning Chronicle.' He contributed stories to the 'New Monthly' and to some of George Cruikshank's publications. He also illus-

trated Douglas Jerrold's 'Men of Character' in 1838, and in 1840 was recommended by (Sir) Henry Cole [q. v.] for employment both as writer and artist by the anti-corn-law agitators. His drawings for this purpose are reproduced in Sir Henry Cole's 'Fifty Years of Public Work' (ii. 143). His most important connection, however, was with 'Fraser's Magazine.' In 1838 he contributed to it the 'Yellowplush Correspondence,' containing the forcible incarnation of his old friend Deuceace, and in 1839–1840 the 'Catherine: by Ikey Solomons,' following apparently the precedent of his favourite Fielding's 'Jonathan Wild.' The original was the real murderess Catherine Hayes (1690–1726) [q. v.], whose name was unfortunately identical with that of the popular Irish vocalist Catherine Hayes (1825–1861) [q. v.] A later reference to his old heroine in 'Pendennis' (the passage is in vol. ii. chap. vii. of the serial form, afterwards suppressed) produced some indignant remarks in Irish papers, which took it for an insult to the singer. Thackeray explained the facts on 12 April 1850 in a letter to the 'Morning Chronicle' on 'Capers and Anchovies' (dated 'Garrick Club, 11 April 1850'). A compatriot of Miss Hayes took lodgings about the same time opposite Thackeray's house in Young Street in order to inflict vengeance. Thackeray first sent for a policeman; but finally called upon the avenger, and succeeded in making him hear reason (see *Haunts and Homes*, p. 51).

For some time Thackeray wrote annual articles upon the exhibitions, the first of which appeared in 'Fraser' in 1838. According to FitzGerald (*Remains*, i. 154), they annoyed one at least of the persons criticised, a circumstance not unparalleled, even when criticism, as this seems to have been, is both just and good-natured. In one respect, unfortunately, he conformed too much to a practice common to the literary class of the time. He ridiculed the favourite butts of his allies with a personality which he afterwards regretted. In a preface to the 'Punch' papers, published in America in 1853, he confesses to his sins against Bulwer, and afterwards apologised to Bulwer himself. 'I suppose we all begin by being too savage,' he wrote to Hannay in 1849; 'I know one who did.' A private letter of 1840 shows that he considered his satire to be 'good-natured.'

Three daughters were born about this time. The death of the second in infancy (1839) suggested a pathetic chapter in the 'Hoggarty Diamond.' After the birth of the third (28 May 1840) Thackeray took a trip to Belgium, having arranged for the publication of a short book of travels. He had left his wife 'nearly well,' but returned to find her in a strange state of languor and mental inactivity which became gradually more pronounced. For a long time there were gleams of hope. Thackeray himself attended to her exclusively for a time. He took her to her mother's in Ireland, and afterwards to Paris. There she had to be placed in a *maison de santé*, Thackeray taking lodgings close by, and seeing her as frequently as he could. A year later, as he wrote to FitzGerald, then very intimate with him, he thought her 'all but well.' He was then with her at a hydropathic establishment in Germany, where she seemed to be improving for a short time. The case, however, had become almost hopeless when in 1842 he went to Ireland. Yet he continued to write letters to her as late as 1844, hoping that she might understand them. She had finally to be placed with a trustworthy attendant. She was placid and gentle, though unfitted for any active duty, and with little knowledge of anything around her, and survived till 1892. The children had to be sent to the grandparents at Paris; the house at Great Coram Street was finally given up in 1843, and Thackeray for some time lived as a bachelor at 27 Jermyn Street, 88 St. James's Street, and probably elsewhere.

His short married life had been perfectly happy. 'Though my marriage was a wreck,' he wrote in 1852 to his friend Synge, 'I would do it over again, for behold love is the crown and completion of all earthly good.' In spite of the agony of suspense he regained cheerfulness, and could write playful letters, although the frequent melancholy of this period may be traced in some of his works. Part of 'Vanity Fair' was written in 1841 (see *Orphan of Pimlico*). He found relief from care in the society of his friends, and was a member of many clubs of various kinds. He had been a member of the Garrick Club from 1833, and in March 1840 was elected to the Reform Club. He was a frequenter of 'Evans's,' described in many of his works, and belonged at this and later periods to various sociable clubs of the old-fashioned style, such as the Shakespeare, the Fielding (of which he was a founder), and 'Our Club.' There in the evenings he met literary comrades, and gradually became known as an eminent member of the fraternity. Meanwhile, as he said, although he could suit the magazines, he could not hit the public (*Cassell's Magazine*, new ser. i. 298).

In 1840, just before his wife's illness, he had published the 'Paris Sketchbook,' using some of his old material; and in 1841 he pub-

lished a collection called 'Comic Tales and Sketches,' which had previously appeared in 'Fraser' and elsewhere. It does not seem to have attracted much notice. In September of the same year the 'History of Samuel Titmarsh and the Great Hoggarty Diamond,' which had been refused by 'Blackwood,' began to appear in 'Fraser.' His friend Sterling read the first two numbers 'with extreme delight,' and asked what there was better in Fielding or Goldsmith. Thackeray, he added, with leisure might produce masterpieces. The opinion, however, remained esoteric, and the 'Hoggarty Diamond' was cut short at the editor's request. His next book records a tour made in Ireland in the later half of 1842. He there made Lever's acquaintance, and advised his new friend to try his fortunes in London. Lever declared Thackeray to be the 'most good-natured of men,' but, though grateful, could not take help offered by a man who was himself struggling to keep his head above water (Fitzpatrick, *Lever*, ii. 396). The 'Irish Sketchbook' (1843), in which his experiences are recorded, is a quiet narrative of some interest as giving a straightforward account of Ireland as it appeared to an intelligent traveller just before the famine. A preface in which Thackeray pronounced himself decidedly against the English government of Ireland was suppressed, presumably in deference to the fears of the publisher. Thackeray would no doubt have been a home-ruler. In 1840 he tells his mother that he is 'not a chartist, only a republican,' and speaks strongly against aristocratic government. 'Cornhill to Cairo' (1846), which in a literary sense is very superior, records a two months' tour made in the autumn of 1844, during which he visited Athens, Constantinople, Jerusalem, and Cairo. The directors of the 'Peninsular and Oriental Company,' as he gratefully records, gave him a free passage. During the same year the 'Luck of Barry Lyndon,' which probably owed something to his Irish experiences, was coming out in 'Fraser.' All later critics have recognised in this book one of his most powerful performances. In directness and vigour he never surpassed it. At the time, however, it was still unsuccessful, the popular reader of the day not liking the company of even an imaginary blackguard. Thackeray was to obtain his first recognition in a different capacity.

'Punch' had been started with comparatively little success on 17 July 1841. Among the first contributors were Douglas Jerrold and Thackeray's schoolfellow John Leech, both his friends, and he naturally tried to turn the new opening to account. FitzGerald apparently feared that this would involve a lowering of his literary status (22 May 1842). He began to contribute in June 1842, his first article being the 'Legend of Jawbrahim Heraudee' (*Punch*, iii. 254). His first series, 'Miss Tickletoby's Lectures on English History,' began in June 1842. They ran for ten numbers, but failed to attract notice or to give satisfaction to the proprietors (see letter in Spielmann, p. 310). Thackeray, however, persevered, and gradually became an acceptable contributor, having in particular the unique advantage of being skilful both with pen and pencil. In the course of his connection with 'Punch' he contributed 380 sketches. One of his drawings (*Punch*, xii. 59) is famous because nobody has ever been able to see the point of it, though a rival paper ironically offered 500*l.* for an explanation. This, however, is a singular exception. His comic power was soon appreciated, and at Christmas 1843 he became an attendant at the regular dinner parties which formed 'Punch's' cabinet council. The first marked success was 'Jeames's Diary,' which began in November 1845, and satirised the railway mania of the time. The 'Snobs of England, by One of Themselves,' succeeded, beginning on 28 Feb. 1846, and continued for a year; and after the completion of this series the 'Prize Novelists,' inimitably playful burlesques, began in April and continued till October 1847. The 'Snob Papers' were collected as the 'Book of Snobs' (issued from the 'Punch' office). Seven, chiefly political, were omitted, but have been added to the last volume of the collected works.

The 'Snob Papers' had a very marked effect, and may be said to have made Thackeray famous. He had at last found out how to reach the public ear. The style was admirable, and the freshness and vigour of the portrait painting undeniable. It has been stated (Spielmann, p. 319) that Thackeray got leave to examine the complaint books of several clubs in order to obtain materials for his description of club snobs. He was speaking, in any case, upon a very familiar topic, and the vivacity of his sketches naturally suggested identification with particular individuals. These must be in any case doubtful, and the practice was against Thackeray's artistic principles. Several of his Indian relatives are mentioned as partly originals of Colonel Newcome (Hunter, p. 168). He says himself that his Amelia represented his wife, his mother, and Mrs. Brookfield (*Brookfield Correspondence*, p. 23). He describes to the same correspondent a self-styled Blanche Amory (*ib.* p. 49). Foker,

in 'Pendennis,' is said to have been in some degree a portrait—according to Mr. Jeaffreson, a flattering portrait—of an acquaintance. The resemblances can only be taken as generic, but a good cap fits many particular heads.

The success of the 'Snob Papers' perhaps led Thackeray to insist a little too frequently upon a particular variety of social infirmity. He was occasionally accused of sharing the weakness which he satirised, and would playfully admit that the charge was not altogether groundless. It is much easier to make such statements than to test their truth. They indicate, however, one point which requires notice. Thackeray was at this time, as he remarks in 'Philip' (chap. v.), an inhabitant of 'Bohemia,' and enjoyed the humours and unconventional ways of the region. But he was a native of his own 'Tyburnia,' forced into 'Bohemia' by distress and there meeting many men of the Bludyer type who were his inferiors in refinement and cultivation. Such people were apt to show their 'unconventionality' by real coarseness, and liked to detect 'snobbishness' in any taste for good society. To wear a dress-coat was to truckle to rank and fashion. Thackeray, an intellectual aristocrat though politically a liberal, was naturally an object of some suspicion to the rougher among his companions. If he appreciated refinement too keenly, no accusation of anything like meanness has ever been made against him. Meanwhile it was characteristic of his humour that he saw more strongly than any one the bad side of the society which held out to him the strongest temptations, and emphasised, possibly too much, its 'mean admiration of mean things' (*Snob Papers*, chap. ii.)

Thackeray in 1848 received one proof of his growing fame by the presentation of a silver inkstand in the shape of 'Punch' from eighty admirers at Edinburgh, headed by Dr. John Brown (1810–1882) [q. v.], afterwards a warm friend and appreciative critic. His reputation was spreading by other works which distracted his energies from 'Punch.' He continued to contribute occasionally. The characteristic 'Bow Street Ballads' in 1848 commemorate, among other things, his friendship for Matthew James Higgins [q. v.], one of whose articles, 'A Plea for Plush,' is erroneously included in the last volume of Thackeray's works (Spielmann, p. 321 *n.*) Some final contributions appeared in 1854, but his connection ceased after 1851, in which year he contributed forty-one articles and twelve cuts. Thackeray had by this time other occupations which made him unwilling to devote much time to journalism. He wrote a letter in 1855 to one of the proprietors, explaining the reasons of his retirement. He was annoyed by the political line taken by 'Punch' in 1851, especially by denunciations of Napoleon III, which seemed to him unpatriotic and dangerous to peace (Spielmann, pp. 323–4, and the review of John Leech). He remained, however, on good terms with his old colleagues, and occasionally attended their dinners. A sentence in his eulogy upon Leech (1854) appeared to disparage the relative merits of other contributors. Thackeray gave an 'atonement dinner' at his own house, and obtained full forgiveness (Trollope, p. 42; Spielmann, p. 87). The advantages had been reciprocal, and were cordially admitted on both sides. 'It was a good day for himself, the journal, and the world when Thackeray joined "Punch,"' said Shirley Brooks, afterwards editor; and Thackeray himself admitted that he 'owed the good chances which had lately befallen him to his connection with 'Punch' (*ib.* pp. 308, 326).

From 1846 to 1850 he published yearly a 'Christmas book,' the last of which, 'The Kickleburys on the Rhine,' was attacked in the 'Times.' Thackeray's reply to this in a preface to the second edition is characteristic of his own view of the common tone of criticism at the time. Thackeray's 'May Day Ode' on the opening of the exhibition of 1851 appeared in the 'Times' of 30 April, and probably implied a reconciliation with the 'Thunderer.'

Thackeray had meanwhile made his mark in a higher department of literature. His improving position had now enabled him to make a home for himself. In 1846 he took a house at 13 Young Street, whither he brought his daughters, and soon afterwards received long visits from the Smyths (*Brookfield Correspondence*). There he wrote 'Vanity Fair.' Dickens's success had given popularity to the system of publishing novels in monthly numbers. The first number of 'Vanity Fair' appeared in January 1847, and the last (a double number) in July 1848. It has been said that 'Vanity Fair' was refused by many publishers, but the statement has been disputed (cf. Vizetelly, i. 281 &c.) He received fifty guineas a number, including the illustrations. The first numbers were comparatively unsuccessful, and the book for a time brought more fame than profit. Gradually it became popular, and before it was ended his position as one of the first of English novelists was generally recognised. On 16 Sept. 1847 Mrs. Carlyle wrote to her husband that the last four

numbers were 'very good indeed'—he 'beats Dickens out of the world.'

Abraham Hayward [q. v.], an old friend, had recommended Thackeray to Macvey Napier in 1845 as a promising 'Edinburgh Reviewer.' Thackeray had accordingly written an article upon N. P. Willis's 'Dashes at Life,' which Napier mangled and Jeffrey condemned (*Napier Correspondence*, 498, 506; *Hayward Correspondence*, i. 105). Hayward now reviewed the early numbers of 'Vanity Fair' in the 'Edinburgh' for January 1848. It is warmly praised as 'immeasurably superior' to all his known works. Edward FitzGerald speaks of its success a little later, and says that Thackeray has become a great man and goes to Holland House. Monckton Milnes writes (19 May) that Thackeray is 'winning great social success, dining at the Academy with Sir Robert Peel,' and so forth. Milnes was through life a very close friend; he had been with Thackeray to see the second funeral of Napoleon, and had accompanied him 'to see a man hanged' (an expedition described by Thackeray in *Fraser's Mag.* August 1840). He tried to obtain a London magistracy for Thackeray in 1849. It was probably with a view to such an appointment, in which he would have succeeded Fielding, that Thackeray was called to the bar at the Middle Temple on 26 May 1848. As, however, a magistrate had to be a barrister of seven years' standing, the suggestion came to nothing (Wemyss Reed, *Monckton Milnes*, i. 427). Trollope says (p. 34) that in 1848 Lord Clanricarde, then postmaster-general, proposed to make him assistant secretary at the post office, but had to withdraw an offer which would have been unjust to the regular staff. Thackeray, in any case, had become famous outside of fashionable circles. In those days youthful critics divided themselves into two camps of Dickens and Thackeray worshippers. Both were popular authors of periodical publications, but otherwise a 'comparison' was as absurd as most comparisons of disparate qualities. As a matter of fact, Dickens had an incomparably larger circulation, as was natural to one who appealed to a wider audience. Thackeray had as many or possibly more adherents among the more cultivated critics; but for some years the two reigned supreme among novelists. Among Thackeray's warmest admirers was Miss Brontë, who had published 'Jane Eyre' anonymously. The second edition was dedicated in very enthusiastic terms to the 'Satirist of Vanity Fair.' He was compared to a Hebrew prophet, and said to 'resemble Fielding as an eagle does a vulture.' An absurd story to the effect that Miss Brontë was represented by Becky Sharp and Thackeray by Mr. Rochester became current, and was mentioned seriously in a review of 'Vanity Fair' in the 'Quarterly' for January 1849. Miss Brontë came to London in June 1850, and was introduced to her hero. She met him at her publisher's house, and dined at his house on 12 June. Miss Brontë's genius did not include a sense of humour, and she rebuked Thackeray for some 'errors of doctrine,' which he defended by 'worse excuses.' They were, however, on excellent terms, though the dinner to which he invited her turned out to be so oppressively dull that Thackeray sneaked off to his club prematurely (Mrs. Ritchie, *Chapters*, &c., p. 62). She attended one of his lectures in 1851, and, though a little scandalised by some of his views, cordially admired his great qualities.

'Vanity Fair' was succeeded by 'Pendennis,' the first number of which appeared in November 1848. The book has more autobiography than any of the novels, and clearly embodies the experience of Thackeray's early life so fully that it must be also pointed out that no stress must be laid upon particular facts. Nor is it safe to identify any of the characters with originals, though Captain Shandon has been generally taken to represent Maginn; and Mrs. Carlyle gives a lively account in January 1851 of a young lady whom she supposed to be the original of Blanche Amory (*Memorials*, ii. 143–7). When accused of 'fostering a baneful prejudice against literary men,' Thackeray defended himself in a letter to the 'Morning Chronicle' of 12 Jan. 1850, and stated that he had seen the bookseller from whom Bludyer robbed and had taken money 'from a noble brother man of letters to some one not unlike Captain Shandon in prison' (Hannay says that it is 'certain' that he gave Maginn 500*l.*) The state of Thackeray's finances up to Maginn's death (1842) seems to make this impossible, though the statement (see above) made by Father Prout suggests that on some pretext Maginn may have obtained such a sum from Thackeray. Anyway the book is a transcript from real life, and shows perhaps as much power as 'Vanity Fair,' with less satirical intensity. A severe illness at the end of 1849 interrupted the appearance of 'Pendennis,' which was not concluded till December 1850. The book is dedicated to Dr. John Elliotson [q. v.], who would 'take no other fee but thanks,' and to whose attendance he ascribed his recovery.

On 25 Feb. 1851 Thackeray was elected member of the Athenæum Club by the com-

mittee. An attempt to elect him in 1850 had been defeated by the opposition of one member. Macaulay, Croker, Dean Milman, and Lord Mahon had supported his claims (*Hayward Correspondence*, i. 120). He was never, as has been said, 'blackballed.' He was henceforward a familiar figure at the club. The illness of 1849 appears to have left permanent effects. He was afterwards liable to attacks which caused much suffering. Meanwhile, although he was now making a good income, he was anxious to provide for his children and recover what he had lost in his youth. He resolved to try his hand at lecturing, following a precedent already set by such predecessors as Coleridge, Hazlitt, and Carlyle. He gave a course of six lectures upon the 'English Humorists' at Willis's Rooms from 22 May to 3 July 1851. The first (on Swift), though attended by many friends, including Carlyle, Kinglake, Hallam, Macaulay, and Milman, seemed to him to be a failure (*ib.* i. 119, where 1847 must be a misprint for 1851; C. Fox, *Memories*, &c., 1882, ii. 171). The lectures soon became popular, as they deserved to be. Thackeray was not given to minute research, and his facts and dates require some correction. But his delicate appreciation of the congenial writers and the finish of his style give the lectures a permanent place in criticism. His 'light-in-hand manner,' as Motley remarked of a later course, 'suits well the delicate hovering rather than superficial style of his composition.' Without the slightest attempt at rhetorical effect his delivery did full justice to the peculiar merits of his own writing. The lectures had apparently been prepared with a view to an engagement in America (*Brookfield Correspondence*, p. 113, where the date should be early in 1851, not 1850). Before starting he published 'Esmond,' of which FitzGerald says (2 June 1852) that 'it was finished last Saturday.' The book shows even more than the lectures how thoroughly he had imbibed the spirit of the Queen Anne writers. His style had reached its highest perfection, and the tenderness of the feeling has won perhaps more admirers for this book than for the more powerful and sterner performances of the earlier period. The manuscript, now in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, shows that it was written with very few corrections, and in great part dictated to his eldest daughter and Mr. Crowe. Earlier manuscripts show much more alteration, and he clearly obtained a completer mastery of his tools by long practice. He took, however, much pains to get correct statements of fact, and read for that purpose at the libraries of the British Museum and the Athenæum (*With Thackeray in America*, pp. 1–6). The book had a good sale from the first, although the contrary has been stated. For the first edition of 'Esmond' Thackeray received 1,200*l.* It was published by Messrs. Smith & Elder, and the arrangement was made with him by Mr. George Smith of that firm, who became a warm friend for the rest of his life (Mrs. Ritchie, *Chapters*, p. 30).

On 30 Oct. 1852 Thackeray sailed for Boston, U.S.A., in company with Clough and J. R. Lowell. He lectured at Boston, New York, Philadelphia (where he formed a friendship with W. B. Reed, who has described their intercourse), Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, and Savannah. He was received with the characteristic hospitality of Americans, and was thoroughly pleased with the people, making many friends in the southern as well as in the northern states—a circumstance which probably affected his sympathies during the subsequent civil war. He returned in the spring of 1853 with about 2,500*l.* Soon after his return he stayed three weeks in London, and, after spending a month with the Smyths, went with his children to Switzerland. There, as he says (*The Newcomes*, last chapter), he strayed into a wood near Berne, where the story of 'The Newcomes' was 'revealed to him somehow.' The story, like those of his other longer novels, is rather a wide section of family history than a definite 'plot.' The rather complicated action gives room for a good deal of autobiographical matter; and Colonel Newcome is undoubtedly drawn to a great degree from his stepfather. For 'The Newcomes' he apparently received 4,000*l.* It was again published in numbers, and was illustrated by his friend Richard Doyle [q. v.], who had also illustrated 'Rebecca and Rowena' (1850). Thackeray was now living at 36 Onslow Square, to which he had moved from Young Street in 1853. At Christmas 1853 Thackeray went with his daughters to Rome. There, to amuse some children, he made the drawings which gradually expanded into the delightful burlesque of 'The 'Rose and the Ring,' published with great success in 1854. He suffered also from a Roman fever, from which, if not from the previous illness of 1849, dated a series of attacks causing much suffering and depression. The last number of 'The Newcomes' appeared in August 1855, and in October Thackeray started for a second lecturing tour in the United States. Sixty of his friends gave him a farewell dinner (11 Oct.), at which Dickens took the chair. The subject of this new series was 'The Four

Georges.' Over-scrupulous Britons complained of him for laying bare the weaknesses of our monarchs to Americans, who were already not predisposed in their favour. The Georges, however, had been dead for some time. On this occasion his tour extended as far as New Orleans. An attempt on his return journey to reproduce the 'English Humorists' in Philadelphia failed owing to the lateness of the season. Thackeray said that he could not bear to see the 'sad, pale-faced young man' who had lost money by undertaking the speculation, and left behind him a sum to replace what had been lost. He returned to England in April 1856. The lectures upon the Georges were repeated at various places in England and Scotland. He received from thirty to fifty guineas a lecture (POLLOCK, *Reminiscences*, ii. 57). Although they have hardly the charm of the more sympathetic accounts of the 'humorists,' they show the same qualities of style, and obtained general if not equal popularity.

Thackeray's hard struggle, which had brought fame and social success, had also enabled him to form a happier home. His children had lived with him from 1846; but while they were in infancy the house without a mistress was naturally grave and quiet. Thackeray had the strongest love of all children, and was a most affectionate father to his own. He did all that he could to make their lives bright. He took them to plays and concerts, or for long drives into the country, or children's parties at the Dickenses' and elsewhere. They became known to his friends, grew up to be on the most easy terms with him, and gave him a happy domestic circle. About 1853 he received as an inmate of his household Amy Crowe, the daughter of Eyre Evans Crowe [q.v.], who had been a warm friend at Paris. She became a sister to his daughters, and in 1862 married his cousin, now Colonel Edward Talbot Thackeray, V.C. His old college friend Brookfield was now settled as a clergyman in London, and had married a very charming wife. The published correspondence shows how much value Thackeray attached to this intimacy. Another dear friend was John Leech, to whom he was specially attached. He was also intimate with Richard Doyle and other distinguished artists, including Landseer and Mr. G. F. Watts. Another friend was Henry Thoby Prinsep [q.v.], who lived in later years at Little Holland House, which became the centre of a delightful social circle. Herman Merivale [q.v.] and his family, the Theodore Martins, the Coles and the Synges, were other friends of whose relation to him some notice is given in the last chapter of Mr. Merivale's memoir. Thackeray was specially kind to the younger members of his friends' families. He considered it to be a duty to 'tip' schoolboys, and delighted in giving them holidays at the play. His old friendships with Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton), Venables, Kinglake, and many other well-known men were kept up both at his clubs and at various social meetings. The Carlyles were always friendly, in spite of Carlyle's severe views of a novelist's vocation. Thackeray's time, however, was much taken up by lecturing and by frequent trips to the continent or various country places in search of relaxation. His health was far from strong. On 11 Nov. 1854 he wrote to Reed that he had been prevented from finishing 'The Newcomes' by a severe fit of 'spasms,' of which he had had about a dozen in the year. This decline of health is probably to be traced in the comparative want of vigour of his next writings.

In July 1857 Thackeray stood for the city of Oxford, the member, Charles Neate (1806–1879) [q.v.], having been unseated on petition. Thackeray was always a decided liberal in politics, though never much interested in active agitation. He promised to vote for the ballot in extension of the suffrage, and was ready to accept triennial parliaments. His opponent was Mr. Edward (afterwards Viscount) Cardwell [q.v.], who had lost the seat at the previous election for opposing Palmerston on the Chinese question. Thackeray seems to have done better as a speaker than might have been expected, and Cardwell only won (21 July) by a narrow majority—1,085 to 1,018. Thackeray had fought the contest with good temper and courtesy. 'I will retire,' he said in a farewell speech, 'and take my place at my desk, and leave to Mr. Cardwell a business which I am sure he understands better than I do.' 'The Virginians,' the firstfruits of this resolution, came out in monthly numbers from November 1857 to October 1859. It embodied a few of his American recollections (see REED'S *Haud Immemor*), and continued with less than the old force the history of the Esmond family. A careful account of the genealogies in Thackeray's novels is given by Mr. E. C. K. Gonner in 'Time' for 1889 (pp. 501, 603). Thackeray told Motley that he contemplated a grand novel of the period of Henry V, in which the ancestors of all his imaginary families should be assembled. He mentions this scheme in a letter to FitzGerald in 1841. He had read many of the chronicles of the period, though it may be

doubted whether he would have been as much at home with Henry as with Queen Anne.

In June 1858 Edmund Yates [q. v.] published in a paper called 'Town Talk' a personal description of Thackeray, marked, as the author afterwards allowed, by 'silliness and bad taste.' Thackeray considered it to be also 'slanderous and untrue,' and wrote to Yates saying so in the plainest terms. Yates, in answer, refused to accept Thackeray's account of the article or to make any apology. Thackeray then laid the matter before the committee of the Garrick Club, of which both he and Yates were members, on the ground that Yates's knowledge was only derived from meetings at the club. A general meeting of the club in July passed resolutions calling upon Yates to apologise under penalty of further action. Dickens warmly took Yates's part. Yates afterwards disputed the legality of the club's action, and counsel's opinion was taken on both sides. In November Dickens offered to act as Yates's friend in a conference with a representative of Thackeray with a view to arranging 'some quiet accommodation.' Thackeray replied that he had left the matter in the hands of the committee. Nothing came of this. Yates had to leave the club, and he afterwards dropped the legal proceedings on the ground of their costliness.

Thackeray's disgust will be intelligible to every one who holds that journalism is degraded by such personalities. He would have been fully justified in breaking off intercourse with a man who had violated the tacit code under which gentlemen associate. He was, however, stung by his excessive sensibility into injudicious action. Yates, in a letter suppressed by Dickens's advice, had at first retorted that Thackeray in his youth had been equally impertinent to Bulwer and Lardner, and had caricatured members of the club in some of his fictitious characters. Thackeray's regrettable freedoms did not really constitute a parallel offence. But a recollection of his own errors might have suggested less vehement action. There was clearly much ground for Dickens's argument that the club had properly no right to interfere in the matter. The most unfortunate result was an alienation between the two great novelists. Thackeray was no doubt irritated at Dickens's support of Yates, though it is impossible to accept Mr. Jeaffreson's view that jealousy of Dickens was at the bottom of this miserable affair. An alienation between the two lasted till they accidentally met at the Athenæum a few days before Thackeray's death and spontaneously shook hands. Though they had always been on terms of courtesy, they were never much attracted by each other personally. Dickens did not care for Thackeray's later work. Thackeray, on the other hand, though making certain reserves, expressed the highest admiration of Dickens's work both in private and public, and recognised ungrudgingly the great merits which justified Dickens's wider popularity (see e.g. the 'Christmas Carol' in a 'Box of Novels,' *Works*, xxv. 73, and *Brookfield Correspondence*, p. 68).

Thackeray's established reputation was soon afterwards recognised by a new position. Messrs. Smith & Elder started the 'Cornhill Magazine' in January 1860. With 'Macmillan's Magazine,' begun in the previous month, it set the new fashion of shilling magazines. The 'Cornhill' was illustrated, and attracted many of the rising artists of the day. Thackeray's editorship gave it prestige, and the first numbers had a sale of over a hundred thousand. His acquaintance with all men of literary mark enabled him to enlist some distinguished contributors; Tennyson among others, whose 'Tithonus' first appeared in the second number. One of the first contributors was Anthony Trollope, to whom Thackeray had made early application. 'Justice compelled' Trollope to say that Thackeray was 'not a good editor.' One reason was that, as he admitted in his 'Thorns in a Cushion,' he was too tender-hearted. He was pained by the necessity of rejecting articles from poor authors who had no claim but poverty, and by having to refuse his friends—such as Mrs. Browning and Trollope himself—from deference to absurd public prejudices. An editor no doubt requires on occasion thickness of skin if not hardness of heart. Trollope, however, makes the more serious complaint that Thackeray was unmethodical and given to procrastination. As a criticism of Thackeray's methods of writing, this of course tells chiefly against the critic. Trollope's amusing belief in the virtues of what he calls 'elbow-grease' is characteristic of his own methods of production. But an editor is certainly bound to be businesslike, and Thackeray no doubt had shortcomings in that direction. Manuscripts were not considered with all desirable punctuality and despatch. His health made the labour trying; and in April 1862 he retired from the editorship, though continuing to contribute up to the last. His last novels appeared in the magazine. 'Lovel the Widower' came out from January to June 1860, and was a rewriting of a play called 'The Wolves and the Lamb,' which had been

written in 1854 and refused at a theatre. The 'Adventures of Philip' followed from January 1861 till August 1862, continuing the early 'Shabby-Genteel Story,' and again containing much autobiographical material. In these, as in the 'Virginians,' it is generally thought that the vigour shown in their predecessors has declined, and that the tendency to discursive moralising has been too much indulged. 'Denis Duval,' on the other hand, of which only a part had been written at his death, gave great promise of a return to the old standard. His most characteristic contributions, however, were the 'Roundabout Papers,' which began in the first number, and are written with the ease of consummate mastery of style. They are models of the essay which, without aiming at profundity, gives the charm of playful and tender conversation of a great writer.

In 1861 Thackeray built a house at 2 Palace Green, Kensington, upon which is now placed the commemorative tablet of the Society of Arts. It is a red-brick house in the style of the Queen Anne period, to which he was so much attached; and was then, as he told an American friend, the 'only one of its kind' in London (Stoddard, p. 100). The 'house-warming' took place on 24 and 25 Feb. 1862, when 'The Wolves and the Lamb' was performed by amateurs. Thackeray himself only appeared at the end as a clerical father to say in pantomime 'Bless you, my children!' (Merivale in *Temple Bar*, June 1888). His friends thought that the house was too large for his means; but he explained that it would be, as in fact it turned out to be, a good investment for his children. His income from the 'Cornhill Magazine' alone was about 4,000*l.* a year. Thackeray had appeared for some time to be older than he really was, an effect partly due perhaps to his hair, originally black, having become perfectly white. His friends, however, had seen a change, and various passages in his letters show that he thought of himself as an old man and considered his life to be precarious. In December 1863 he was unwell, but attended the funeral of a relative, Lady Rodd, on the 21st. Feeling ill on the 23rd with one of his old attacks, he retired at an early hour, and next morning was found dead, the final cause being an effusion into the brain. Few deaths were received with more general expressions of sorrow. He was buried at Kensal Green on 30 Dec., where his mother, who died a year later, is also buried. A subscription, first suggested by Shirley Brooks, provided for a bust by Marochetti in Westminster Abbey. Thackeray left two daughters: Anne Isabella, now Mrs. Richmond Ritchie; and Harriet Marian, who in 1867 married Mr. Leslie Stephen, and died 28 Nov. 1875.

Nothing need be said here of Thackeray's place in English literature, which is discussed by all the critics. In any case, he is one of the most characteristic writers of the first half of the Victorian period. His personal character is indicated by his life. 'He had many fine qualities,' wrote Carlyle to Monckton Milnes upon his death; 'no guile or malice against any mortal; a big mass of a soul, but not strong in proportion; a beautiful vein of genius lay struggling about him—Poor Thackeray, adieu, adieu!' Thackeray's weakness meant the excess of sensibility of a strongly artistic temperament, which in his youth led him into extravagance and too easy compliance with the follies of young men of his class. In later years it produced some foibles, the more visible to his contemporaries because he seems to have been at once singularly frank in revealing his feelings to congenial friends, and reticent or sarcastic to less congenial strangers. His constitutional indolence and the ironical view of life which made him a humorist disqualified him from being a prophet after the fashion of Carlyle. The author of 'a novel without a hero' was not a 'hero-worshipper.' But the estimate of his moral and intellectual force will be increased by a fair view of his life. If naturally indolent, he worked most energetically and under most trying conditions through many years full of sorrow and discouragement. The loss of his fortune and the ruin of his domestic happiness stimulated him to sustained and vigorous efforts. He worked, as he was bound to work, for money, and took his place frankly as a literary drudge. He slowly forced his way to the front, helping his comrades liberally whenever occasion offered. Trollope only confirms the general testimony by a story of his ready generosity (Trollope, p. 60). He kept all his old friends; he was most affectionate to his mother, and made a home for her in later years; and he was the tenderest and most devoted of fathers. His 'social success' never distracted him from his home duties, and he found his chief happiness in his domestic affections. The superficial weakness might appear in society, and a man with so keen an eye for the weaknesses of others naturally roused some resentment. But the moral upon which Thackeray loved to insist in his writings gives also the secret which ennobled his life. A contemplation of the ordinary ambitions led him to emphasise the 'vanity of vanities,' and his keen perception of human weaknesses showed him the seamy side of much that

passes for heroic. But to him the really valuable element of life was in the simple and tender affections which do not flourish in the world. During his gallant struggle against difficulties he emphasised the satirical vein which is embodied with his greatest power in 'Barry Lyndon' and 'Vanity Fair.' As success came he could give freer play to the gentler emotions which animate 'Esmond,' 'The Newcomes,' and the 'Roundabout Papers,' and in which he found the chief happiness of his own career.

Thackeray was 6 feet 3 inches in height. His head was very massive, and it is stated that the brain weighed 58½ ounces. His appearance was made familiar by many caricatures introduced by himself as illustrations of his own works and in 'Punch.' Portraits with names of proprietors are: plaster bust from a cast taken from life about 1825, by J. Devile (Mrs. Ritchie: replica in National Portrait Gallery). Two drawings by Maclise dated 1832 and 1833 (Garrick Club). Another drawing by Maclise of about 1840 was engraved from a copy made by Thackeray himself for the 'Orphan of Pimlico.' Painting by Frank Stone about 1836 (Mrs. Ritchie). Two chalk drawings by Samuel Laurence, the first in 1853, a full face, engraved in 1854 by Francis Hall, and a profile, reading. Laurence made several replicas of the last after Thackeray's death, one of which is in the National Portrait Gallery. Laurence also painted a posthumous portrait for the Reform Club. Portrait of Thackeray, in his study at Onslow Square in 1854, by E. M. Ward (Mr. R. Hurst). Portrait by Sir John Gilbert, posthumous, of Thackeray in the smoking-room of the Garrick Club (Garrick Club; this is engraved in 'Maclise's Portrait Gallery'), where is also the portrait of Thackeray among the 'Frasereans.' A sketch from memory by Millais and a drawing by F. Walker—a back view of Thackeray, done to show the capacity of the then unknown artist to illustrate for the 'Cornhill'—belong to Mrs. Ritchie. The bust by Marochetti in Westminster Abbey is not thought to be satisfactory as a likeness. A statuette by Edgar Boehm was begun in 1860 from two short sittings. It was finished after Thackeray's death, and is considered to be an excellent likeness. Many copies were sold, and two were presented to the Garrick Club and the Athenæum. A bust by Joseph Durham was presented to the Garrick Club by the artist in 1864; and a terra-cotta replica from the original plaster mould is in the National Portrait Gallery. A bust by J. B. Williamson was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1864; and another, by Nevill Northey Burnard [q. v.], is in the National Portrait Gallery. For further details see article by F. G. Kitton in the 'Magazine of Art' for July 1891.

Thackeray's works as independently published are: 1. 'Flore et Zephyr: Ballet Mythologique par Théophile Wagstaff' (eight plates lithographed by E. Morton from sketches by Thackeray), fol. 1836. 2. 'The Paris Sketchbook,' by Mr. Titmarsh, 2 vols. 12mo, 1840, includes 'The Devil's Wager' from the 'National Standard,' 'Mary Ancel' from the 'New Monthly' (1838), the 'French Plutarch' and 'French School of Painting' from 'Fraser,' 1839, and three articles from the 'Corsair,' a New York paper, 1839. 'The Student's Quarter,' by J. C. Hotten, professes to be from 'papers not included in the collected writings,' but is made up of this and one other letter in the 'Corsair' (see *Athenæum*, 7, 14 Aug. 1886). 3. 'Essay on the Genius of George Cruikshank, with numerous illustrations of his works,' 1840 (reprinted from the 'Westminster Review'). 4. Sketches by Spec. No. 1. 'Britannia protecting the drama' [1840]. Facsimile by Autotype Company from unique copy belonging to Mr. C. P. Johnson. 5. 'Comic Tales and Sketches, edited and illustrated by Mr. Michael Angelo Titmarsh,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1841, contains the 'Yellowplush Papers' from 'Fraser,' 1838 and 1840; 'Some Passages in the Life of Major Gahagan' from 'New Monthly,' 1838–9; the 'Professor' from 'Bentley's Miscellany,' 1837; the 'Bedford Row Conspiracy' from the 'New Monthly,' 1840; and the 'Fatal Boots' from Cruikshank's 'Comic Almanack' for 1839. 6. 'The Second Funeral of Napoleon, in three letters to Miss Smith of London' (reprinted in 'Cornhill Magazine' for January 1866), and the 'Chronicle of the Drum,' 16mo, 1841. 7. 'The Irish Sketchbook,' 2 vols. 12mo, 1843. 8. 'Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Cairo by way of Lisbon, Athens, Constantinople, and Jerusalem, by Mr. M. A. Titmarsh,' 12mo, 1846. 9. 'Mrs. Perkins's Ball, by M. A. Titmarsh,' 4to, 1847 (Christmas, 1846). 10. 'Vanity Fair: a Novel without a Hero, with Illustrations by the Author,' 1 vol. 8vo, 1848 (monthly numbers from January 1847 to July 1848; last number double). 11. 'The Book of Snobs,' 8vo, 1848; reprinted from 'The Snobs of England, by One of Themselves,' in 'Punch,' 1846–7 (omitting 7 numbers). 12. 'Our Street, by Mr. M. A. Titmarsh,' 4to, 1848 (Christmas, 1847). 13. 'The History of Pendennis, his Fortunes and Misfortunes, his Friends and his Greatest Enemy, with Illustrations by the Author,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1849–50 (in monthly numbers from No-

vember 1848 to December 1850, last number double; suspended, owing to illness, for the three months after September 1849). 14. 'Dr. Birch and his Young Friends, by Mr. M. A. Titmarsh,' 16mo, 1849 (Christmas, 1848). 15. 'The History of Samuel Titmarsh and the Great Hoggarty Diamond' (from 'Fraser's Magazine' of 1841), 8vo, 1849. 16. 'Rebecca and Rowena: a Romance upon Romance,' illustrated by R. Doyle, 8vo, 1850 (Christmas, 1849); enlarged from 'Proposals for a continuation of "Ivanhoe"' in 'Fraser,' August and September, 1846. 17. 'Sketches after English Landscape Painters, by S. Marvy, with short notices by W. M. Thackeray,' fol. 1850. 18. 'The Kickleburys on the Rhine, by Mr. M. A. Titmarsh,' 4to, 1850; 2nd edit. with preface (5 Jan. 1851), being an 'Essay on Thunder and Small Beer,' 1851. 19. 'The History of Henry Esmond, Esq., a Colonel in the Service of Her Majesty Queen Anne, written by himself,' 3 vols. 8vo, 1852. 20. 'The English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century: a series of lectures delivered in England, Scotland, and the United States of America,' 8vo, 1853. The notes were written by James Hannay (see his *Characters*, &c. p. 55 *n.*) 21. 'Preface to a Collection of Papers from "Punch,"' printed at New York, 1852. 22. 'The Newcomes: Memoirs of a most respectable Family, edited by Arthur Pendennis, Esq.,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1854–5, illustrated by R. Doyle (twenty-four monthly numbers from October 1853 to August 1855). 23. 'The Rose and the Ring, or the History of Prince Giglio and Prince Bulbo: a Fireside Pantomime for great and small Children, by Mr. M. A. Titmarsh,' 8vo, 1855, illustrated by the author. 24. 'Miscellanies in Prose and Verse,' 4 vols. 8vo, 1855, contains all the 'Comic Tales and Sketches' (except the 'Professor'), the 'Book of Snobs' (1848), the 'Hoggarty Diamond' (1849), 'Rebecca and Rowena' (1850); also 'Cox's Diary,' from the 'Comic Almanack' of 1840; the 'Diary of Jeames de la Pluche,' from 'Punch,' 1845–6; 'Sketches and Travels in London,' from 'Punch,' 1847, and 'Fraser' ('Going to see a man hanged'), 1840; 'Novels by Eminent Hands,' from 'Punch,' 1847; 'Character Sketches,' from 'Heads of the People,' drawn by Kenny Meadows,' 1840–1; 'Barry Lyndon,' from 'Fraser,' 1844; 'Legend of the Rhine,' from Cruikshank's 'Tablebook,' 1845; 'A little Dinner at Timmins's,' from 'Punch,' 1848; the 'Fitzboodle Papers,' from 'Fraser,' 1842–3; 'Men's Wives,' from 'Fraser,' 1843; and 'A Shabby-Genteel Story,' from 'Fraser,' 1840. 25. 'The Virginians: a Tale of the last Century' (illustrated by the author), 2 vols. 8vo, 1858–9 (monthly numbers from November 1857 to October 1859). 26. 'Lovel the Widower,' 8vo, 1861, from the 'Cornhill Magazine,' 1860 (illustrated by the author). 27. 'The Four Georges,' 1861, from 'Cornhill Magazine,' 1860. 28. 'The Adventures of Philip on his way through the World; showing who robbed him, who helped him, and who passed him by,' 3 vols. 8vo, 1862, from 'Cornhill Magazine,' 1861–2 (illustrated by F. Walker). 29. 'Roundabout Papers,' 8vo, 1863, from 'Cornhill Magazine,' 1860–3. 30. 'Denis Duval,' 8vo, 1867, from 'Cornhill Magazine,' 1864. 31. 'The Orphan of Pimlico, and other Sketches, Fragments, and Drawings, by W. M. Thackeray, with some Notes by A. T. Thackeray,' 4to, 1876. 32. 'Etchings by the late W. M. Thackeray while at Cambridge,' 1878. 33. 'A Collection of Letters by W. M. Thackeray, 1847–1855' (with introduction by Mrs. Brookfield), 8vo, 1887; first published in 'Scribner's Magazine.' 34. 'Sultan Stork' (from 'Ainsworth's Magazine,' 1842) and 'other stories now first collected; to which is added the bibliography of Thackeray' [by R. H. Shepherd] 'revised and considerably enlarged,' 8vo, 1887. 35. 'Loose Sketches. An Eastern Adventure,' &c. (contributions to 'The Britannia' in 1841, and to 'Punch's Pocket-Book' for 1847), London, 1894.

The first collective or 'library' edition of the works appeared in 22 vols. 8vo, 1867–9; the 'popular' edition in 12 vols. cr. 8vo, 1871–2; the 'cheaper illustrated edition' in 24 vols. 8vo, 1877–9; the 'édition de luxe' in 24 vols. imp. 8vo, 1878–9; the 'standard' edition in 26 vols. 8vo, 1883–5, and the 'biographical' edition with an introduction to each volume by Mrs. Richmond Ritchie, 13 vols. crown 8vo. All the collective editions include the works (Nos. 1–30) mentioned above, and add 'The History of the next French Revolution,' from 'Punch,' 1844; 'Catherine,' from 'Fraser,' 1839–40;' 'Little Travels and Roadside Sketches,' from 'Fraser,' 1844–5; 'John Leech,' from 'Quarterly Review,' December 1854; and 'The Wolves and the Lamb' (first printed). 'Little Billee' first appeared as the 'Three Sailors' in 'Bevan's 'Sand and Canvas,' 1849. A facsimile from the autograph sent to Bevan is in the 'Autographic Mirror,' 1 Dec. 1864, and another from Shirley Brooks's album in the 'Editor's Box,' 1880.

The last two volumes of the 'standard' edition contain additional matter. Vol. xxv. supplies most of the previously uncollected 'Fraser' articles and a lecture upon 'Charity and Humour,' given at New York in 1852;

the letter describing Goethe; 'Timbuctoo' from the 'Snob,' and a few trifles. Vol. xxvi. contains previously uncollected papers from 'Punch,' including the suppressed 'Snob' papers, chiefly political. These additions are also contained in vols. xxv. and xxvi. added to the 'édition de luxe' in 1886. Two volumes, with the same contents, were added at the same time to the 'library' and the 'cheaper illustrated,' and one to the 'popular' edition. The 'pocket' edition, 1886–8, has a few additions, including 'Sultan Stork' (see No. 34 above), and some omissions. Vol. xiii. of the 'biographical' edition will contain, in addition to all these miscellanea, the contributions to the 'Britannia' in 1841 and 'Punch's Pocket-Book' for 1847, first reprinted in 1894 (see No. 35 above).

The 'Yellowplush Correspondence' was reprinted from 'Fraser' at Philadelphia in 1838. Some other collections were also published in America in 1852 and 1853, one volume including for the first time the 'Prize Novelists,' the 'Fat Contributor,' and 'Travels in London,' and another, 'Mr. Brown's Letters,' &c., having a preface by Thackeray (see above). 'Early and late Papers' (1867) is a collection by J. T. Fields. 'L'Abbaye de Penmarc'h' has been erroneously attributed to W. M. Thackeray from confusion with a namesake.

The above includes all such writings of Thackeray as he thought worth preservation; and the last two volumes, as the publishers state, were intended to prevent the publication of more trifles. The 'Sultan Stork' (1887) includes the doubtful 'Mrs. Brownrigge' from 'Fraser' of 1832 and some others. A list of many others will be found in the bibliography appended to 'Sultan Stork.' See also the earlier bibliography by R. H. Shepherd (1880), the bibliography appended to Merivale and Marzials, and Mr. C. P. Johnson's 'Hints to Collectors of First Editions of Thackeray's Works.'

[Thackeray's children, in obedience to the wishes of their father, published no authoritative life. The introductions contributed by his eldest daughter, Mrs. Ritchie, to the forthcoming biographical edition of his works (1898–9) contain valuable materials. Mrs. Ritchie's Chapters from some Memoirs (1894) contain reminiscences of his later years; and she has supplied information for this article. The Memorials of the Thackeray Family by Jane Townley Pryme (daughter of Thomas Thackeray), and her daughter, Mrs. Bayne, privately printed in 1879, contain extracts from Thackeray's early letters. These are used in the life by Herman Merivale and Frank T. Marzials (Great Writers Series), 1879. This is the fullest hitherto published. Mr. Marzials has kindly supplied many references and suggestions for this article. The life by A. Trollope, in the Men of Letters Series, 1879, is meagre. Anecdote Biographies of Thackeray and Dickens (New York, 1875), edited by R. H. Stoddard, reprints some useful materials. Thackerayana, published by Chatto & Windus, 1875, is chiefly a reproduction of early drawings from books bought at Thackeray's sale. The Thackerays in India, by Sir W. W. Hunter (1897), gives interesting information as to Thackeray's relatives. With Thackeray in America, 1893, and Thackeray's Haunts and Homes, 1897, both by Eyre Crowe, A.R.A., contain some recollections by an old friend. See also Life in Chambers's Encyclopædia, by Mr. Richmond Thackeray Ritchie. The following is a list of the principal references to Thackeray in contemporary literature: Serjeant Ballantyne's Barrister's Life, 1882, i. 133; Bevan's Sand and Canvas, 1849, pp. 336–43; Brown's Horæ Subsecivæ, 3rd ser. 1882, pp. 177–97, from North British Review for February 1864; Cassell's Magazine, new ser. vols. i. and ii. 1870 (recollections by R. Bedingfield); Church's Thackeray as an Artist and Art Critic, 1890; Cole's Fifty Years of Public Work, 1884, i. 58, 82, ii. 143; Fields' Yesterdays with Authors, 1873, pp. 11–39; FitzGerald's Remains, 1889, i. 24, 50, 65, 68, 96, 100, 141, 154, 161, 188, 193, 198, 200, 215, 217, 221, 275, 295; Fitzpatrick's Life of Lever, 1879, i. 239, 335–40, ii. 396, 405, 421; Forster's Life of Dickens, 1872, i. 94, ii. 162, 439, iii. 51, 84, 104, 208, 267; Gaskell's Life of Charlotte Brontë, 1865, pp. 233, 282, 312, 316, 332, 365, 380, 385, 401; James Hannay's Characters and Criticisms, 1865, pp. 42–59; Hayward's Correspondence, 1886, i. 105, 119, 120, 143–5; Hodder's Memories of my Time, 1870, pp. 237–312; Hole's Memories of Dean Hole, 1893, pp. 69–76; Lord Houghton's Monographs, 1873, p. 233; Life by Wemyss Reed, 1890, i. 83, 251, 263, 283, 306, 356, 425–9, 432, ii. 111, 118; Jeaffreson's Book of Recollections, vol. i. passim; Jerrold's A Day with Thackeray, in The Best of All Good Company, 1872; Kemble's Records of Later Life, 1882, iii. 359–63; Life of Lord Lytton, ii. 275; Knight's Passages of a Working Life, 1873, iii. 35; Maclise Portrait Gallery, pp. 95, 222; Mackay's Forty Years' Recollections, 1877, ii. 294–304; Locker-Lampson's My Confidences, 1896, pp. 297–307; Macready's Reminiscences, ii. 30; Theodore Martin's Life of Aytoun, 1867, pp. 130–5; Motley's Letters, 1889, i. 226, 229, 235, 261, 269; Napier's Correspondence, 1879, pp. 498, 506; Planché's Recollections and Reflections, 1872, ii. 40; Sir F. Pollock's Personal Reminiscences, 1887, i. 177, 189, 289, 292, ii. 36, 57; Reed's Hand Immemor, in Blackwood's Mag. for June, 1872 (privately printed in 1864); Skelton's Table Talk of Shirley, 1895, pp. 25–38; Spielmann's History of Punch, 1895, pp. 308–26, and many references; Tennyson's Life of Tennyson, 1897, i. 266, 444, ii. 371; Simpson's Many

Memories, &c., 1898, pp. 105–10; Bayard Taylor's Life and Letters, 1884, pp. 308, 315, 321, 333, and B. Taylor in Atlantic Monthly for March 1864; 'Theodore Taylor's' (pseudonym of J. C. Hotten) Thackeray the Humorist, 1864; Vizetelly's Glances back through Seventy Years, 1893, i. 128, 235, 249–52, 281–96, ii. 105–10; Lester Wallack's Memories of Fifty Years, 1889, pp. 162–6; Yates's Recollections, chap. ix.] L. S.

THACKWELL, SIR JOSEPH (1781–1859), lieutenant-general, born on 1 Feb. 1781, was fourth son of John Thackwell, J.P., of Rye Court and Moreton Court, Worcestershire, by Judith, daughter of J. Duffy. He was commissioned as cornet in the Worcester fencible cavalry on 16 June 1798, became lieutenant in September 1799, and served with it in Ireland till it was disbanded in 1800. On 23 April 1800 he obtained a commission in the 15th light dragoons, and became lieutenant on 13 June 1801. He was placed on half-pay in 1802, but was brought back to the regiment on its augmentation in April 1804, and became captain on 9 April 1807. The 15th, converted into hussars in 1806, formed part of Lord Paget's hussar brigade in 1807, and was sent to the Peninsula in 1808. It played the principal part in the brilliant cavalry affair at Sahagun, and helped to cover the retreat to Coruña. After some years at home it went back to the Peninsula in 1813. It formed part of the hussar brigade attached to Graham's corps [see GRAHAM, THOMAS, LORD LYNEDOCH], and at the passage of the Esla, on 31 May, Thackwell commanded the leading squadron which surprised a French cavalry picket and took thirty prisoners. He took part in the battle of Vittoria and in the subsequent pursuit, in the battle of the Pyrenees at the end of July, and in the blockade of Pampeluna. He was also present at Orthes, Tarbes, and Toulouse. On 1 March 1814, after passing the Adour, he was in command of the leading squadron of his regiment, and had a creditable encounter with the French light cavalry, on account of which he was recommended for a brevet majority by Sir Stapleton Cotton. He served with the 15th in the campaign of 1815. It belonged to Grant's brigade [see GRANT, SIR COLQUHOUN], which was on the right of the line at Waterloo. Its share in the battle has been described by Thackwell himself (SIBORNE, *Waterloo Letters*, pp. 124–128, 141–3). After several engagements with the French cavalry, it suffered severely in charging a square of infantry towards the end of the day. Thackwell had two horses shot under him and lost his left arm. He obtained his majority in the regiment on that day, and on 21 June 1817 he was made brevet lieutenant-colonel, as he had not benefited by Cotton's recommendation. He succeeded to the command of the 15th on 15 June 1820, and after holding this command for twelve years, and having served thirty-two years in the regiment, he was placed on half-pay on 16 March 1832. He was made K.H. in February 1834.

On 10 Jan. 1837 he became colonel in the army, and on 19 May he obtained, by exchange, command of the 3rd (king's own) light dragoons. He went with that regiment to India, but soon left it to assume command of the cavalry of the army of the Indus in the Afghan campaign of 1838–9. He was present at the siege and capture of Ghazni, and he commanded the second column of that part of the army which returned to India from Cabul in the autumn of 1839. He was made C.B. in July 1838, and K.C.B. on 20 Dec. 1839. He commanded the cavalry division of Sir Hugh Gough's army in the short campaign against the Marathas of Gwalior at the end of 1843, and was mentioned in Gough's despatch after the battle of Maharajpur (*London Gazette*, 8 March 1844). In the first Sikh war he was again in command of the cavalry at Sobraon (10 Feb. 1846), and led it in file over the intrenchments on the right, doing work (as Gough said) usually left to infantry and artillery. He was promoted major-general on 9 Nov. 1846.

When the second Sikh war began he was appointed to the command of the third division of infantry; but on the death of Brigadier Cureton in the action at Ramnagar, on 22 Nov. 1848, he was transferred to the cavalry division. After Ramnagar the Sikhs crossed to the right bank of the Chinab. To enable his own army to follow them, Gough sent a force of about eight thousand men under Thackwell to pass the river higher up, and help to dislodge the Sikhs from their position by moving on their left flank and rear. Thackwell found the nearer fords impracticable, but crossed at Vazirabad, and on the morning of 3 Dec. encamped near Sadulapur. He had orders not to attack till he was joined by an additional brigade; but he was himself attacked towards midday by about half the Sikh army. The Sikhs drove the British pickets out of three villages and some large plantations of sugar-cane, and so secured for themselves a strong position. They kept up a heavy fire of artillery till sunset, and made some feeble attempts to turn the British flanks, but there was very little fighting at close quarters. In the course of the afternoon Thackwell received authority to attack

if he thought proper; but as the enemy was strongly posted, he deemed it safer to wait till next morning. By morning the Sikhs had disappeared, and it is doubtful whether they had any other object in their attack than that of gaining time for a retreat. Gough expressed his 'warm approval' of Thackwell's conduct, but there are some signs of dissatisfaction in his despatch of 5 Dec. An officer of fifty years' service is apt to be over-cautious. This was not the case with Gough himself, but Chilianwala, six weeks afterwards, went far to justify Thackwell. He was in command of the cavalry at Chilianwala, but actually directed only the left brigade. At Gujrat he was also on the left, and kept in check the enemy's cavalry when it tried to turn that flank. After the battle was won he led a vigorous pursuit till nightfall. In his despatch of 26 Feb. 1849 Gough said: 'I am also greatly indebted to this tried and gallant officer for his valuable assistance and untiring exertions throughout the present and previous operations as second in command with this force.' He received the thanks of parliament for the third time, and the G.C.B. (5 June 1849). In November 1849 he was given the colonelcy of the 16th lancers. In 1854 he was appointed inspecting-general of cavalry, and on 20 June he was promoted lieutenant-general. He died on 8 April 1859 at Aghada Hall, co. Cork. He married, on 29 July 1825, Maria Andriah, eldest daughter of Francis Roche of Rochemount, co. Cork, by whom he had four sons and three daughters.

His third son, Osbert Dabitôt (1837–1858), was lieutenant in the 15th Bengal native infantry when that regiment mutinied at Nasirabad on 28 May 1857. He had been commissioned as ensign on 25 June 1855, and became lieutenant on 23 Nov. 1856. He was appointed interpreter to the 83rd foot, was in several engagements with the mutineers, and distinguished himself in the defence of Nimach. He was present at the siege of Lucknow, and, while walking in the streets after its capture, he was killed by some of the sepoys on 20 March 1858.

[Gent. Mag. 1859, i. 540; Burke's Landed Gentry; Cannon's Historical Record of the 15th Hussars; Kauntze's Historical Record of the 3rd Light Dragoons; Despatches of Lord Hardinge and Lord Gough, &c., relating to the first Sikh War; Thackwell's Narrative of the Second Sikh war (this work was written by his eldest son, who was also his aide-de-camp); Lawrence-Archer's Commentaries on the Punjab Campaign of 1848–1849; Gloucestershire Chronicle, 8 and 29 May 1897.] E. M. L.

THANE, JOHN (1748–1818), print-seller and engraver, born in 1748, carried on business for many years in Soho, London, and became famous for his expert knowledge of pictures, coins, and every species of *vertu*. He was a friend of the antiquary Joseph Strutt, who at one period resided in his family. He collected the works of Thomas Snelling [q. v.], the medallic antiquary, and published them with an excellent portrait drawn and engraved by himself. On Dr. John Fothergill's death in 1780 his fine collection of engraved portraits were sold to Thane, who cut up the volumes and disposed of the contents to the principal collectors of British portraits at that time. Thane was the projector and editor of 'British Autography: a Collection of Facsimiles of the Handwriting of Royal and Illustrious Personages, with their Authentic Portraits,' London (1793 &c.), 3 vols. 4to. A supplement to this work was published by Edward Daniell, London [1854], 4to, with a fine portrait of Thane prefixed, engraved by John Ogborne, from a portrait by William Redmore Bigg. Thane died in 1818. His portraits were sold in May 1819.

[Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, No. 22033; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. v. 436–7; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ii. 160, iii. 620, 664, v. 668, ix. 740.] T. C.

THANET, Earl of. [See Tufton, Sackville, ninth earl, 1767–1825.]

THAUN, PHILIP de (*fl.* 1120), Anglo-Norman writer. [See Philip.]

THAYRE, THOMAS (*fl.* 1603–1625), medical writer, describes himself as a 'chirurgian' in July 1603; but as his name does not occur among the members of the Barber-Surgeons' Company, and as he uses no such description in 1625, he was probably one of the numerous irregular practitioners of the period, and no sworn surgeon. He published in London in 1603 a 'Treatise of the Pestilence,' dedicated to Sir Robert Lee, lord mayor 1602–3. The cause of the disease, the regimen, drugs and diet proper for its treatment are discussed. Ten diagnostic symptoms are described, and some theology is intermixed. The general plan differs little from that of Thomas Phaer's 'Treatise on the Plague,' and identical sentences occur in several places [see Phaer, Thomas]. These passages have suggested the untenable view (*Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London*, ii. 439) that the works are identical, and Thayre a misprint for Phayre. A similar resemblance of passages is to be

detected in English books of the sixteenth century on other medical subjects, and is usually to be traced to several writers independently adopting and slightly altering some admired passage in a common source. Thayre published a second edition in 1625, dedicated to John Gore, lord mayor 1624–5. The work shows little medical knowledge, but preserves some interesting particulars of domestic life, and, though inferior in style to the writings of Christopher Langton [q. v.] and even of William Clowes (1540–1604) [q. v.], contains a few well-put and idiomatic expressions.

[Works.] N. M.

THEAKSTON, JOSEPH (1772-1842), sculptor, born in 1772 at York, was the son of respectable parents. In sculpture he was a pupil of John Bacon (1740–1799) [q. v.], and formed himself on his style. He also studied several years under John Flaxman [q. v.] and with Edward Hodges Baily [q. v.], but for the last twenty-four years of his life he was employed by Sir Francis Legatt Chantrey [q. v.] to carve the draperies and other accessories of that artist's statues and groups. Theakston was the ablest ornamental carver of his time. Although he appeared to work slowly, he was so accurate that he seldom needed to retouch his figures. Besides aiding Chantry, he produced some busts and monumental work of his own, and exhibited occasionally at the Royal Academy from 1817 to 1837. He died at Belgrave Place on 14 April 1842, and was buried by the side of his wife at Kensal Green.

[Times, 25 April 1842; Gent. Mag. 1842, i. 672; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists, 1878.] E. I. C.

THEED, WILLIAM (1804–1891), sculptor, son of William Theed, was born at Trentham, Staffordshire, in 1804.

William Theed, the father (1764–1817), was born in 1764, and entered the schools of the Royal Academy in 1786. He began life as a painter of classical subjects and portraits, and exhibited first at the Royal Academy in 1789. He then went to Rome, where he became acquainted with John Flaxman and Henry Howard. In 1794 he returned through France to England. In 1797 he exhibited a picture of 'Venus and Cupids,' in 1799 'Nessus and Deianeira,' and in 1800 'Cephalus and Aurora.' He then began to design and model pottery for Messrs. Wedgwood, and continued in their employ until about 1803, when he transferred his services to Messrs. Rundell & Bridge, whose gold and silver plate he designed for fourteen years. During this time he continued to exhibit occasionally at the Royal Academy, of which he was elected an associate in 1811 and an academician in 1813, when he presented as his diploma work a 'Bacchanalian Group' in bronze. In 1812 he exhibited a life-sized group in bronze of 'Thetis returning from Vulcan with Arms for Achilles,' now in the possession of the queen, and in 1813 a statue of 'Mercury.' His latest exhibited works were of a monumental character. He died in 1817. He married a French lady named Rougeot at Naples about 1794 (Redgrave, *Dict. of Artists*; Sandby, *Hist. of the Royal Academy*, 1862, i. 382; *Royal Academy Exhib. Catalogues*, 1789–1817).

William Theed the younger, after receiving a general education at Ealing and some instruction in art from his father, entered the studio of Edward Hodges Baily [q. v.], the sculptor, and was also for some time a student in the Royal Academy. In 1824 and 1825 he sent busts to the exhibition of the Royal Academy, and in 1826 went to Rome, where he studied under Thorvaldsen, Gibson, Wyatt, and Tenerani. He sent over several busts to exhibitions of the Royal Academy, but his works did not attract much attention until, in 1844, the prince consort requested John Gibson to send designs by English sculptors in Rome for marble statues for the decoration of Osborne House. Among those selected were Theed's 'Narcissus at the Fountain' and 'Psyche lamenting the loss of Cupid.'

In 1847 he sent to the Royal Academy a marble group of 'The Prodigal Son.' He returned to London in 1848, when commissions began to flow in upon him. In 1850 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a marble statue of 'Rebekah' and another group of 'The Prodigal Son,' and in 1851 a marble heroic statue of 'Prometheus.' These works were followed in 1853 by a statue in marble of Humphrey Chetham for Manchester Cathedral; in 1857 by 'The Bard,' for the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, London; in 1861 by a statue of Sir William Peel, for Greenwich Hospital; in 1866 by 'Musidora,' now at Marlborough House; and in 1868 by the group of the queen and the prince consort in early Saxon costume, which is now at Windsor Castle. His other works of importance include the bronze statue of Sir Isaac Newton which is at Grantham, the colossal statue of Sir William Peel at Calcutta, the statues of the prince consort for Balmoral Castle and Coburg, that of the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore, of the Earl of Derby at Liverpool, of Sir Robert Peel at Huddersfield, of William Ewart Gladstone in the town-hall, Manchester, of Henry

Hallam in St. Paul's Cathedral, and that of Edmund Burke in St. Stephen's Hall in the houses of parliament. He executed also a series of twelve alto-relievos in bronze of subjects from English history for the decoration of the Prince's Chamber in the House of Lords.

The most important and best known, however, of Theed's works is the colossal group representing 'Africa' which adorns the north-east angle of the pedestal of the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park. Among his busts may be mentioned those of the queen and the prince consort, of John Gibson, Lord Lawrence, the Earls of Derby and Dartmouth, Sir Henry Holland, bart., Sir William Tite, General Lord Sandhurst, John Bright, William Ewart Gladstone, Sir Francis Goldsmid, bart., Sir James Mackintosh in Westminster Abbey, and that of the Marquis of Salisbury, his last exhibited work. His 'Prodigal Son,' 'Sappho,' 'Ruth,' and 'Africa' were engraved in the 'Art Journal.'

Theed died at Campden Lodge, Kensington, on 9 Sept. 1891.

[Times, 11 Sept. 1891; Athenæum, 1891, ii. 393; Art Journal, 1891, p. 352; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1824–85.] R. E. G.

THEINRED (*fl.* 1371), musical theorist, at an early age entered the Benedictine order. He was afterwards made precentor of the monastery at Dover, where he died and was buried. In 1371 he wrote a treatise 'De legitimis ordinibus Pentachordorum et Tetrachordorum,' which he addressed to Alured of Canterbury. The name Alured has been repeatedly transferred to Theinred himself, and Moreri has further corrupted his name into David Theinred. The treatise is an exhaustive disquisition in three books upon scales and intervals; it employs the ancient letter-notation instead of the usual musical signs, which do not occur throughout. The copy in the Bodleian Library is the only one known to be extant. Boston of Bury gave the title as 'De Musica et de legitimis ordinibus Pentacordorum et Tetracordorum lib. 3;' Bale, probably misled by this statement, described two separate treatises, and was followed by Pits. Both writers bestowed the highest encomiums on Theinred's learning, Bale calling him 'Musicorum sui temporis Phœnix,' which Pits extended into 'Vir morum probitate, multiplicique doctrina conspicuus,' although both apparently made these assertions only on the ground that the precentor of a monastery must have had such qualifications. Bale adds that Theinred was the reputed author of several other works whose titles he had not seen. Burney spoke slightingly of Theinred's treatise, but Chappell shows that Burney had but cursorily examined it, and does not even correctly quote the opening words 'Quoniam Musicorum de his cantibus frequens est dissensio.' It was announced for publication in the fourth volume of Coussemaker's 'Scriptores de Musica medii ævi,' but did not appear.

[Bodleian MS. 842; Boston of Bury, in Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib., introd. p. xxxix; Bale's Script. p. 479; Pitseus, Script. p. 510; Burney's General Hist. of Music, ii. 396; Chappell's Hist. of Music, introd. p. xiii; Ouseley's contributions to Naumann's Illustrirte Geschichte der Musik, English edit. p. 562; Nagel's Geschichte der Musik in England, p. 64; Weale's Cat. of the Historical Music Loan Exhibition, 1885, p. 123.] H. D.

THELLUSSON, PETER (1737–1797), merchant, born in Paris on 27 June 1737, was the third son of Isaac de Thellusson (1690–1770), resident envoy of Geneva at the court of France, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Abraham le Boullen. The family of Thellusson was of French origin, but took refuge at Geneva after the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. Isaac's second son, George, founded a banking house in Paris, in which Necker, the financier, commenced his career as a clerk, and in which he afterwards became junior partner. Peter Thellusson came to England in 1762, was naturalised by act of parliament in the same year, and established his head office in Philpot Lane, London. Originally he acted as agent for Messrs. Vandenyver et Cie, of Amsterdam and Paris, and other great commercial houses of Paris. Afterwards engaging in business on his own account, he traded chiefly with the West Indies, where he acquired large estates. He eventually amassed a considerable fortune, and, among other landed property, purchased the estate of Brodsworth in Yorkshire. He died on 21 July 1797 at his seat at Plaistow, near Bromley in Kent. On 6 Jan. 1761 he married Ann, second daughter of Matthew Woodford of Southampton, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Peter Isaac Thellusson (1761–1808), was on 1 Feb. 1806 created Baron Rendlesham in the Irish peerage.

By his will, dated 2 April 1796, Thellusson left 100,000*l.* to his wife and children. The remainder of his fortune, valued at 600,000*l.* or 800,000*l.*, he assigned to trustees to accumulate during the lives of his sons and sons' sons, and of their issue existing at the time of his death. On the death of the last survivor the estate was to be

divided equally among the 'eldest male lineal descendants of his three sons then living.' If there were no heir, the property was to go to the extinction of the national debt. At the time of Thellusson's death he had no great-grandchildren, and in consequence the trust was limited to the life of two generations. The will was generally stigmatised as absurd, and the family endeavoured to get it set aside. On 20 April 1799 the lord chancellor, Alexander Wedderburn, lord Loughborough [q. v.], pronounced the will valid, and his decision was confirmed by the House of Lords on 25 June 1805. As it was calculated that the accumulation might reach 140,000,000*l.*, the will was regarded by some as a peril to the country, and an act was passed in 1800 prohibiting similar schemes of bequest. A second lawsuit as to the actual heirs arose in 1856, when Charles Thellusson, the last grandson, died at Brighton on 25 Feb. It was decided in the House of Lords on 9 June 1859. As George Woodford, Peter's second son, had no issue, the estate was divided between Frederick William Brook Thellusson, lord Rendlesham, and Charles Sabine Augustus Thellusson, grandson of Charles Thellusson, the third son of Peter. In consequence of mismanagement and the costs of litigation, they succeeded to only a comparatively moderate fortune.

[Agnew's Protestant Exiles from France, 1886, ii. 381; Gent. Mag. 1797 ii. 624, 708, 747, 1798, ii. 1082, 1832 ii. 176; Annual Register 1797, Chron. p. 148, 1859 Chron. p. 333; Hunter's Deanery of Doncaster, i. 317; Lodge's Genealogy of Peerage and Baronage, 1859, p. 452; G. E. C[okayne]'s Peerage, vi. 337; Burke's Peerage, s. v. 'Rendlesham;' De Lolme's General Observations occasioned by the last Will of Peter Thellusson, 1798; Notes and Queries, 8th ser. xii. 183, 253, 489; Law Times, 1859, Reports, pp. 379–83; Observations upon the Will of Peter Thellusson; Vesey's Case upon the Will of Peter Thellusson, 1800; Hargrave's Treatise upon the Thellusson Act, 1842.] E. I. C.

THELWALL, EUBULE (1562–1630), principal of Jesus College, Oxford, fifth son of John Thelwall of Bathafarn, near Ruthin, and Jane, his wife, was born in 1562. He was educated in Westminster school, whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1572 (Welch, *Alumni Westmon.* p. 50), graduating B.A. in 1576–7. On 14 July 1579 he was incorporated at Oxford, where he graduated M.A. on 13 June 1580. He was admitted student at Gray's Inn on 20 July 1590 (Foster, *Reg. Gray's Inn*, p. 75); he was called to the bar in 1599, and became treasurer of the inn in 1625. He was appointed a master in chancery in 1617, was knighted on 29 June 1619, and represented the county of Denbigh in the parliaments of 1624–5, 1626, and 1628–9. In 1621 he was elected principal of Jesus College, Oxford, an office he held until his death. So ample were his benefactions to the college that he has been styled its second founder; he spent upon the hall, the decoration of the chapel, and other buildings a sum of 5,000*l.* He also obtained a new charter for the college from James I in 1622. In 1624 the king employed him to assist in framing statutes for Pembroke College, Oxford (Macleane, *Hist. Pembroke Coll.* 1897, pp. 183–5). He died unmarried on 8 Oct. 1630, and was buried in the college chapel, where there is a monument to him, erected by his brother Sir Bevis Thelwall. He gave to his nephew John the house he had built himself at Plas Coch in the parish of Llanychan, Denbighshire. There is a portrait of him as a child, in Jesus College.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Enwogion Cymru, Liverpool, 1870; Chalmers's History of the Colleges of Oxford, 1810; Clark's Colleges of Oxford; Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. and Chronica Series; Pennant's Tours.] J. E. L.

THELWALL, JOHN (1764–1834), reformer and lecturer on elocution, son of Joseph Thelwall (1731–1772), a silk mercer, and grandson of Walter Thelwall, a naval surgeon, was born at Chandos Street, Covent Garden, on 27 July 1764. On his father's death in 1772 his mother decided to continue the business, but it was not until 1777 that John was removed from school at Highgate and put behind the counter. His duties were distasteful to him, and he devoted most of his time to indiscriminate reading, which he varied by making copies of engravings. Discord prevailed in the family, his eldest brother being addicted to heavy drinking, while the mother was constantly reproaching and castigating John for his fondness for books. To end this state of things he consented to be apprenticed to a tailor, but here again exception was taken to his studious habits. Having parted from his master by mutual consent, he began studying divinity until his brother-in-law, who held a position at the chancery bar, caused him to be articled in 1782 to John Impey [q. v.], attorney, of Inner Temple Lane. Here, again, his independent views precluded the pursuit of professional success. He studied the poets and philosophers in preference to his law-books, avowed his distaste for copying 'the trash of an office,' and refused to certify documents he had not read. His moral exaltation was

such that he conceived not only a dislike for oaths, but a rooted objection to commit himself even to a promise. Impey formed an attachment for him in spite of his eccentricities, but he insisted on having his indentures cancelled on the score of the scruples which he entertained about practising the profession. He was now for a time to become dependent wholly upon his pen. He had already written for the periodicals, and in 1787 he published 'Poems upon various Subjects' (London, 2 vols. 8vo) which was favourably noticed in the 'Critical Review.' About the same time he became editor of the 'Biographical and Imperial Magazine,' for which he received a salary of 50*l*. He made perhaps as much by contributions to other periodicals, and devoted half his income to the support of his mother, who had failed in her business.

Thelwall commenced his political career by speaking at the meetings of the society for free debate at the Coachmakers' Hall. In the course of the discussions in which he took part a number of radical views became grafted upon his original high tory doctrines, and when the States-General met at Versailles in 1789, he rapidly became 'intoxicated with the French doctrines of the day.' Though he suffered originally from a marked hesitation of speech and even a slight lisp, he gradually developed with the voice of a demagogue a genuine declamatory power. He made an impression at Coachmakers' Hall by an eloquent speech in which he opposed the compact formed by the rival parties to neutralise the voice of the Westminster electors in 1790. When it was determined to nominate an independent candidate, he was asked to act as a poll clerk, and he soon won the friendship of the veteran Horne Tooke when the latter resolved to contest the seat. Tooke so appreciated his talents that he offered to send him to the university and to use his influence to obtain his subsequent advancement in the church. But Thelwall had formed other plans for his future. His income was steadily increasing, and during the summer of 1791 he married and settled down near the Borough hospitals in order that he might attend the anatomical and medical lectures of Henry Cline [q. v.], William Babington [q. v.], and others. He was also a frequent attendant at the lecture-room of John Hunter. He joined the Physical Society at Guy's Hospital, and read before it 'An Essay on Animal Vitality,' which was much applauded (London, 1793, 8vo).

In the meantime the advanced opinions which Thelwall shared were rapidly spreading in London, and 1791 saw the formation of a number of Jacobin societies. Thelwall joined the Society of the Friends of the People, and he became a prominent member of the Corresponding Society founded by Thomas Hardy (1752–1832) [q.v.] in January 1792. One of 'Citizen Thelwall's' sallies at the Capel Court Society, in which he likened a crowned despot to a bantam cock on a dunghill, caught the radical taste of the day. When this rodomontade was reproduced with some embellishments in 'Politics for the People, or Hogswash' (No. 8; the second title was in reference to a contemptuous remark of Burke's upon the 'swinish multitude'), the government precipitately caused the publisher, Daniel Isaac Eaton, to be indicted at the Old Bailey for a seditious libel; but, in spite of an adverse summing-up, the jury found the prisoner not guilty (24 Feb. 1794), and the prosecution was covered with ridicule owing to the grotesque manner in which the indictment was framed—the phrase 'meaning our lord the king' being interpolated at each of the most ludicrous passages in Thelwall's description. The affair gave him a certain notoriety, and he was marked down by the government spies. One of these, named Gostling, declared that Thelwall upon a public occasion cut the froth from a pot of porter and invoked a similar fate upon all kings. He was not finally arrested, however, until 13 May 1794, when he was charged upon the deposition of another spy, named Ward, with having moved a seditious resolution at a meeting at Chalk Farm. Six days later he was sent to the Tower along with Thomas Hardy and Horne Tooke, who had been arrested upon similar charges. On 6 Oct. true bills were found against them, and on 24 Oct. they were removed to Newgate. His trial was the last of the political trials of the year, being held on 1–5 Dec. at the Old Bailey before Chief-baron Macdonald. The testimony as to Thelwall's moral character was exceptionally strong, and his acquittal was the signal for a great outburst of applause. At the beginning of the trial he handed a pencilled note to counsel, saying he wished to plead his own cause. 'If you do, you will be hanged,' was Erskine's comment, to which he at once rejoined, 'Then I'll be hanged if I do' (Britton). Soon after his release he published 'Poems written in Close Confinement in the Tower and Newgate' (London, 1795, 4to). He was now living at Beaufort Buildings, Strand, and during 1795 his activity as a lecturer and political speaker was redoubled. When in December Pitt's act for more effectually preventing seditious

meetings and assemblies received the royal assent, he thought it wisest to leave London; and Mathias, in the 'Pursuits of Literature,' mentions how

> Thelwall for the season quits the Strand,
> To organise revolt by sea and land

(Dial. iv. l. 413). But he continued for nearly two years denouncing the government to the provinces, and commenting freely upon contemporary politics through the medium of 'Lectures upon Roman History.' He was warmly received in some of the large centres; in the eastern counties, especially at Yarmouth (where he narrowly escaped capture by a pressgang), King's Lynn, and Wisbech, mobs were hired which effectually prevented his being heard.

About 1798 he withdrew altogether from his connection with politics and took a small farm near Brecon. There he spent two years, gaining in health, but suffering a great deal from the enforced silence; and about 1800 he resumed his career as a lecturer, discarding politics in favour of elocution. His illustrations were so good and his manner so animated that his lectures soon became highly popular. At Edinburgh during 1804 he had a fierce paper war with Francis Jeffrey [q. v.], whom he suspected of inspiring some uncharitable remarks about him in the 'Edinburgh Review.' Soon after this he settled down as a teacher of oratory in Upper Bedford Place, and had many bar students among his pupils. He made the acquaintance of Southey, Hazlitt, and Coleridge (who spoke of him as an honest man, with the additional rare distinction of having nearly been hanged), and also of Talfourd, Crabb Robinson, and Charles Lamb. From the ordinary groove of elocutionary teaching, Thelwall gradually concentrated his attention upon the cure of stammering, and more generally upon the correction of defects arising from malformation of the organs of speech. In 1809 he took a large house in Lincoln's Inn Fields (No. 57) so that he might take the complete charge of patients, holding that the science of correcting impediments involved the correcting and regulating of the whole mental and moral habit of the pupil. His system had a remarkable success, some of his greatest triumphs being recorded in his 'Treatment of Cases of Defective Utterance' (1814) in the form of a letter to his old friend Cline. Crabb Robinson visited his institution on 27 Dec. 1815, and was tickled by Thelwall's idea of having Milton's 'Comus' recited by a troupe of stutterers, but was astonished at the results attained. Much as Charles Lamb disliked lectures and recitations, his esteem for Thelwall made him an occasional visitor at these entertainments in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Reports of some cases of special interest were contributed by him to the 'Medical and Physical Journal.'

Thelwall prospered in his new vocation until 1818, when his constitutional restlessness impelled him to throw himself once more prematurely into the struggle for parliamentary reform. He purchased a journal, 'The Champion,' to advocate this cause; but his Dantonesque style of political oratory was entirely out of place in a periodical addressed to the reflective classes, and he soon lost a great portion of his earnings. He subsequently resumed his elocution school at Brixton, and latterly spent much time as an itinerant lecturer, retaining his cheerfulness and sanguine outlook to the last. He died at Bath on 17 Feb. 1834.

He married, first, on 27 July 1791, Susan Vellum, a native of Rutland, who died in 1816, leaving him four children. She supported him greatly during his early trials, and was, in the words of Crabb Robinson, his 'good angel.' He married secondly, about 1819, Cecil Boyle, a lady many years younger than himself. A woman of great social charm and some literary ability, she wrote, in addition to a 'Life' of her husband, several little works for children. She died in 1863, leaving one son, Weymouth Birkbeck Thelwall, a watercolour artist, who was accidentally killed in South Africa in 1873.

Talfourd and Crabb Robinson testify strongly to Thelwall's integrity and domestic virtues. His judgment was not perhaps equal to his understanding; but, apart from a slight warp of vanity and self-complacency, due in part to his self-acquired knowledge, few men were truer to their convictions. In person he was small, compact, and muscular, with a head denoting indomitable resolution. A portrait engraved by J. C. Timbrell, from a bust by E. Davis, forms the frontispiece to the 'Life of John Thelwall by his Widow,' London, 1837, 8vo. A portrait ascribed to William Hazlitt [q. v.] has also been reproduced. The British Museum possesses two stipple engravings—one by Richter.

Apart from the works already mentioned and a large number of minor pamphlets and leaflets, Thelwall published: 1. 'The Peripatetic, or Sketches of the Heart of Nature and Society,' London, 1793, 3 vols. 12mo. 2. 'Political Lectures: On the Moral Tendency of a System of Spies and Informers, and the Conduct to be observed by the Friends of Liberty during the Continuance of such a System,' London, 1794,

8vo. 3. 'The Natural and Constitutional Rights of Britons to Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, and Freedom of Popular Association,' London, 1795, 8vo. 4. 'Peaceful Discussion and not Tumultuary Violence the Means of redressing National Grievance,' London, 1795, 8vo. 5. 'The Rights of Nature against the Usurpation of Establishments: a Series of Letters on the recent Effusions of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke,' London, 8vo, 1796. 6. 'Sober Reflections on the Seditious and Inflammatory Letter of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke to a Noble Lord,' London, 1796, 8vo. 7. 'Poems chiefly written in Retirement (including an epic, "Edwin of Northumbria"),' Hereford, 1801, 8vo; 2nd ed. 1805. 8. 'Selections from Thelwall's Lectures on the Science and Practice of Elocution,' York, 1802, 8vo; various editions. 9. 'A Letter to Francis Jeffrey on certain Calumnies in the "Edinburgh Review,"' Edinburgh, 1804, 8vo. 10. 'Monody on the Right Hon. Charles James Fox,' London, 1806, 8vo; two editions. 11. 'The Vestibule of Eloquence ... Original Articles, Oratorical and Poetical, intended as Exercises in Recitation,' London, 1810, 8vo. 12. 'Selections for the Illustration of a Course of Instructions on the Rhythmus and Utterance of the English Language,' London, 1812, 8vo. 13. 'Poetical Recreations of the Champion and his Literary Correspondents; with a Selection of Essays,' London, 1822, 8vo.

Thelwall's eldest son, ALGERNON SYDNEY THELWALL (1795–1863), born at Cowes in 1795, entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. as eighteenth wrangler in 1818, and M.A. in 1826. Having taken orders, he served as English chaplain and missionary to the Jews at Amsterdam 1819–26, became curate of Blackford, Somerset, in 1828, and then successively minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury (1842–3), and curate of St. Matthew's, Pell Street (1848–50). He was one of the founders of the Trinitarian Bible Society. From 1850 he was well known as lecturer on public reading and elocution at King's College, London. He died at his house in Torrington Square on 30 Nov. 1863 (*Gent. Mag.* 1864, i. 128).

Among his voluminous writings, the most important are: 1. 'A Scriptural Refutation of Mr. Irving's Heresy,' London, 1834, 12mo. 2. 'The Iniquities of the Opium Trade with China,' London, 1839, 12mo. 3. 'Old Testament Gospel, or Tracts for the Jews,' London, 1847, 12mo. 4. 'The Importance of Elocution in connexion with Ministerial Usefulness,' London, 1850, 8vo. 5. 'The Reading Desk and the Pulpit,' London, 1861, 8vo. He also compiled the 'Proceedings of the Anti-Maynooth Conference of 1845' (London, 8vo).

[Life of John Thelwall, 1837, vol. i. (no more published); Gent. Mag. 1834, ii. 519; Talfourd's Memoirs of Charles Lamb, ed. Fitzgerald; Crabb Robinson's Diary, passim; Smith's Story of the English Jacobins, 1881; Britton's Autobiography, 1850, i. 180–6 (a warm eulogy from one who knew him well); Coleridge's Table Talk; Life of William Wilberforce, 1838, iii. 499; Wallas's Life of Francis Place, 1898; Trial of Tooke, Thelwall, and Hardy, 1795, 8vo; Howell's State Trials, xxiii. 1013; Watt's Bibl. Britannica; Penny Encyclopædia; Brit. Mus. Cat.; private information.] T. S.

THEOBALD or **TEDBALDUS** (*d.* 1161), archbishop of Canterbury, came of a Norman family of knightly rank, settled near Thierceville, in the neighbourhood of Bec Hellouin. He became a monk of Bec between 1093 and 1124, was made prior in 1127, and elected abbot in 1137. Difficulties with respect to the rights of the archbishop of Rouen delayed his benediction for fourteen months; they were finally settled through the mediation of Peter the Venerable, abbot of Cluny, and Theodore received the benediction from the archbishop (*Vita Theobaldi*). The see of Canterbury having been vacant since the death of William of Corbeil [q.v.] in 1136, the prior of Christ Church and a deputation of monks were summoned before King Stephen [q. v.] and the legate Alberic, and on 24 Dec. 1138 elected Theobald archbishop. Henry of Blois (*d.* 1171) [q.v.], bishop of Winchester, desired the primacy for himself, but Stephen and his queen Matilda (1103?–1152) [q. v.] had arranged the election of Theobald, who was consecrated at Canterbury by the legate on 8 Jan. 1139. Before the end of the month he left for Rome, received the pall from Innocent II, was present at the Lateran council in April, and then returned to Canterbury (GERVASE, i. 107–9, ii. 384; *Cont.* FLOR. WIG. ii. 114–15). Innocent, however, did not renew to him the legatine commission held by his predecessor, but gave it to the bishop of Winchester. This was a slight on the archbishop, and an injury to the see of Canterbury. Theobald did not press his rights at the time; he probably thought it best to wait; for a legation of this kind expired on the death of the pope who granted it. He attended the legatine council held by Bishop Henry at Winchester on 29 Aug., and joined with him in entreating the king not to quarrel with the clergy (*Historia Novella*, ii. c. 477). Although he was inclined to the side of the

empress, he was not forgetful of the ties that bound him to the king. When Bishop Henry received the empress at Winchester in March 1141, he pressed the primate to acknowledge her. Theobald hesitated, and, when he met her by arrangement at Wilton, declined to do her homage until he had received the king's permission, on the ground that it was not lawful for him to withdraw his fealty from a king who had been acknowledged by the Roman church (*Historia Pontificalis*, c. 2; *Cont. Flor. Wig.* ii. 130; Round, *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, pp. 65, 260). He therefore proceeded to Bristol, where the king was imprisoned. On 7 April, however, he attended the council at Winchester at which Matilda was elected. Having avowedly joined the side of the empress, he was with her at Oxford on 25 July and at Winchester a few days later, and shared in her hasty flight from that city on 13 Sept., reaching a place of safety after considerable danger, and perhaps some loss (*Gesta Stephani*, p. 85). On Stephen's release on 1 Nov., Theobald returned to his allegiance. It is asserted that sentence of banishment was pronounced against him ('proscriptus'); but if so, it did not come into effect (*Historia Pontificalis*, c. 15), and he was present at the council held by the legate on 7 Dec. at which Bishop Henry declared his brother king. At Christmas he received the king and queen at Canterbury, and placed the crown on the king's head in his cathedral church (Gervase, i. 123; *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, pp. 137–8).

Theobald attached to his household many young men of legal and political talent, and made his palace the training college and home 'of a new generation of English scholars and English statesmen' (Norgate, *Angevin Kings*, i. 352). Chief among them were Roger of Pont l'Evêque [q. v.], afterwards archbishop of York, John Belmeis [q. v.], afterwards archbishop of Lyons, and Thomas (Becket) [q. v.], his successor at Canterbury, who entered his service in 1143 or 1144. On all matters Theobald consulted with one or other of these three, and chiefly with Thomas (William of Canterbury, ap. *Becket Materials*, i. 4). It is interesting to find that the former abbot of Lanfranc's house established a law school at Canterbury, and was the first to introduce the study of civil law into England. Possibly before 1144 Theobald sent for a famous jurist, Vacarius of Mantua, to come and lecture on civil law at Canterbury [see Vacarius]. Vacarius became the archbishop's advocate, and must have been of great use to him in his correspondence with the Roman court, which was of unusual importance, for the appointment of Bishop Henry as legate caused a division of authority in the church of England, and brought Theobald much trouble. Bishop Henry pushed his authority as legate to the utmost; he tried to persuade Innocent to make his see an archbishopric, and it was believed that the pope had even sent him a pall (*Annales Winton.* ii. 53; Diceto, i. 255).

Theobald opposed the wishes of the king and Bishop Henry with reference to the election of their nephew, William of Thwayt [see Fitzherbert, William] to the archbishopric of York, and steadily refused to consecrate him. Bishop Henry, however, consecrated him on 26 Sept. 1143, without the archbishop's sanction (Gervase, i. 123). The supersession of the archbishop encouraged resistance to his authority. Hugh, abbot of St. Augustine's at Canterbury, claiming that his house was under the immediate jurisdiction of Rome, appealed to the pope against a citation from the archbishop. The pope took his side, and finally ordered that the matter should be heard before the legate. At a council held by the legate at Winchester a composition was arranged which did not satisfy the archbishop. Theobald was thwarted by the legate even in his own monastery. He found that Jeremiah, the prior of Christ Church, was setting aside his jurisdiction; a quarrel ensued, and Jeremiah appealed to Rome, almost certainly with the legate's approval, and went thither himself. Theobald deposed him, and appointed another prior. Jeremiah, however, gained his cause, and on his return was reinstated by the legate. On this Theobald withdrew his favour from the convent, and vowed that he would never celebrate in the church so long as Jeremiah remained prior (*ib.* pp. 74, 127).

The death of Innocent II on 24 Sept. 1143 put an end to the legatine authority of Bishop Henry, and he was no longer able to supersede Theobald in his own province. In November, Theobald went to Rome accompanied by Thomas of London; Bishop Henry also went thither, hoping for a renewal of his commission, but the new pope, Celestine II, deprived him of the legation, though he does not appear to have granted it to the archbishop (*ib.* ii. 384). Celestine was strongly in favour of the Angevin cause, and is said to have ordered Theobald to allow no new arrangement to be made as to the English crown, as the matter was contentious, thereby guarding against any settlement to the prejudice of the Angevin claim (*Hist. Pontif.* c. 41). Lucius II, who succeeded Celestine on 12 March 1144, also refused the legation to Bishop Henry (John of Hexham, c. 17). While Theobald was in Rome Lucius heard

the case between him and St. Augustine's, and the archbishop's claims were fully satisfied (on the whole case see THORN, cols. 1800–6; ELMHAM, pp. 369–81, 390–1). Theobald then left Rome, and on 11 June was present at the consecration of the new church of St. Denis in France (*Recueil des Historiens*, xiv. 316). He returned to England without a rival in his province, and Jeremiah consequently resigned the priorate of Christ Church. In this year a cardinal named Hicmar arrived in England as legate, but his coming does not appear to have affected Theobald; he returned on the death of Lucius in February 1145. The new pope, Eugenius III, was favourably inclined to Theobald through the influence of his great adviser, Bernard of Clairvaux, who described Theobald as a man of piety and acceptable opinions, and expressed a hope that the pope would reward him (S. BERNARD, Ep. 238). It might be expected that some notice should occur of a grant of a legatine commission by Eugenius to Theobald as a consequence of this letter, but, in default of finding him described as legate before 1150, good modern authorities have given that year as the date of the grant (STUBBS, *Constitutional History*, iii. 299; NORGATE, *Angevin Kings*, i. 364). Nevertheless, the historian of St. Augustine's Abbey speaks of him as papal legate in 1148 (THORN, col. 1807). Against this must be set that he is not so called in any bull of Eugenius known to have been sent to him before 1150, and that the 'Historia Pontificalis' is equally silent on the matter. Thorn, who was not earlier than the fourteenth century, may have merely been mistaken, or he may have been swayed by a desire to make an excuse for the monks of his house (see below). He says that when they disobeyed Theobald in 1148, they did not know that he had legatine authority; and an eminent scholar suggests that this story and the position of affairs at the time being taken into consideration, 'it is possible, if not actually probable,' that there was a secret commission to Theobald. A suit was instituted in the papal court against Theobald in 1147 by Bernard, bishop of St. David's, who sought to obtain the recognition of his see as metropolitical. The pope appointed a day for the hearing of the case; but Bernard died before the date fixed, and the suit dropped (GIR. CAMBR. iii. 51, 168, 180). On 14 March 1148 Theobald consecrated to the see of Rochester his brother Walter, whom he had previously made archdeacon of Canterbury.

A summons having been sent to the English prelates to attend the council that Eugenius held at Rheims on the 21st, Stephen refused to allow Theobald or the prelates generally to leave the kingdom. Knowing that Theobald was determined to go, he ordered various seaports to be watched lest he should get away secretly, and declared that if he went he should be banished. Theobald, after obtaining leave to send some of his clerks to the council to make his excuses, secretly embarked in a crazy boat, crossed the Channel at great risk, and presented himself at the council. He was received with much rejoicing, the pope welcoming him as one who, for the honour of St. Peter, had crossed the sea rather by swimming than sailing (GERVASE, i. 134, ii. 386; *Hist. Pontif.* c. 2; ST. THOMAS, Ep. 250 ap. *Materials*, vi. 57–8). When, on the last day of the council, Eugenius was about to excommunicate Stephen, Theobald earnestly begged him to forbear; the pope granted the king a respite of three months, and on leaving Rheims committed the case of the English bishops whom he had suspended to Theobald's management. On the archbishop's return to Canterbury the king ordered him to quit the kingdom; his revenues were seized and he hastily returned to France. He sent messengers to acquaint the pope with his exile; they overtook Eugenius at Brescia, and he wrote to the English bishops, ordering them to bid the king recall the archbishop and restore his possessions, threatening an interdict, and at Michaelmas to excommunicate Stephen. Theodore published the interdict; but, as the bishops were generally on the king's side, it was not observed except in Kent, and a party among the monks of St. Augustine's, led by their prior Silvester and the sacristan, disregarded it. Queen Matilda, anxious for a reconciliation with Theobald, with the help of William of Ypres [q. v.] persuaded him to remove to St. Omer, where negotiations might be carried on more easily. Constant communication was carried on between the English clergy and laity and the archbishop, whose dignified behaviour, gentleness, and liberality to the poor excited much admiration (*ib.* i. 123; *Hist. Pontif.* c. 15). While at St. Omer he, on 5 Sept., with the assistance of some French bishops, consecrated Gilbert Foliot [q. v.] to the see of Hereford, and when Henry [see HENRY II], duke of Normandy, complained that the new bishop had broken his promise to him by swearing fealty to Stephen, he appeased him by representing that it would have been schismatical to withdraw obedience from a king that had been recognised by the Roman church. Before long Theobald returned to England; he sailed from Gravelines, landed at Gosford

in the territories of Hugh Bigod (*d.* 1176 or 1177) [q. v.], and was hospitably entertained by the earl at Framlingham in Suffolk, where three bishops and many nobles visited him. The king was reconciled to him, and he took off the interdict; he received the submission of the bishops and removed the sentence of suspension, but had no power to deal with the case of Bishop Henry, though personally Theobald was reconciled to him (John of Hexham, c. 19). He was brought to Canterbury with rejoicing. In the following spring the monks of St. Augustine's made submission to him; they had appealed to the pope, and it is alleged in their excuse that, though Theobald had published the interdict in virtue of his legatine authority, they did not know that he was legate, and thought that he was acting simply as ordinary (Thorn, u.s.) Eugenius decided against them. The prior and sacristan were absolved after receiving a flogging, and the convent was also absolved by the archbishop after a period of suspension of divine service in their church.

While Theobald was at Rheims he must have met with John of Salisbury [q. v.], who, in or about 1150, came to him with a letter of introduction from Bernard of Clairvaux (Ep. 361); he became the archbishop's secretary, and transacted his official business. As Ireland was without any real archiepiscopal authority, Irish bishops-elect sometimes sought consecration from the archbishops of Canterbury, who claimed that Ireland was under their primatial jurisdiction, and in 1140 Theobald consecrated and received the profession of a bishop of Limerick. In 1152, however, Armagh was made the primatial see of Ireland—a step which was held in England to be a diminution of the rights of Canterbury (John of Hexham, c. 24; Hoveden, i. 212; *Annals of Waverley*, ii. 234; Stokes, *Ireland and the Celtic Church*, pp. 317, 319, 325, 345–7). In Lent 1151 Theobald, as papal legate, held a council in London, at which many appeals were made to Rome (Hen. Hunt. viii. c. 31). A new attempt was made by the monks of St. Augustine's to shake off the archbishop's authority after the death of Abbot Hugh. The prior, Silvester, was chosen to succeed him. Theobald objected to the election, and refused Silvester's demand that the benediction should be given him in the church of his monastery as contrary to the rights of Christ Church. Silvester went to Rome, and returned with an order for his benediction by the archbishop in St. Augustine's. Theobald, while going to the abbey as though to perform the ceremony, was met, it is said by arrangement, by the prior of Christ Church, who forbade him to give the benediction except in Christ Church, and appealed to Rome. In July 1152 Eugenius ordered that the archbishop should give the benediction in St. Augustine's without requiring a profession of obedience. Theobald complied with this order, but made further appeals, and the matter was settled later (Thorn, cols. 1810–14; Elmham, pp. 400–1, 404–6; Gervase, i. 76, 147–8). Meanwhile he had a quarrel with the monks of Christ Church. As the convent was in pecuniary difficulties, he had at their request taken the administration of their revenues into his own hands. When, however, he began to insist on retrenchments, the monks declared that he was using their revenues for the support of his own household, and had broken the agreement made with them. The dispute waxed hot; Theobald imprisoned two monks sent by the convent to appeal to the pope, suspended the performance of divine service in the convent church, and set guards to keep the gates of the house shut. Finally he deposed the prior, Walter the Little, and sent him under a guard to the abbey of Gloucester, bidding the abbot keep him safely; so he was kept there until Theobald's death, and a worthier prior was chosen in his place (*ib.* i. 143–6, ii. 386–8, must be read as a violent *ex parte* statement on the convent's side).

In the spring of 1152 Stephen held a great council in London, at which, the earls and barons having sworn fealty to his son Eustace, he called upon Theobald and the bishops to crown his son king. Theobald had procured a letter from Eugenius forbidding the coronation, and thus repeating the prohibitions of his predecessors Celestine and Lucius. Theobald therefore refused the king's demand. Stephen and his son shut him and his suffragans up in a house together, and tried to intimidate them. Theobald remained firm, though some of his suffragans withdrew their support from him; he escaped down the Thames in a boat, sailed to Dover, and thence crossed over to Flanders. The king seized the lands of the archbishopric. Eugenius ordered the English bishops to excommunicate him and lay the kingdom under an interdict. On this Stephen recalled the archbishop, who returned to Canterbury before 28 Sept. (*ib.* i. 151, ii. 76; Becket, Ep. 250; Hen. Hunt. viii. c. 32; *Vita Theobaldi*, p. 338). When Henry, duke of Normandy, was in England in 1153, Theobald laboured to bring about a peace between him and the king. He was successful, and the treaty between the king and the duke was proclaimed at Westminster before Christmas

at a great council which Theobald attended. In Lent 1154 he received the king and the duke at Canterbury. He secured the election of Roger of Pont l'Evêque, archdeacon of Canterbury, to the see of York, and in consecrating him on 10 Oct. acted as legate, so that Roger was not required to make a profession of obedience (Diceto, i. 298; Will. Newb. i. c. 32). He appointed Thomas of London to succeed Roger as archdeacon and as provost of Beverley. On the death of Stephen on the 25th, Theobald, in conjunction with the other magnates of the realm, sent to Henry, who was then in Normandy, to call him back to England, and during the six weeks that elapsed before his return maintained peace and order in the kingdom, in spite of the large number of Flemish mercenaries that were in the country (Gervase, i. 159).

On Sunday, 19 Dec., Theobald crowned Henry and his queen at Westminster. The coronation seemed the sign of the fulfilment of his long-cherished hopes. The policy of the Roman see with respect to the crown that he had so faithfully and fearlessly carried out had been brought to a successful issue. Nevertheless he evidently felt no small anxiety as to the future. During the reign of Stephen the church had become far more powerful at home than it had been since the Conquest, and at the same time had been more strongly bound to the Roman see by ties of dependence; Theobald was anxious that it should maintain its position, and knew that it was likely to be endangered by the accession of a king of Henry's disposition and hereditary anti-clerical feelings. He hoped to insure the maintenance of his ecclesiastical policy by securing power for men whom he trusted, and shortly after Henry's accession recommended the Archdeacon Thomas to the king as chancellor (*Auct. Anon.* i. iv.11, 12; John of Salisbury, ii. 304 ap. *Becket Materials*; Gervase, i. 160; Radford, *Thomas of London*, pp. 58–62). As chancellor, Thomas disappointed his hopes.

The closing years of Theobald's life were full of administrative activity exercised through John of Salisbury, for after Thomas had left him for the king's service John became his chief adviser and official (Stubbs, *Lectures*, p. 346). He appears to have disliked the tax levied under the name of scutage in 1156 on the lands of prelates holding in chief of the crown (John of Salisbury, Ep. 128). Nor was he at one with the crown in the case of Battle Abbey [see under Hilary, *d.* 1169]. He attended the hearing of the case before the king at Colchester in May 1157, and vainly tried to persuade the king to allow him to deal with it according to ecclesiastical law (*Chronicon Monasterii de Bello*, pp. 72–104). In July he attended the council at Northampton, when the long dispute between him and the abbot of St. Augustine's was terminated in his favour, and, in pursuance of the decision of Hadrian IV, abbot Silvester made profession to him (Gervase, i. 76–7, 163–5). A disputed election having been made to the papacy in 1159, he wrote to the king requesting his direction as to which of the two rivals should be acknowledged by the church of England (John of Salisbury, Ep. 44). Having received from Arnulf, bishop of Lisieux, a statement of the claim of Alexander III, he wrote again to Henry recommending him to acknowledge Alexander. This Henry did, and accordingly he was at the archbishop's bidding acknowledged by a council of bishops and clergy of the whole kingdom that Theobald called to meet in London (*ib.* Epp. 48, 59, 64, 65; Foliot, Ep. 148).

Theobald was then very ill, and his death was expected. He wrote to the chancellor, then absent with the king in Normandy, that he had determined to reform certain abuses in his diocese, and specially to abolish a payment called 'second aids' made to the archdeacon, and instituted by his brother Walter, and he spoke of his sorrow at not being able to see the chancellor, who still retained the archdeaconry (John of Salisbury, Ep. 48). In 1161 he was present at the consecration of Richard Peche [q. v.] to the see of Lichfield, but could not officiate himself (Gervase, i. 168). During his illness he wrote several letters to the king, commending his clerks, and, specially John of Salisbury, to his favour, begging him to uphold the authority and welfare of the church, and praying that Henry might return to England so that he might behold his son, the Lord's anointed, before he died (John of Salisbury, Epp. 54, 63, 64 ter). Very earnestly, too, but in vain, he begged that the king would spare Thomas, his archdeacon, to visit him (*ib.* Ep. 70, 71, 78). Theobald hoped that the chancellor would succeed him at Canterbury (*ib.* v. 280). Theobald made a will leaving his goods to the poor (*ib.* Ep. 57), and took an affectionate farewell of John of Salisbury, who was with him to the end (Ep. 256). He died on 18 April 1161, and was buried in his cathedral church. Eighteen years afterwards, during the repairs of the church after the fire of 1174, his marble tomb was opened, and his body was found entire; it was exhibited to the convent, and, the news being spread, many people spoke of him as 'Saint Theobald.' The body was translated

and buried before the altar of St. Mary in the nave, according to a desire which he is said to have expressed in his lifetime (Gervase, i. 26). His coffin was opened in 1787, and his remains were identified by an inscription on a piece of lead (Hook).

Theobald, as may be gathered from the letters he wrote during his illness, was a man of deep religious feeling. He was charitable to the poor and liberal in all things (*Becket Materials*, ii. 307; *Monasticon*, iv. 363). He loved learning, and took care to be surrounded by learned men. In manner he was gracious, and in temperament gentle, affectionate, and placable. While calm and patient, he was also firm and courageous. As a ruler he was wise and able; he was highly respected by the leaders of the religious movement of which St. Bernard was the head, and by relying on the help of the Roman see, and taking advantage of the civil disorder of Stephen's reign, he succeeded in raising the church of England to a position of great power. In his ordinary administration he promoted worthy and capable men; he may be said to have been the founder of canonical jurisprudence in England, and through John of Salisbury introduced system and regularity into the working of the ecclesiastical courts. Though himself a Benedictine, he wisely did all he could to check the efforts made by monasteries to rid themselves of episcopal control. In secular matters he acted with loyalty and skill; he remained faithful to Stephen as the king recognised by the Roman see, though he did not shrink from opposing him whenever he tried to override the will of the church or use it as a mere political instrument. At the same time he worked steadily to secure the succession for the house of Anjou. His character, the success of his work, and the means by which he accomplished it entitle him to a place among the best and ablest archbishops of Canterbury.

[Gervase of Cant., Will. of Malmesbury, Hist. Nov., John of Hexham ap. Opp. Sym. Dunelm. II., Becket Materials, Hen. Hunt., R. de Diceto, Ann. de Winton, ap. Ann. Monast. p. 11, Giraldus Cambr., Elmham (all Rolls Ser.); Hist. Pontif. ap. Rer. Germ. SS. ed. Pertz vol. xx.; Vita Theobaldi ap. Opp. Lanfranci I, John of Salisbury's Polycraticus and Epp., G. Foliot's Epp. (all three ed. Giles); Cont. Flor. Wig., Gesta Stephani, Will. Newb. (all three Engl. Hist. Soc.); Thorn, ed. Twisden; Chron. Monast. de Bello (Angl. Christ. Soc.); Bishop Stubbs's Lectures and Const. Hist.; Round's Geoffrey de Mandeville; Norgate's Angevin Kings; Radford's Thomas of London (Cambr. Hist. Essays, vii.); Hook's Archbishops of Canterbury.] W. H.

THEOBALD, LEWIS (1688–1744), editor of Shakespeare, was the son of Peter Theobald, an attorney practising at Sittingbourne in Kent. He was born in that town and was baptised at the parish church, as the register testifies, on 2 April 1688. He was placed under the tuition of an able schoolmaster, the Rev. M. Ellis of Isleworth (*Baker MSS.* extract in *Gentleman's Magazine*, lxi. 788). To Ellis he must have owed much, for Theobald's classical attainments were considerable, and it does not appear that he received any further instruction. It would seem from what he says in his dedication of the 'Happy Captive' to Lady Monson that he had early been left an orphan in great poverty, that he had been protected and educated by Lady Monson's father, her brother, Lord Sondes, being his fellow-pupil, but that he had not made the best of what 'might have accrued to him from so favourable a situation in life.' Like his father, he became an attorney; but the law was distasteful to him, and he very soon abandoned it for literature. His first publication was a Pindaric ode on the union of England and Scotland, which appeared in 1707. In his preface to his tragedy 'The Persian Princess,' printed in 1715, he tells us that that play was written and acted before he had completed his nineteenth year, which would be in 1707. In May 1713 he translated for Bernard Lintot the 'Phædo' of Plato, and entered into a contract for a translation of the tragedies of Æschylus. Lintot's account-books show that Theobald contracted for many translations which were either not finished or not published, but between 1714 and 1715 he published translations of the 'Electra' (1714), of the 'Ajax' (1714), and of the 'Œdipus Rex' (1715) of Sophocles, and of the 'Plutus' and the 'Clouds' (both in 1715) of Aristophanes. The translations from Sophocles are in free and spirited blank verse, the choruses in lyrics, and the tragedies are divided into acts and scenes; the versions of the 'Plutus' and the 'Clouds' are in vigorous and racy colloquial prose.

Theobald had now settled down to the pursuits of the literary hack, being in all probability dependent on his pen for his livelihood. In 1713 he hurried out a catchpenny 'Life of Cato' for the benefit of the spectators and readers of Addison's tragedy which then held the town. Next year he published two poems—'The Cave of Poverty,' which he calls an imitation of Shakespeare, presumably because it is written in the measure and form of 'Venus and Adonis,' and 'The Mausoleum,' a funeral elegy in heroics on the death of Queen Anne. These poems, like all Theobald's

poems, are perfectly worthless. On 11 April 1715 he began in 'Mist's Journal' 'The Censor,' a series of short essays on the model of the 'Spectator,' which appeared three times a week, ceasing with the thirtieth number on 17 June. Eighteen months afterwards they were resumed (1 Jan. 1717) as an independent publication running on to ninety-six numbers. When they were discontinued later in the same year, they were collected and published in three duodecimo volumes. By some remarks (see vol. ii. No. xxxiii.) which he had made on John Dennis he brought himself into collision with that formidable critic, who afterwards described him as 'a notorious idiot, one hight Whachum, who, from an under spurleather to the law, is become an understrapper to the playhouse' (DENNIS, *Remarks on Pope's Homer*).

Meanwhile Theobald had been engaged in other works. In 1715 appeared his tragedy, 'The Perfidious Brother,' which became the subject of a scandal reflecting very seriously on Theobald's honesty. It seems that Henry Meystayer, a watchmaker in the city, had submitted to Theobald the rough material of this play, requesting him to adapt it for the stage. The needful alterations involved the complete recasting and rewriting of the piece, costing Theobald, according to his own account, four months' labour. As he had 'created it anew,' he thought he was entitled to bring it out as his own work and to take the credit of it; and this he did. But as soon as the play was produced Meystayer claimed it as his own, and in the following year published what he asserted was his own version, with an ironical dedication to the alleged plagiarist. A comparison of the two shows that they are identical in plot and very often in expression. But as Meystayer's version succeeded Theobald's, it is of course impossible to settle the relative honesty or dishonesty of the one man or of the other. The fact that Theobald did not carry out his threat of publishing Meystayer's original manuscript is not a presumption in his favour.

His next performances were a translation of the first book of the 'Odyssey,' with notes (1716); a prose romance founded on Corneille's tragi-comedy 'Antiochus,' entitled 'The Loves of Antiochus and Stratonice;' and an opera in one act, 'Pan and Syrinx,' both of which appeared in 1717. These were succeeded in 1718 by 'The Lady's Triumph,' a dramatic opera, and by 'Decius and Paulina,' a masque, both performed at Lincoln's Inn. In 1719 he published a 'Memoir of Sir Walter Raleigh' which is of no importance. In 1720 his adaptation of Shakespeare's 'Richard II,' though it procured for him a bank-note for a hundred pounds 'enclosed in an Egyptian pebble snuff box' from Lord Orrery, proved that the most exquisite of verbal critics may be the most wretched of dramatic artists. Next year he led off a poetical miscellany, 'The Grove,' published by William Meres [see under MERES, JOHN], with a vapid and commonplace poetical version of the 'Hero and Leander' of the pseudo-Musæus. Nor can anything be said in favour of his pantomimes, 'The Rape of Proserpine,' or his 'Harlequin a Sorcerer' (1725), or his 'Vocal Parts of an Entertainment, Apollo and Daphne' (1726). He seems to have materially aided his friend John Rich [q. v.], the manager of Drury Lane, in establishing the popularity of his novel pantomimic entertainments.

But Theobald was about to appear in a new character. In March 1725 Pope gave to the world his edition of Shakespeare—a task for which he was ill qualified. But what Pope lacked Theobald possessed, and early in 1726 appeared in a substantial quarto volume 'Shakespeare Restored, or a Specimen of the many errors as well Committed as Unamended by Mr. Pope in his late edition of this poet: designed not only to correct the said Edition, but to restore the true Reading of Shakespeare in all the Editions ever published. By Mr. Theobald.' It was dedicated to John Rich, the manager, who on the 24th of the following May gave Theobald a benefit (GENEST, *Account of the English Stage*, iii. 188). In the preface Pope is treated personally with the greatest respect. But Theobald asserted that his veneration for Shakespeare had induced him to assume a task which Pope 'seems purposely, I was going to say, with too nice a scruple to have declined.' In the body of the work he confines himself to animadversions on 'Hamlet,' but in an appendix of some forty-four closely printed pages in small type he deals similarly with portions of most of the other plays. This work not only exposed the incapacity of Pope as an editor, but gave conclusive proof of Theobald's competence for the task in which Pope had failed. Many of Theobald's most felicitous corrections and emendations of Shakespeare's text are to be found in this, his first contribution to textual criticism.

Pope's resentment expressed itself characteristically. 'From this time,' says Johnson, 'Pope became an enemy to editors, collators, commentators, and verbal critics, and hoped to persuade the world that he miscarried in this undertaking only by having a mind too great for such minute employment.' In 1728 Pope brought out a second edition of his

Shakespeare, in which he incorporated, without a word to indicate them, the greater part of Theobald's best conjectures and regulations of the text, inserting in his last volume the following note: 'Since the publication of our first edition, there having been some attempts upon Shakespeare published by Lewis Theobald which he would not communicate during the time wherein that edition was preparing for the press, when we by public advertisement did request the assistance of all lovers of this author, we have inserted in this impression as many of 'em as are judged of any the least importance to the poet—the whole amounting to about twenty-five words' (a gross misrepresentation of his debt to Theobald); 'but to the end that every reader may judge for himself, we have annexed a complete list of the rest, which, if he shall think trivial or erroneous either in part or the whole, at worst it can but spoil half a sheet of paper that chances to be left vacant here' (Appendix to vol. viii. of POPE'S *Shakespeare*). Nor was Pope content with this. In March 1727–8 the third volume of the 'Miscellanies' containing the 'Treatise on the Bathos' was published, in which, in addition to three sarcastic quotations from Theobald's 'Double Falsehood,' L. T. figures among the swallows—'authors that are eternally skimming and fluttering up and down, but all their agility is employed to catch flies'—and the eels, 'obscure authors that wrap themselves up in their own mud, but are mighty nimble and pert.' Two months afterwards appeared the first edition of the 'Dunciad,' of which poor Theobald was the hero (in 1741 'Tibbald,' as Pope contemptuously called him, was 'dethroned' and Colley Cibber elevated in his place). It is, however, due to Pope to say that since the publication of 'Shakespeare Restored,' Theobald had been continually irritating him by further remarks about his edition. These were inserted in 'Mist's Journal,' to which he was in the habit of communicating notes on Shakespeare. To this Pope refers in the couplet:

> Old puns restore, lost blunders nicely seek,
> And crucify poor Shakespeare once a week

(*Dunciad*, i. 154–5, 1st edit.)

Pope's satire is chiefly directed against Theobald's pedantry, dulness, poverty, and ingratitude. Against the charge of ingratitude Theobald defended himself. In a publication called 'The Author,' dated 16 April 1729, from Wyan's Court, Great Russell Street, where Theobald continued to reside till his death, he says that he had asked Pope two favours: one was that he would assist him 'in a few tickets towards my benefit,' and the other that he would subscribe to his intended translation of Æschylus; that to each of these requests Pope had sent civil replies, but had granted neither. The charge of ingratitude, he adds, had been circulated for the purpose of injuring him in a subscription he was getting up for some 'Remarks on Shakespeare,' and to prejudice the public against a play which was about to be acted at a benefit for him at Drury Lane. The work referred to as 'Remarks on Shakespeare' he was induced to abandon for an edition of Shakespeare; the play to which he refers was 'The Double Falsehood,' a tragedy, first acted at Drury Lane in 1727, and published in 1728. Theobald professed to believe that it was by Shakespeare, and a patent was granted him giving him the sole and exclusive right of printing and publishing the work for a term of fourteen years, on the ground that he had, at considerable cost, purchased the manuscript copy (for its history see Theobald's dedication of it to Bubb Dodington; and for conjectures as to its real authorship, see FARMER'S *Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare*, pp. 29–32, where it is assigned to Shirley. Malone was inclined to attribute it to Massinger. Reed thought it was in the main Theobald's own composition. To the present writer it seems all but certain that it was founded on some old play, the plot being borrowed from the story of Cardenio in 'Don Quixote,' but that it is for the most part from Theobald's own pen). In 1728 Theobald edited the posthumous works of William Wycherley and contributed some notes to Cooke's translation of Hesiod.

Meanwhile he was accumulating materials for his edition of Shakespeare, corresponding on the subject with Matthew Concanen, who appears to have been on the staff of the 'London Journal,' with the learned Dr. Styan Thirlby [q. v.], then a fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and with Warburton, at that time an obscure country clergyman in Lincolnshire. His correspondence with Warburton, to whom he was introduced by Concanen, was regularly continued between March 1729 and October 1734, and is printed in Nichols's 'Illustrations of Literature' (ii. 204–654). In September 1730 the death of Eusden left the poet-laureateship open, and Theobald became a candidate. Lord Gage introduced him to Sir Robert Walpole, who recommended him to the Duke of Grafton, then lord chamberlain, and these recommendations being seconded by Frederick, prince of Wales, Theobald had every prospect of success. But 'after standing fair for the post at least three weeks,' he had 'the mor-

tification to be supplanted' by Colley Cibber (Letter to Warburton, December 1730; Nichols, *Illustr.* ii. 617). In the following year (1731) he had an opportunity of proving his claims to Greek scholarship. Jortin, with the assistance of two of the most eminent scholars of that time—Joseph Wasse [q. v.] and Zachary Pearce [q. v.], the editor of Longinus—published the first number of a periodical entitled 'Miscellaneous Observations on Authors Ancient and Modern.' To this Theobald contributed some ingenious, and in one or two cases very felicitous, emendations of Æschylus, Anacreon, Athenæus, Hesychius, Suidas, and Eustathius; and Jortin was so pleased with them that he not only inserted them, but asked Theobald for more.

It seems that as early as 10 Nov. 1731 Theobald completed an arrangement with Tonson for bringing out his edition of Shakespeare, for which he was to receive eleven hundred guineas. But two laborious years passed before it was ready for the public. Meanwhile a pantomime, 'Perseus and Andromeda,' almost certainly from his pen, was produced (1730) at Lincoln's Inn Fields, and next year appeared at the same theatre 'Orestes,' described as a dramatic opera, but really a tragedy. In 1733 Pope's attack was followed by one from the pen of Mallet in the form of an epistle to Pope, entitled 'Verbal Criticism.' 'Hang him, baboon!' exclaimed Theobald, in the words of Falstaff; 'his art is as thick as Tewkesbury mustard; there is no more conceit in him than in a Mallet.'

At last, in March 1733–4, the long-expected edition of Shakespeare was given to the world in seven volumes, dedicated to Lord Orrery. A long list of influential subscribers, including the Prince of Wales and the prime minister, Sir Robert Walpole, shows that no pains had been spared to insure its success. It would not be too much to say that the text of Shakespeare owes more to Theobald than to any other editor. Many desperate corruptions were rectified by him, and in the union of learning, critical acumen, tact, and good sense he has perhaps no equal among Shakespearean commentators. (For the general character of Theobald's work as an editor, and for a detailed exposure of the shameful injustice done him by succeeding editors, see the present writer's essay, 'The Porson of Shakespearean Criticism,' in *Essays and Studies*, 1895, pp. 263–315; cf. introduction to the *Cambridge Shakespeare*). In spite of the incessant attacks of contemporaries and successors, Theobald's work was properly appreciated by the public. Between 1734 and 1757 it passed through three editions, while between 1757 and 1773 it was reprinted four times, no less than 12,860 copies being sold (Nichols, *Illustrations*, ii. 714 *n.*) Theobald's net profits from his edition appear to have amounted to 652*l.* 10*s.*, a large sum when compared with the receipts of other editors for similar work.

But poverty still pursued Theobald, and he was driven back to his old drudgery for the stage. Between 1734 and 1741 he produced a pantomime, 'Merlin, or the Devil at Stonehenge' (1734); 'The Fatal Secret,' a tragedy, which is an adaptation of Webster's 'Duchess of Malfi;' two operas, 'Orpheus and Eurydice' (1740) and 'The Happy Captive' (1741), founded on a story in the fourth book of the first part of 'Don Quixote,' and he also completed a tragedy, 'The Death of Hannibal,' which was neither acted nor printed. But misfortunes were now pressing hard on him, and in the 'Daily Post,' 13 May 1741, appears a letter from him announcing that the 'situation of his affairs from a loss and disappointment obliged him to embrace a benefit, and laid him under the necessity of throwing himself on the favour of the public and the assistance of his friends;' and from another part of the paper we learn that the play to be acted for his benefit was 'The Double Falsehood.' Next year he issued proposals for a critical edition of the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, 'desiring the assistance of all gentlemen who had made any comments on them.' He was engaged on this when he died; and in 1750, six years after his death, appeared the well-known edition of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays in ten volumes, 'edited by the late Mr. Theobald, Mr. Seward of Eyam in Derbyshire, and Mr. Sympson of Gainsborough.' From the work itself we learn that Theobald had completed the editing and annotation of 'The Maid's Tragedy,' 'Philaster,' 'A King and No King,' 'The Scornful Lady,' 'The Custom of the Country,' 'The Elder Brother,' the first three acts of 'The Spanish Curate,' and part of 'The Humorous Lieutenant' (see vol. i. pref.)

Of Theobald's death an account has been preserved written by a Mr. Stede of Covent Garden Theatre (printed in Nichols's 'Illustrations,' ii. 745 *n.*): 'September 18th, 1744, about 10 A.M., died Mr. Lewis Theobald. . . . He was of a generous spirit, too generous for his circumstances; and none knew how to do a handsome thing or confer a benefit when in his power with a better grace than himself. He was my ancient friend of near thirty years' acquaintance.

Interred at Pancras, the 20th, 6 o'clock P.M. I only attended him.' This date is corroborated by a notice in the 'Daily Post' for 20 Sept. 1744: 'Last Tuesday died Mr. Theobald, a gentleman well known for his poetical productions already printed, and for many more promised and subscribed for.' He had a good private library, including two hundred and ninety-five old English plays in quarto, which was advertised to be sold by auction on 20 Oct. succeeding his death (Reed's note in Variorum Shakespeare, ed. 1803, i. 404).

Theobald was married and left a son Lewis, who, by the patronage of Sir Edward Walpole, was appointed a clerk in the annuity pell office, and died young.

It was suggested by George Steevens [q. v.] that Hogarth's plate, 'The Distressed Poet,' as first published on 3 March 1736, was intended as a satire on the much-abused Theobald. The composition was doubtless inspired by Pope's vivid picture of the dunce-laureate-elect brooding over his sunken fortunes (see POPE, *Works*, ed. Courthope, iv. 28).

[The fullest account of Theobald will be found in Nichols's Illustrations of Literature, ii. 707–1748, but it contains several inaccuracies. Theobald's correspondence with Concanen and Warburton is of great interest, and embodies some biographical particulars, *ib.* pp. 189–653. There is a meagre memoir of him in Cibber's Lives of the Poets, v. 276–83, and brief notices in Giles Jacob's Historical Account of the Lives and Writings of English Poets, and in Baker's Biographia Dramatica. His own preface to his Shakespeare and the Dedications and Prefaces to his several works yield a few details; Meystayer's Dedication to his 'Perfidious Brother;' Dennis's Observations on Pope's Homer; A Miscellany on Taste (1732); Mist's Journal and the Daily Post passim; Genest's Account of the English Stage; notes to the various editions of the Dunciad; Warton's Essay on Pope; prefaces to the editions of Shakespeare by Pope, Warburton, Hanmer, Johnson, and Malone; Capell's appendix to the Preface to the edition of Beaumont and Fletcher (1750). See, too, Johnson's Life of Pope; Boswell's Life of Johnson; Watson's Life of Warburton. A few notes have been furnished by W. J. Lawrence, esq., of Belfast.]

J. C. C.

THEODORE (602?–690), archbishop of Canterbury, a native of Tarsus in Cilicia, was born in or about 602 (BEDE, *Historia Ecclesiastica*, iv. 1). He studied at Athens (*Monumenta Moguntina*, ed. Jaffé, p. 185), had a scholarly knowledge of Greek and Latin, and was well versed in sacred and profane literature and in philosophy, which caused him to receive the surname 'Philosopher' (*Gesta Pontificum*, p. 7). He was a monk, and had not taken subdeacon's orders when in 667 he was at Rome, having perhaps been led to come to Italy by the visit to that country of the Emperor Constans II in 663. When Theodore was in Rome, Pope Vitalian was anxious to find a primate for the English church in place of Wighard, who had died in Rome before consecration. He fixed on Hadrian, an African by birth and an abbot of a monastery not far from Naples, who was learned both in Greek and Latin, in the Scriptures, and in ecclesiastical discipline. Hadrian refused the pope's offer, and finally presented Theodore to him. Vitalian promised to consecrate him, provided that Hadrian, who had twice visited Gaul and would therefore be useful as a guide, would accompany him to England, and remain with him to assist him in doctrinal matters; for the pope seems to have feared that Theodore might be affected by the monothelite heresy. Theodore was ordained subdeacon in November, and as he was tonsured after the Eastern fashion—his whole head being shaved—he had to wait four months before receiving further orders, to allow his hair to grow sufficiently for him to be tonsured after the Roman fashion. At last, on Sunday, 26 March 668, he was consecrated by Vitalian. He set out from Rome on 27 May, in company with Hadrian and Benedict Biscop [q. v.] At Arles he and his party were detained by John, the archbishop of the city, in accordance with the command of Ebroin, mayor of the palace in Neustria and Burgundy, who suspected them of being political emissaries sent by the emperor Constans to the English king. When Ebroin gave them leave to proceed, Theodore went on to Paris, where he was received by Aligbert, the bishop, formerly bishop of the West-Saxons, and remained with him during the winter. At last Egbert, king of Kent, being informed that the archbishop was in the Frankish kingdom, sent his high reeve Raedfrith to conduct him to England. Ebroin gave Theodore leave to depart, but detained Hadrian, whom he still suspected of being an imperial envoy. Theodore was conducted by Raedfrith to Quentavic or Etaples, where he was delayed for some time by sickness. As soon as he began to get well he crossed the Channel, and was received at Canterbury on 27 May 669. Hadrian joined him soon afterwards.

At the time of Theodore's arrival the English church lacked order, administrative organisation, discipline, and culture. The work of the Celtic missionaries had been carried on rather by individual effort than through an ordered ecclesiastical system. The Roman party had gained a decisive victory in 664,

but uniformity had not yet become universal, and the personal feelings aroused by the struggle were still strong. As diocesan arrangements followed the divisions of kingdoms, the dioceses were for the most part of unmanageable size, and varied in extent with the fortunes of war. Soon after his arrival Theodore made a tour throughout all parts of the island in which the English were settled, taking Hadrian with him. He found only two or at most three bishoprics not vacant. He expounded 'the right rule of life,' probably for clerks and monks, and the canonical mode of celebrating Easter, and began to consecrate bishops, where there were vacant sees (*Hist. Eccles.* iv. c. 2). While in the north he accused Ceadda or Chad [q. v.] of having been consecrated irregularly, and reconsecrated him in the catholic manner. Though Wilfrid [q. v.] took possession of the see of York, which was rightfully his, Theodore was able to provide Ceadda with a see; for Wulfhere [q. v.], the king of the Mercians, requested him to find a bishop for him, and he therefore appointed him bishop of Mercia and Lindsey. As Ceadda resisted the archbishop's kindly command that he should ride when taking long journeys, Theodore with his own hands lifted him on horseback (*ib.* c. 3). He also in 670, at the request of Cenwalh [q. v.], king of the West-Saxons, consecrated Lothere, the nephew of Bishop Agilbert, to the vacant bishopric of the West-Saxons. Everywhere he was welcomed, and everywhere he required and received an acknowledgment of his authority, which was invested with special weight by the fact that he had 'been sent directly from Rome,' though his own ability and character contributed largely to his success (Bright, *Early English Church History*, p. 258). He was, Bede says, the first archbishop to whom the whole English church agreed in submitting.

On his return to Canterbury Theodore carried on the work, which he had perhaps already begun, of making that city a place whence learning might be spread throughout his province, and personally taught a crowd of scholars. In this work he was largely assisted by Hadrian, to whom Theodore gave the abbacy of St. Augustine's, in succession to Benedict Biscop, that he might remain near him. Equally well versed in both sacred and secular learning, the archbishop and abbot instructed their scholars in Latin and Greek, in the mode of computing the ecclesiastical seasons, music, astronomy, theology, and ecclesiastical matters. Theodore also seems to have given instruction in medicine (*Hist. Eccles.* v. c. 3; *Penitential*, ii. c. 11, sect. 5). Among his scholars were several future bishops, and men afterwards distinguished by their learning, together with others from all parts of England, and some Irish scholars (Aldhelm, *Opp.* p. 94). Bede says that in his time there were many disciples of Theodore and Hadrian who knew Latin and Greek as well as their mother-tongue, and that religious learning was so widely diffused that any one who desired instruction in it found no lack of masters.

Theodore in 673 took an important step in church organisation by holding a synod of his province at Hertford on 24 Sept. Of his six suffragans four were present in person, and Wilfrid sent representatives. Along with the bishops many church teachers learned in canonical matters attended the synod, not, however, as constituent members of it, for it consisted of bishops only (*Hist. Eccles.* iv. 5). Theodore propounded ten points based on a book of canons drawn up by Dionysius Exiguus as specially necessary for the English church. These were considered, and articles founded upon them were agreed upon. Among these it was decreed that a synod should be held every year on 1 Aug. at a place called Clovesho; and it was proposed that the number of bishops should be increased. This proposal gave rise to much debate. Theodore was unable to obtain the consent of the synod to a subdivision of dioceses, and the point was deferred. In this synod the English church for the first time acted as a single body; and it has also rightly been regarded as the first of all national assemblies, the forerunner of the witenagemotes and parliaments of an indivisible realm (Bright, p. 284). In spite of the adjournment of the proposal relating to the subdivision of dioceses, Theodore was soon enabled, by the resignation of Bisi, bishop of the East-Angles, to take a step in that direction. While consecrating a successor to him at Dunwich, Theodore formed the northern part of the kingdom into a new diocese, with its see at Elmham. Not long after this, about 675, he deposed Winfrith, the bishop of the Mercians, for some disobedience, and consecrated to his see Saxulf [q. v.] Winfrith's offence was probably resistance to a plan formed by Theodore for the division of his diocese, which was carried out later. The archbishop seems to have acted simply on his own authority (*ib.* p. 256; *Gesta Pontificum*, p. 6). About that time, too, he consecrated Erkenwald [q. v.] to the see of London, and in 676 Hæddi to the West-Saxon see of Winchester. In that year Ethelred of Mercia invaded Kent and burnt Rochester [see under Putta]. Canterbury, however, escaped invasion.

The whole country north of the Humber was under a single bishop, Wilfrid. The Northumbrian king Egfrid, who was displeased with him, invited Theodore to come to his court, and the archbishop took advantage of the king's dislike of the bishop to carry out his scheme for dividing the Northumbrian bishopric. The allegation that he received a bribe from the king (Eddius, c. 24) is absurd; for, apart from Theodore's character, no bribe was needed to induce him to do that which he desired. Having summoned some bishops to consult with him, Theodore, without any reference to Wilfrid himself, declared the division of his diocese into four bishoprics, including one for Lindsey, lately conquered by Egfrid, and leaving Wilfrid the see of York (*ib.* and c. 30). Wilfrid appealed to Rome and left the country, and Theodore, without the assistance of any other bishops, consecrated two bishops for Deira and Bernicia, and a third for Lindsey. He then probably went to Lindisfarne and dedicated in honour of St. Peter the church that Finan [q. v.] had built there (*Hist. Eccles.* iii. 25). In 679, when Egfrid and Ethelred of Mercia were at war, he acted as an arbiter between the contending kings, and by his exhortations put an end to a war that seemed likely to be long and bitter (*ib.* iv. 21). At this time he carried out a division of the Mercian diocese made at the request of Ethelred, with whom he henceforth was on terms of affection. A bishop was settled at Worcester for the Hwiccians; another at Leicester for the Middle-Angles; Saxulf retained the see of Lichfield; a fourth Mercian diocese was formed with its see at Dorchester (in Oxfordshire); and a fifth bishop was sent to Lindsey, with his see at Sidnacester or Stow, for Lindsey had become Mercian again. Florence of Worcester places the fivefold subdivision of the Mercian see under the one year, 679. No doubt the whole scheme was sanctioned at one time; but the actual changes may have been effected by degrees, though at dates near together (Flor. Wig. App. i. 240; *Eccles. Doc.* iii. 128–30; Bright, *Early English Church History*, pp. 349–52; and Plummer, *Bede*, ii. 245–7). As the bishopric of Hereford appears soon after this, it may also be reckoned as forming part of Theodore's arrangements, though it was not perhaps formally instituted [see under Putta]. A decree purporting to have been made by Theodore, that the West-Saxon diocese was not to be divided during the lifetime of Haeddi, is almost certainly spurious. His regard for the bishop shows that he would probably have met with no opposition from him if he had proposed to divide his diocese. The reason why he did not do so may be found in the political condition of Wessex for some years after the death of Cenwalh (*Eccles. Doc.* iii. 126–7, 203; Stubbs; *Hist. Eccles.* iv. 12, see Mr. Plummer's note).

A council is said to have been held at Rome by Pope Agatho in October 679 to remove dissension between Theodore and the bishops of his province. No mention is made of Wilfrid in the report of it, which 'suits neither the time before nor after Wilfrid's arrival;' the documentary evidence is unsatisfactory, and it seems safe to consider it spurious (Bright, p. 330, *n.* 3; *Eccles. Doc.* iii. 131–6, where it is not so decisively condemned). In that year the pope held a council to decide on Wilfrid's appeal. Theodore had sent a monk named Coenwald with letters to the pope to set forth his own side of the case. The decree of the council was that Wilfrid should be restored to his bishopric, that the irregularly intruded bishops should be turned out, and that he should with the help of a council himself select bishops to be his coadjutors who were to be consecrated by the archbishop (Eddius, cc. 29–32). While then this decision implicitly condemned the irregular action of Theodore, it provided that his desire for the increase of the episcopate in Northumbria should be carried out in a regular manner. At another council held at Rome by Agatho on 27 March 680 against the monothelite heresy Theodore was expected, but did not attend (*Gesta Pontificum*, p. 7). When in that year Wilfrid returned to England, carrying with him the Roman decree for his restoration, and was imprisoned by Egfrid, Theodore seems to have made no effort on his behalf, and to have paid no attention to the decree, of which he could scarcely have been ignorant. Meanwhile Benedict Biscop, during a visit to Rome, requested Agatho to send John the precentor to England with him. Agatho seized the opportunity of eliciting from the English church a declaration of its orthodoxy, specially with reference to the monothelite question; he sent John to Theodore for that purpose, bidding him carry with him the decrees of the Lateran council of 649. In obedience to the pope's desire, Theodore held a synod of the bishops of the English church, which was attended by other learned men, at Hatfield in Hertfordshire on 17 Sept. 680, and John was given a copy of the profession of the council to carry back to the pope (*Hist. Eccles.* iv. cc. 17, 18).

Theodore still further increased the Northumbrian episcopate in 681 by dividing the

Bernician diocese, adding a see at Hexham to that of Lindisfarne. He also founded a new diocese in the country of the Picts north of the Forth, then under English rule, and placed the see in the monastery of Abercorn (*ib.* cc. 12, 26). Three years later, in 684, he deposed Tunbert, it is said for disobedience (*ib.* c. 28; *Miscellanea Biographica*, Surtees Soc. p. 123), and journeyed to the north to preside over an assembly gathered by Egfrid at Twyford in Northumberland, at which Cuthbert [q. v.] was elected bishop. On the following Easter day, 26 March 685, Theodore consecrated Cuthbert at York to the see of Lindisfarne [see under CUTHBERT]. In 686 Theodore, who felt the infirmity of age increasing upon him, desired to be reconciled to Wilfrid; he invited him to meet him in London and bade Bishop Erkenwald also come to him. According to Wilfrid's biographer, he humbly acknowledged that he had done Wilfrid wrong, and expressed an earnest hope that he would succeed him as archbishop (EDDIUS, c. 43). However this may be, it is evident that he felt sorrow for Wilfrid's sufferings, highly esteemed him for his work among the heathen, and was anxious to take advantage of the accession of Aldfrith [q.v.] to the Northumbrian throne to procure his restoration. He wrote to Aldfrith and to Ælfflæd, abbess of Whitby, urging them to be reconciled to Wilfrid, and to his friend Ethelred of Mercia, that he would take Wilfrid under his protection; and speaking of his own age and weakness begged the king to come to him, that 'my eyes may behold thy pleasant face and my soul bless thee before I die' (*ib.*) His injunctions were obeyed, and in a short time Wilfrid was restored to his see at York, though Theodore's subdivision of the diocese was not set aside. Theodore died at the age of eighty-eight on 19 Sept. 690. He was buried in the church of St. Peter's monastery (St. Augustine's) at Canterbury, and an epitaph, of which Bede has preserved the first and last four lines, was placed upon his tomb. When his body was translated in 1091, it was found complete with his cowl and pall (GOCELIN, *Hist. Translationis S. Augustini*, vol. i. c. 24, vol. ii. c. 27, ap. MIGNE, *Patrologia Lat.* vol. clv.)

Theodore's piety was not of the sort to excite the admiration of monastic writers; for no miracles are attributed to him, and he was not regarded as a saint (STUBBS); this was probably due, in part at least, to his quarrel with Wilfrid, whose claim on monastic reverence was fully recognised. He was a man of grand conceptions, strong will, and an autocratic spirit, which led him, at least in his dealings with Wilfrid, into harsh and unfair action. Yet an excuse may be found for him in the earnestness of his desire to do what he knew to be necessary to the well-being of the church, and the difficulties which he doubtless had to encounter. Apart from his public functions his character seems to have been gentle and affectionate. He had great power of organisation, his personal influence was strong, and he was a skilful manager of men. His genius was versatile; for he was excellent alike as a scholar, a teacher, and in the administration of affairs. During his primacy English monasticism rapidly advanced; though the charters to monasteries to which his name is appended are of doubtful value, he protected the monasteries from episcopal invasion, laid down the duties of bishops with regard to them, and legislated wisely for them (*Penitential*, ii. c. 6). The debt which the English church owes to him cannot easily be overestimated. He secured its unity and gave it organisation, subdividing the vast bishoprics, coterminous with kingdoms, and basing its episcopate on tribal lines, on the means of legislating for itself, and on the idea of obedience to lawfully constituted ecclesiastical authority. The belief that he was the founder of the parochial system (ELMHAM, pp. 285–6; HOOK) is mistaken (STUBBS, *Constitutional History*, i. c. 8); but his legislation aided its development (BRIGHT, pp. 406–7). His educational work gave the church a culture that was not wholly lost until the period of the Danish invasions, and had far-reaching effects. Bede says that during his episcopate the churches of the English derived more spiritual profit than they could ever gain before (*Hist. Eccles.* v. c. 8). His work did not die with him: its fruits are to be discerned in the character and constitution of the church of England at all times to the present day.

The only written work besides a few lines addressed to Hæddi and the letter to Ethelred that can with any certainty be ascribed to Theodore is a 'Penitential.' Although Bede does not mention this work, there is abundant evidence that a 'Penitential' of Theodore was known in very early times. (*Eccles. Doc.* iii. 173–4). Various attempts were made from Spelman's time onwards to identify and publish Theodore's 'Penitential,' but that which is now accepted as the original work was first edited by Dr. Wasserschleben in 1851, and has since been re-edited by the editors of 'Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents' (*ib.* pp. 173–213), their text being taken from a manuscript probably of the eighth century at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Only in a certain sense can

this 'Penitential' be described as the work of Theodore. It consists of a number of answers given by him to various inquirers, and chiefly to a priest named Eoda, and it was compiled by some one who calls himself 'Discipulus Umbrensium,' that is, probably a man born in the south of England who had studied under northern scholars (*ib.*) One manuscript states that it was written with Theodore's advice, but this may merely mean that he approved of such a compilation being made, for certainly on two points it differs from what Theodore thought (Bright, p. 406). In more than twenty places reference is made to the customs of the Greek church. The character of the sentences is austere. More than once amid the dry enumeration of penances there appears some evidence of a lofty soul and of spirituality of mind (i. c. 8 sec. 5, c. 12 sec. 7, ii. c. 12 secs. 16–21), and once a sentence full of poetic feeling (ii. c. 1 sec. 9). Certain other compilations erroneously edited as the 'Penitential' of Theodore may contain some of those judgments of his which the compiler of the genuine work says in his epilogue were widely known and existed in a confused form. Theodore's 'Penitential,' though, in common with other works of same kind, not binding on the church, gave it a standard and rule of discipline much needed at the time, and holds an important place among the materials on which was based the later canon law (Stubbs, *Lectures*, No. xiii). He established in the English church the observance of the twelve days before Christmas as a period of repentance and good works in preparation for the holy communion on Christmas day (*Egbert's Dialogue* ap. *Eccles. Doc.* iii. 413).

[All information concerning Archbishop Theodore may be found in Canon Bright's Early English Church History, passim, 3rd edit. 1897; Haddan and Stubbs's Eccles. Docs. iii. 114–213, which see for the Penitential, and Bishop Stubbs's art. 'Theodorus' (7) in Dict. Chr. Biogr. here referred to as 'Stubbs,' to all of which this art. is largely indebted. Little can be added except by way of comment to the account in Bede's Eccles. Hist. (see Plummer's edition of Bedæ Opera Hist. with valuable notes in tom. ii.), and Eddi's Vita Wilfridi in Hist. of York, vol. i. (Rolls Ser.), for Theodore's dealings with Wilfrid, which must be used with caution as the work of a strong partisan; see also Anglo-Saxon Chron. ann. 668–90; Flor. Wig. vol. i. App. (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Will. Malmesbury's Gesta Pontificum, Gervase of Cant. i. 69, ii. 30, 338–43; Elmham's Hist. Mon. S. Augustini, passim (all three in Rolls Ser.); Green's Making of England, pp. 330–6, 375, 380; Hook's Archbishops of Canterbury, i. 145–75.] W. H.

THEODORE, ANTHONY (*d.* 1756), adventurer. [See under Frederick, Colonel, 1725?–1797.]

THERRY, JOHN JOSEPH (1791–1864), 'the patriarch of the Roman catholic church' in New South Wales, was born at Cork in 1791 and entered Carlow College in 1807; there he originated a society bound to devote itself if need be to foreign mission work. He was trained for the priesthood under Dr. Doyle, and ordained at Dublin in April 1815 to a curacy at Cork.

Therry was one of the priests sent out by the government to New South Wales in December 1819. He reached Sydney in May 1820, and ministered at first in a temporary chapel in Pitt Street, and at Paramatta often in the open air. For several years he was the only Roman catholic priest in the colony; but he was a devoted pastor, travelling great distances to his services. He came into collision with the governor, Sir Ralph Darling [q. v.], in 1827, and was for a time deprived of his salary as chaplain, but his work was continued with unabated vigour. On 29 Oct. 1829 he laid the foundation stone of St. Joseph's Chapel, which is now part of Sydney Roman catholic cathedral. In 1833 he was made subordinate to William Bernard Ullathorne [q. v.] and then to John Bede Polding [q. v.], and was sent by the latter in 1838 to Tasmania. Having returned to Sydney, he became priest at St. Augustine's, Balmain, where he died rather suddenly on 25 May 1864.

[Heaton's Australian Dictionary of Dates, &c.; Mennell's Dict. of Austral. Biogr.; Sydney Morning Herald, 26 May 1864; Ullathorne's Catholic Mission in Australasia (pamphlet), London, 1838.] C. A. H.

THERRY, Sir ROGER (1800–1874), judge in New South Wales, born in Ireland on 22 April 1800, was third son of John Therry of Dublin, barrister-at-law. He was admitted student at Gray's Inn on 25 Nov. 1822 (Foster, *Reg.* p. 426), was called to the Irish bar in 1824, and to the English bar in 1827. He found his chief employment in politics, actively connecting himself with the agitation for Roman catholic emancipation. At this time he made the acquaintance of George Canning, whose speeches he edited.

Through Canning's influence Therry was appointed commissioner of the court of requests of New South Wales, and went out to the colony in July 1829, arriving in November. In April 1830 he became a magistrate; but his path was not smooth, partly because of his active intervention in

matters affecting the Roman catholic church (*New South Wales Magazine*, 1833, p. 300). In 1831 he was violently attacked in regard to his part in a deposition made by the wife of the attorney-general of the colony against her husband, and it was alleged that he had used undue influence to bring the children into the Roman catholic church. In 1833 by his action respecting the treatment of servants by one of the unpaid magistrates (Mudie) he brought upon himself a storm of opposition, and was violently attacked in print along with the governor, Sir Richard Bourke [q.v.], whose champion he was asserted to have made himself (Mudie, *Felonry of New South Wales*, pp. 104 sqq.) At the close of 1835 the post of chairman of quarter sessions was added to his other appointments. In May 1841 he was promoted to be attorney-general. In 1843 he was elected to the legislative council for Camden amid some indignation due to his close connection with the governor's projects (Lang). In January 1845 he became resident judge at Port Phillip; in February 1846 a puisne judge of the supreme court and primary judge in equity.

On 22 Feb. 1859 Therry retired on a pension and returned to England. In 1863 he published 'Reminiscences of Thirty Years' Residence in New South Wales,' the first edition of which was suppressed because of its personalities. Towards the close of his life he was much out of health, and resided chiefly at Bath, where he died on 17 May 1874.

Therry was married and left children, one of whom was in the army. Besides the 'Speeches of George Canning, with a memoir,' London, 1828, 6 vols., and a pamphlet entitled 'Comparison of the Oratory of the House of Commons thirty years ago and at the present time' (Sydney, 1856, 8vo), several of his public letters to ministers and others are extant.

[Mennell's Dict. of Austral. Biogr.; Sydney Morning Herald, 25 July 1874; his own pamphlets and book above cited; Lang's History of New South Wales, i. 257 sqq., Rusden's History of Australia, ii. 147–9; Allibone's Dict. of Lit.; Official Blue-book returns.] C. A. H.

THESIGER, ALFRED HENRY (1838–1880), lord justice of appeal, third and youngest son of Frederick Thesiger, first baron Chelmsford [q.v.], by his wife Anna Maria, youngest daughter of William Tinling of Southampton, was born on 15 July 1838. He was educated at Eton, and matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, on 15 May 1856, graduating B.A. in 1860 and M.A. in 1862. Both at school and at college he was distinguished as a cricketer and as an oarsman. He was a student of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in 1862. He joined the home circuit, and rapidly obtained a large London practice. For a time he was 'postman' of the court of exchequer, and on 3 July 1873 he became a queen's counsel.

He was slight and youthful in appearance, extremely industrious, and extremely honourable as an advocate. He was lucid in statement and sound in counsel. After he retired from parliamentary work his practice lay chiefly in commercial and compensation cases. In January 1874 he was elected a bencher of his inn of court, and on 10 Sept. 1877 attorney-general to the Prince of Wales. In 1876 he was a member of the commission upon the fugitive slave circular, and in 1877, on the recommendation of Lord Cairns and to the surprise of the public, he was appointed to succeed Sir Richard Paul Amphlett [q.v.] as a lord justice of the court of appeal, though only thirty-nine years old, and was sworn of the privy council. During his brief tenure of a seat on the bench he showed great judicial ability. He died in London of blood-poisoning on 20 Oct. 1880. On 31 Dec. 1862 he married Henrietta, second daughter of the Hon. George Hancock, fourth son of the second Earl of Castlemaine, but left no issue.

[Times, 21 Oct. 1880; Law Times, 23 Oct. 1880.] J. A. H.

THESIGER, Sir FREDERICK (*d.* 1805), naval officer, was the eldest son of John Andrew Thesiger (*d.* 1783), by his wife, Miss Gibson (*d.* 1814) of Chester. He was the uncle of Frederick Thesiger, first baron Chelmsford [q. v.] He made several voyages in the marine service of the East India Company, but, growing tired of the monotony of trade, he entered the royal navy as a midshipman under Sir Samuel Marshall. At the beginning of 1782, when Rodney sailed for the West Indies, he was appointed acting-lieutenant on board the Formidable, and on the eve of the action with the French on 12 April, on the recommendation of Sir Charles Douglas, captain of the fleet, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Rodney. Thesiger continued in the West Indies under Admiral Hugh Pigot (1721?–1792) [q. v.], Rodney's successor, and afterwards accompanied Sir Charles Douglas to America. On the conclusion of peace in 1783 he returned to England.

In 1788, on the outbreak of war between Russia and Sweden, Thesiger obtained permission to enter the Russian service. He was warmly recommended to the Russian ambassador by Rodney, and in 1789 was appointed to the command of a 74-gun ship. He distinguished himself in the naval en-

gagement of 25 Aug., obliging the Swedish admiral on board the Gustavus to strike to him. In June 1790 a desperate action was fought off the island of Bornholm. Victory declared for the Russians, but of six English captains engaged in their service Thesiger was the only survivor. In recognition of his services in this action he received from the Empress Catherine the insignia of the order of St. George. In 1796 Sir Frederick accompanied the Russian squadron which came to the Downs to co-operate with the English fleet in the blockade of the Texel.

On the death of the Empress Catherine in 1797 he grew discontented with her successor, Paul, and, notwithstanding his solicitations, persisted in tendering his resignation. He was detained in St. Petersburg a year before receiving his passport, and finally departed without receiving his arrears of pay or his prize money. He arrived in England at a time when her maritime supremacy was threatened by the northern confederacy formed to resist her rigorous limitation of the commercial privileges of neutrals and her indiscriminate application of the right of search. On account of his peculiar knowledge of the Baltic and the Russian navy Thesiger was frequently consulted by Earl Spencer, the first lord of the admiralty. When war was decided on, he was promoted to the rank of commander, and at the battle of Copenhagen served Lord Nelson as an aide-de-camp. At the crisis of the battle he volunteered to proceed to the crown prince with the flag of truce, and, knowing that celerity was important, he took his boat straight through the Danish fire, avoiding a safer but more tardy route. During the subsequent operations in the Baltic his knowledge of the coast and of the Russian language proved of great value. On his return to England bearing despatches from Sir Charles Morice Pole [q. v.] he received a flattering reception from Lord St. Vincent, and shortly after was raised to the rank of post-captain, obtaining at the same time permission to assume the rank of knighthood and to wear the order of St. George. On the rupture of the treaty of Amiens he was appointed British agent for the prisoners of war at Portsmouth. He died, unmarried, at Elson, near Portsmouth, on 26 Aug. 1805.

[Universal Mag. November 1805; Naval Chronicle, December 1805; these memoirs were reprinted with the title 'Short Sketch of the Life of Captain Sir F. Thesiger,' London, 1806, 4to.] E. I. C.

THESIGER, FREDERICK, first Baron Chelmsford (1794–1878), lord chancellor, was the third and youngest son of Charles Thesiger (*d.* 1831), comptroller and collector of customs in the island of St. Vincent, by his wife Mary Anne (*d.* 1796), daughter of Theophilus Williams of London. Frederick's grandfather, John Andrew Thesiger (*d.* 1783), was a native of Saxony, who settled in England about the middle of the eighteenth century, and was employed as amanuensis to the Marquis of Rockingham. Frederick was born in London on 15 April 1794, and was at first placed at Dr. Charles Burney's school at Greenwich. He was destined for the navy, in which his uncle, Sir Frederick Thesiger, afterwards Nelson's aide-de-camp at Copenhagen, was a distinguished officer, and was removed subsequently to a school at Gosport kept by another Dr. Burney specially to train boys for the navy. After a year at Gosport he joined the frigate Cambrian as a midshipman in 1807 and was present at the seizure of the fleet at Copenhagen; but shortly afterwards he quitted the navy on becoming heir to his father's West Indian estates by the death of his last surviving brother, George. He was sent to school for two years more, and then in 1811 went out to join his father at St. Vincent. A volcanic eruption on 30 April 1812 utterly destroyed his father's estate and considerably impoverished his family. It was then determined that he should practise in the West Indies as a barrister. He entered at Gray's Inn on 5 Nov. 1813, and successively read in the chambers of a conveyancer, an equity draughtsman, and of Godfrey Sykes, a well-known special pleader. Sykes thought his talents would be thrown away in the West Indies, and on his advice, though friendless and without connections, Thesiger resolved to try his fortune in England.

On 18 Nov. 1818 he was called to the bar. He joined the home circuit and Surrey sessions. In two or three years, by the removal of his chief competitors, Turton and Broderic, he attained the leadership of these sessions. He also became by purchase one of the four counsel of the palace court of Westminster. The experience thus gained in a constant succession of small cases, civil and criminal, was of great value to him. He attracted attention by his defence of Hunt, the accomplice of John Thurtell [q. v.], in 1824, and he owed so much to his success in an action of ejectment, thrice tried at Chelmsford in 1832, that, when he was raised to the peerage, he elected to take his title from that circuit town. He became a king's counsel in 1834, and was leader of his circuit for the next ten years. His name became very prominent in 1835 as counsel for the petitioners before the election committee which

inquired into the return of O'Connell and Ruthven for Dublin. After an unsuccessful contest in 1840 at Newark against Wilde, the solicitor-general, he was returned to parliament as conservative member for Woodstock on 20 March. In 1844, owing to differences of opinion with the Duke of Marlborough, he ceased to represent Woodstock, and was elected for Abingdon, and at the general election of 1852 he was returned for Stamford by the influence of Lord Exeter.

On 8 June 1842 Thesiger was created D.C.L. by the university of Oxford, and on 19 June 1845 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. On 15 April 1844 he was appointed solicitor-general in succession to Sir William Webb Follett [q. v.] and was knighted. The breakdown of Follett's health threw upon him almost all the work of both law officers, and on Follett's death he became attorney-general on 29 June 1845. He retired on the fall of the Peel administration, 3 July 1846. Had the ministry lasted another fortnight, he would have succeeded to the chief-justiceship of the common pleas, which became vacant on 6 July by the death of Sir Nicholas Tindal, and was given to Wilde.

He returned to his private practice at the bar, and in parliament acted with Lord George Bentinck. He obtained office again as attorney-general in Lord Derby's first administration from February to December 1852; and when Lord Derby formed his second administration, and Lord St. Leonards refused, owing to his great age, to return to active life, Thesiger received the great seal, 26 Feb. 1858, and became Baron Chelmsford and a privy councillor. His chancellorship was short, for the ministry fell in June 1859. His chief speech while in office was an eloquent opposition to the removal of Jewish disabilities, on which subject he had repeatedly been the principal speaker on the conservative side in the House of Commons.

After his resignation he continued active in judicial work, both in the House of Lords and the privy council. He constantly found himself in collision with Westbury, for whom he had a profound antipathy, and in particular severely attacked him early in 1862 with regard to the hardship inflicted under the new Bankruptcy Act upon the officials of the former insolvent court. Lord Westbury, on the whole, had the best of the encounter (Nash, *Life of Westbury*, ii. 38). Chelmsford resumed office again under Lord Derby in 1866, but was somewhat summarily set aside in 1868 by Disraeli when Lord Derby ceased to be prime minister. He died on 5 Oct. 1878 at his house in Eaton Square, London.

Thesiger married, in 1822, Anna Maria (*d.* 1875), youngest daughter of William Tinling of Southampton, and niece of Major Francis Peirson [q. v.], the defender of Jersey. By her he had seven surviving children, of whom Alfred Henry is noticed separately.

Thesiger had a fine presence and handsome features, a beautiful voice, a pleasant if too frequent wit, an imperturbable temper, and a gift of natural eloquence. He was, after the death of Follett, probably the most popular leading counsel of his day. As a lawyer he was ready and painstaking, and was a particularly sagacious cross-examiner; but his general reputation was that he was deficient in learning (see *Life of Lord Campbell*, ii. 357). It was perhaps a misfortune that he was never appointed to a common-law judgeship; but his judgments in the House of Lords show sound sense and grasp of principle. Throughout a laborious career, which politically was for long periods unlucky, though professionally immensely successful, he preserved an unbroken good humour, patience, and freedom from acerbity (see letter by Sir Laurence Peel in *Law Journal*, 12 Oct. 1878).

His portrait, painted by E. U. Eddis, is in the possession of the present Lord Chelmsford. It was mezzotinted by W. Walker.

[Foss's Lives of the Judges; Law Journal and Law Times, 12 Oct. 1878; Times, 7 Oct. 1878.] J. A. H.

THEW, ROBERT (1758–1802), engraver, was born in 1758 at Patrington, Holderness, Yorkshire, where his father kept an inn. He received but little education, and for a time followed the trade of a cooper; but, possessing great natural abilities, he invented an ingenious camera obscura, and later took up engraving, in which art, although entirely self-taught, he attained to a high degree of excellence. In 1783 he went to Hull, where he resided for a few years, engraving at first shop-bills and tradesmen's cards. His earliest work of a higher class was a portrait of Harry Rowe [q. v.] the famous puppet-show man, and in 1786 he etched and published a pair of views of the new dock at Hull, which were aquatinted by Francis Jukes [q. v.] Having executed a good plate of a woman's head after Gerard Dou, he obtained from the Marquis of Carmarthen an introduction to John Boydell [q. v.], for whose large edition of Shakespeare he engraved in the dot manner twenty-two plates after Northcote, Westall, Opie,

Peters, and others. Of these the finest is the entry of Cardinal Wolsey into Leicester Abbey, after Westall. Thew also engraved a few excellent portraits, including Master Hare, after Reynolds, 1790; Sir Thomas Gresham, after Sir Anthony More, 1792; and Miss Turner, with the title 'Reflections on Werter,' after Richard Crosse. He held the appointment of historical engraver to the Prince of Wales, and died at or near Stevenage, Hertfordshire, shortly before August 1802.

[Gent. Mag. 1802 ii. 971, 1803 i. 475; Dodd's manuscript Hist. of English Engravers in Brit. Mus. (Addit. MS. 33406); Redgrave's Dict. of Artists.] F. M. O'D.

THEYER, JOHN (1597–1673), antiquary, son of John Theyer (*d.* 1631), and grandson of Thomas Theyer of Brockworth, Gloucestershire, was born there in 1597. Richard Hart, the last prior of Lanthony Abbey, Gloucestershire, lord of the manor of Brockworth, and the builder of Brockworth Court, was brother of his grandmother, Ann Hart (*Trans. Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Soc.* vii. 161, 164). Theyer inherited Richard Hart's valuable library of manuscripts, which determined his bent in life.

He entered Magdalen College, Oxford, when about sixteen, but did not graduate. On 6 July 1643 he was created M.A. by the king's command, 'ob merita sua in rempub. literariam et ecclesiam.' After three years at Magdalen he practised common law at New Inn, London, whither Anthony Wood's mother proposed to send her son to qualify under Theyer for an attorney (Wood, *Life and Times*, Oxford Hist. Soc., i. 130). Although Wood did not go, he became a lifelong friend, and visited Theyer to make use of his library at Cooper's Hill, Brockworth, a small estate given him by his father on his marriage in 1628. He lived here chiefly (cf. *State Papers*, Dom. 1639–40 pp. 280, 285, and 1640 pp. 383, 386, 388, 392), but in 1643 was in Oxford, serving in the king's army, and presented to Charles I, in Merton College garden, a copy of his 'Aerio Mastix, or a Vindication of the Apostolicall and generally received Government of the Church of Christ by Bishops,' Oxford, 1643, 4to. Wood says he became a catholic about this time, and began, but did not live to finish, 'A Friendly Debate between Protestants and Papists.' His estate was sequestrated by the parliament, who pronounced him one of the most 'inveterate' with whom they had to deal. His family were almost destitute until his discharge was obtained on 4 Nov. 1652.

Theyer died at Cooper's Hil on 25 Aug. 1673, and was buried in Brockworth churchyard on the 28th.

By his wife Susan, Theyer had a son John; the latter's son Charles (*b.* 1651) matriculated at University College, Oxford, on 7 May 1668, and was probably the lecturer of Totteridge, Hertfordshire, who published 'A Sermon on her Majesty's Happy Anniversary,' London, 1707, 4to. To this grandson Theyer bequeathed his collection of eight hundred manuscripts (catalogued in *Harl. MS.* 460). Charles offered them to Oxford University, and the Bodleian Library despatched Edward Bernard [q.v.] to see them, but no purchase was effected, and they passed into the hands of Robert Scott, a bookseller of London. A catalogue of 336 volumes, dated 29 July 1678, prepared by William Beveridge [q. v.], rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, and William Jane [q. v.], is in Royal MS. Appendix, 70. The collection, which in Bernard's 'Catalogus Manuscriptorum Angliæ,' 1697, had dwindled to 312, was bought by Charles II and passed with the Royal Library to the British Museum, where they are now numbered MS. Reg. 18 C. 13 et seq.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 996; Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 59; Atkyn's Gloucestershire, p. 158; Bigland's Gloucestershire, 1791, i. 251; Life and Times of Wood (Oxford Hist. Soc.), i. 404, 474, ii. 143, 146, 268, 485, 486, iv. 74, 109, 298; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. vii. 341, 4th ser. ii. 11, 6th ser. xi. 487, xii. 31; Cal. of Comm. for Comp. pp. 2802, 2803; Cal. of Comm. for Adv. of Money, p. 1286.] C. F. S.

THICKNESSE, formerly Ford, ANN (1737–1824), authoress and musician, wife of Philip Thicknesse [q. v.], was the only child of Thomas Ford (*d.* 1768), clerk of the arraigns. Her mother was a Miss Champion. Ann Ford was born in a house near the Temple, London, on 22 Feb. 1737. As the niece of Dr. Ford, the queen's physician, and of Gilbert Ford, attorney-general of Jamaica, she was received in fashionable society and became a favourite on account of her beauty and talent. Before she was twenty she had been painted by Hone in the character of a muse, and celebrated for her dancing by the Earl of Chesterfield. The 'town' frequented her Sunday concerts, where Dr. Arne, Tenducci, and other professors were heard, besides all the fashionable amateurs, the hostess playing the viol da gamba and singing to the guitar. 'She is excellent in music, loves solitude, and has unmeasurable affectations,' wrote one lord to another at Bath in 1758 (cf. *A Letter from*

Miss F . . d to a Person of Distinction, 1761). Her father's objections to her singing in public were so strong that, by a magistrate's warrant, he secured her capture at the house of a lady friend. Not until she had escaped the paternal roof a second time was she enabled to make arrangements for the first of her five subscription concerts, on 18 March 1760, at the little theatre in the Haymarket. Aristocratic patronage furnished 1,500*l.* in subscriptions; but Miss Ford's troubles were not yet over, for at her father's instance the streets round the theatre were occupied by Bow Street runners, only dispersed by Lord Tankerville's threats to send for a detachment of the guards. Such sensational incidents added to the success of the concerts. These generally included Handelian and Italian arias, sung by Miss Ford, and soli for her on the viol da gamba and guitar. The violinist Pinto and other instrumentalists contributed pieces. In 1761 Miss Ford was announced to sing 'English airs, accompanying herself on the musical glasses,' performing daily from 24 to 30 Oct. in the large room, late Cocks's auction-room, Spring Gardens. At the close of the year Miss Ford published 'Instructions for Playing on the Musical Glasses' [see POCKRICH, RICHARD]. These glasses contained water, and it was not until the following year that the armonica was introduced by Marianne Davies [q. v.] With regard to Miss Ford's viol da gamba it may be surmised that she used a favourite instrument 'made in 1612, of exquisite workmanship and mellifluous tone' (THICKNESSE, *Gainsborough*, p. 19).

In November she left town with Philip Thicknesse [q. v.], the lieutenant-governor, and Lady Elizabeth Thicknesse for Landguard Fort, where her friend gave birth to a son, dying a few months afterwards, on 28 March 1762. The care of the young family devolved upon Miss Ford, and Thicknesse after a short interval made her his (third) wife on 27 Sept. 1762. She proved a kind stepmother and a sympathetic wife. Their summer residence, Felixstowe Cottage, was the subject of enthusiastic description in the pages of 'The School for Fashion,' 1800 (see *Public Characters*, 1806). A sketch of the cottage by Gainsborough was published in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (1816, ii. 105). Mrs. Thicknesse wrote, while living temporarily at Bath, her anecdotal 'Sketches of the Lives and Writings of the Ladies of France' (3 vols. 1778–81). A contemplated visit to Italy in 1792 was frustrated by the sudden death of Philip Thicknesse after they had left Boulogne. The widow, remaining in France, was arrested and confined in a convent. After the execution of Robespierre in July 1794, a decree was promulgated for the liberation of any prisoners who should be able to earn their livelihood. Mrs. Thicknesse produced proofs of her accomplishments and was set free. In 1800 she published her novel, 'The School for Fashion,' in which many well-known characters appeared under fictitious names, herself as Euterpe. For fifteen or eighteen years before her death, Mrs. Thicknesse lived with a friend in the Edgware Road. She died at the age of eighty-six on 20 Jan. 1824 (*Annual Register*). Her daughter married; her son John died in 1846 (O'BYRNE, *Naval Biography*).

Mrs. Thicknesse's linguistic and other talents were considerable, but she shone with most genuine light in music. Rauzzini admired her singing, and many thought her equal to Mrs. Billington in compass and sweetness of voice. Her portraits, by Hone and Gainsborough, have not been engraved.

[Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 540; Letter from Miss F . . d; Letter to Miss F . . d; Dialogue, 1761; Horace Walpole's Correspondence, iii. 378; Kilvert's Ralph Allen, p. 20; Public Advertiser, March–April 1760, October 1761; Thicknesse's Gainsborough, p. 19, and other Works, passim; Monkland's Literati of Bath; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, ix. 251; Public Characters, 1806; Harwich Guide, 1808, p. 82; Gent. Mag. 1761 pp. 33, 79, 106, 1792 p. 1154; Registers of Wills, P. C. C. Erskine 118, Bogg 160.] L. M. M.

THICKNESSE, GEORGE (1714–1790), schoolmaster, third son of John Thicknesse, rector of Farthinghoe in Northamptonshire, was born in 1714. His mother, Joyce Blencowe, was niece of Sir John Blencowe [q. v.] Philip Thicknesse [q. v.], lieutenant-governor of Landguard Fort, was a younger brother. George Thicknesse entered Winchester College in 1726. In 1737 he was appointed chaplain (third master) of St. Paul's school, in 1745 surmaster, and in 1748 high master. The school, which had been declining in his predecessor's time, flourished under his rule. Philip Francis, the reputed author of 'Junius,' was one of his scholars. In 1759 he suffered for a time from mental derangement (*Gent. Mag.* 1814, ii. 629), but did not retire from his office till 1769, when the governors of St. Paul's awarded him a pension of 100*l.* a year, and requested him to name his successor.

Thicknesse, on his retirement, resided with an old schoolfellow, William Holbech, at Arlescote, near Warmington, Northamptonshire, till the death of the latter in 1771. He himself died, unmarried,

on 18 Dec. 1790, and was buried on the north side of Warmington churchyard, in accordance with somewhat singular directions which he had given (*ib.* p. 412). A marble bust of him by John Hickey, with an inscription, the joint work of Sir Philip Francis and Edmund Burke, was placed in St. Paul's school by his pupils in 1792, but has since been removed (*Notes and Queries*, 8th ser. ix. 148).

[Kirby's Winchester Scholars, 1888, p. 233; Gardiner's Admission Registers of St. Paul's School, p. 84; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, i. 426 *n.*, ix. 251–6; Gent. Mag. 1790 ii. 1153, 1791 i. 30; Athenæum, 29 Sept. 1888; Pauline (St. Paul's School Magazine), xiv. 18–21; Memoirs and Anecdotes of Philip Thicknesse, 1788, i. 7, 8; Parkes and Merivale's Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis, 1867, i. 5.]

J. H. L.

THICKNESSE, PHILIP (1719–1792), lieutenant-governor of Landguard Fort, seventh son of John Thicknesse, rector of Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire, who was a younger son of Ralph Thicknesse of Balterley Hall, Staffordshire, was born at his father's rectory on 10 Aug. 1719. His mother, Joyce Blencowe, was niece of Sir John Blencowe [q. v.] George Thicknesse [q.v.] was his elder brother. Another brother, Ralph (*d.* 1742), was an assistant master at Eton College, and published an edition of 'Phædrus, with English Notes' (1741). He died suddenly at Bath on 11 Oct. 1742, while performing a musical piece of his own composition (cf. his epitaph in *Gent. Mag.* 1790, i. 521).

Another Ralph Thicknesse (1719–1790), cousin to Philip, born at Barthomley, Cheshire, was M.A. of King's College, Cambridge, and M.D., and practised as a medical man at Wigan, where he died on 12 Feb. 1790, aged 71. He wrote a 'Treatise on Foreign Vegetables' (1749), chiefly taken from Geoffroy's 'Materia Medica' (*ib.* 1790, i. 185, 272, 399; *Journal of Botany*, 1890, p. 375).

Philip, after going to Aynhoe school, was admitted a 'gratis' scholar at Westminster school. He left that school in a short time to be placed with an apothecary named Marmaduke Tisdall; but he soon tired of that calling, and in 1735, when he was only sixteen, went out to Georgia with General Oglethorpe. Returning to England in 1737, he was employed by the trustees of the colony until he lost Oglethorpe's favour by speaking too plainly of the management of affairs in Georgia. He afterwards obtained a lieutenancy in an independent company at Jamaica, where for some time he was engaged in desultory warfare with the runaway negroes in the mountains. He returned home at the end of 1740 after a disagreement with his brother officers, and in the following January became captain-lieutenant in Brigadier Jeffries's regiment of marines. Early in 1744–5 he was sent to the Mediterranean under Admiral Medley, and passed through a terrible gale near Land's End on 27 Feb. In February 1753 he procured by purchase the lieutenant-governorship of Landguard Fort, Suffolk, an appointment which he held till 1766. He had a dispute in 1762 with Francis Vernon (afterwards Lord Orwell and Earl of Shipbrooke), then colonel of the Suffolk militia; and, having sent the colonel the ludicrous present of a wooden gun, was involved in an action for libel, with the result that he was confined for three months in the king's bench prison and fined 300*l.* In 1754 he met with Thomas Gainsborough near Landguard Point, and for the next twenty years constituted himself the patron of the artist, of whose genius he considered himself the discoverer. He induced Gainsborough to move to Bath from Ipswich; but in 1774 their friendship was broken by a wretched squabble. About 1766 he settled at Welwyn, Hertfordshire, removing thence to Monmouthshire, and in 1768 to Bath, where he purchased a house in the Crescent, and built another house which he called St. Catherine's Hermitage. His long-cherished hopes of succeeding to 12,000*l.* from the family of his first wife were destroyed by a decree against him in chancery and by an unsuccessful appeal to the House of Lords. Three letters, in which this decision of the House of Lords was vehemently denounced, appeared in an opposition newspaper, 'The Crisis,' on 18 Feb., 25 March, and 12 Aug. 1775 respectively. The first two were signed 'Junius,' and appeared while Thicknesse was still in England. The last letter, which had been promised in the second, and was issued after Thicknesse had quitted the country, bore his own name. All were doubtless by Thicknesse, and the use of Junius's name was in all probability an intentional mystification. Thicknesse many years later (1789) issued a pamphlet, 'Junius Discovered,' in which he professed to discover Junius in Horne Tooke; but the identification cannot be seriously entertained (information kindly supplied by A. Hall, esq.)

After the House of Lords finally pronounced against Thicknesse in 1775, he, regarding himself as 'driven out of his own country,' fixed upon Spain as a place of residence. He returned, however, to Bath at the end of 1776. In 1784 he erected in his

private grounds at the Hermitage the first monument raised in this country to Chatterton's memory. Five years later he purchased a barn at Sandgate, near Hythe, and converted it into a dwelling-house, whence he could contemplate the shores of France, into which country he made an excursion in 1791, and was in Paris during an early period of the revolution. In the following year he was once more at Bath, which he finally left in the autumn for the continent, and on 19 Nov. 1792 he suddenly died in a coach near Boulogne, while on his way to Paris with his wife. He was buried in the protestant cemetery at Boulogne, where a monument was erected to his memory by his widow (*Ipswich Journal*, 30 March 1793).

Thicknesse is described by John Nichols (*Lit. Anecd.* ix. 288) as 'a man of probity and honour, whose heart and purse were always open to the unfortunate.' Another writer (Fulcher) says 'he had in a remarkable degree the faculty of lessening the number of his friends and increasing the number of his enemies. He was perpetually imagining insult, and would sniff an injury from afar.' It is thought that Graves pictured Thicknesse in the character of Graham in the 'Spiritual Quixote;' and he is one of the authors pilloried in Mathias's 'Pursuits of Literature' (8th edit. p. 71).

He married thrice: first, in 1742, Maria, only daughter of John Lanove of Southampton, a French refugee; she died early in 1749; and on 10 Nov. in the same year he married Elizabeth Touchet, eldest daughter of the Earl of Castlehaven. She died on 28 March 1762, leaving three sons and three daughters. The eldest son succeeded to the barony of Audley. The terms on which Thicknesse lived with this son may be gathered from the title of his 'Memoirs' (No. 24, below), and from a clause in his will, wherein he desires his right hand to be cut off and sent to Lord Audley, 'to remind him of his duty to God, after having so long abandoned the duty he owed to his father.' His third wife was Anne (1737–1824), daughter of Thomas Ford, whom he married on 27 Sept. 1762. She is separately noticed.

As an author Thicknesse was voluminous and often interesting, especially in his notices of his experiences in Georgia and Jamaica, and on the continent of Europe. His first pieces were contributions to the 'Museum Rusticum' (1763). These were followed by: 1. 'A Letter to a Young Lady,' 1764, 4to. 2. 'Man-Midwifery Analysed,' 1764, 4to. 3. 'Proceedings of a Court Martial,' 1765, 4to. 4. 'Narrative of what passed with Sir Harry Erskine,' 1766, 8vo. 5. 'Observations on the Customs and Manners of the French Nation,' 1766, 8vo; 2nd and 3rd edit. 1779 and 1789. 6. 'Useful Hints to those who make the Tour of France,' 1768, 8vo. 7. 'Account of four Persons starved to Death at Detchworth, Herts,' 1769, 4to. 8. 'Sketches and Characters of the most Eminent and most Singular Persons now living,' 1770, 12mo. 9. 'A Treatise on the Art of Deciphering and Writing in Cypher, with an Harmonic Alphabet,' 1772, 8vo. 10. 'A Year's Journey through France and Part of Spain,' 1777, 8vo, 2 vols.; 2nd and 3rd edit. 1778 and 1789 (cf. Nichols, *Illustr. of Lit.* v. 737). 11. 'New Prose Bath Guide for the Year 1778,' 8vo. 12. 'The Valetudinarian's Bath Guide; or the Means of obtaining Long Life and Health,' 1780, 8vo. 13. 'Letters to Dr. Falconer of Bath,' 1782. 14. 'Queries to Lord Audley,' 1782, 8vo. 15. 'Père Pascal, a Monk of Montserrat, vindicated,' 1783. 16. 'The Speaking Figure, and the Automaton Chess Player exposed and detected,' 1784 (anon.) 17. 'A Year's Journey through the Pais Bas, and Austrian Netherlands,' 1784, 8vo; 2nd edit., with additions, 1786. 18. 'An Extraordinary Case and Perfect Cure of the Gout . . . as related by . . . Abbe Man, from the French,' 1784. 19. 'A farther Account of l'Abbe Man's Case,' 1785. 2. 'A Letter to the Earl of Coventry,' 1785, 8vo. 21. 'Letter to Dr. James Makittrick Adair' [q. v.], 1787, 8vo. 22. 'A Sketch of the Life and Paintings of Thomas Gainsborough,' 1788, 8vo. 23. 'Junius Discovered' (in the person of Horne Tooke), 1789, 8vo. 24. 'Memoirs and Anecdotes of Philip Thicknesse, late Lieutenant-governor of Languard Fort, and unfortunately father to George Touchet, Baron Audley,' 1788–91, 3 vols. 8vo. The third volume contains a portrait. His old enemy Dr. Adair (see No. 21) published 'Curious Facts and Anecdotes not contained in the Memoirs of Philip Thicknesse,' 1790, with a caricature portrait by Gillray, who also satirised Thicknesse in a caricature entitled 'Lieut.-governor Gall-stone, &c.' (cf. Wright and Grego, *James Gillray*, pp. 116, 119).

[Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ix. 256; Gent. Mag. 1809 ii. 1012, 1816 ii. 105 (view of Thicknesse's house, Felixstowe Cottage); Monkland's Literature and Literati of Bath, 1854, p. 22; Cheshire Notes and Queries, 1885, v. 49; Fulcher's Life of Gainsborough, 1856, p. 42; Brock-Arnold's Gainsborough, 1881; Hinchliffe's Barthomley, p. 174; G. E. C[okayne]'s Complete Peerage, i. 201; Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 19166 ff. 409–13, 19170 ff. 207–9, 19174 ff. 702–3.] C. W. S.

THIERRY, CHARLES PHILIP HIPPOLYTUS, Baron de (1793–1864), colonist, eldest son of Charles, baron de Thierry, a French refugee, was born in 1793, apparently at Bathampton in Somerset. After some military and diplomatic service he matriculated from Magdalen Hall, Oxford, on 26 May 1819, aged 25, and migrated to Queens' College, Cambridge, on 8 June 1820, but did not graduate. At Cambridge he met in 1820 two Maori chiefs with one Kendall, and then conceived the idea of founding an empire in New Zealand. In 1822 Kendall returned to New Zealand and bought two hundred acres near Hokianga for Thierry, who based on this purchase a claim to all the land from Auckland to the north cape of the north island. He applied to Earl Bathurst, then secretary of state, for confirmation of this grant, but was met with the plea that New Zealand was not a British possession. He then tried the French government without success.

Proceeding to form a private company to carry out his plans, Thierry returned from France in 1826 and set up an office in London, where he slowly acquired some little support. About 1833 he went to the United States to enlarge his sphere of action, and thence by the West Indian islands and Panama he found his way to Tahiti, arriving there in 1835. Here he issued a proclamation asserting his claims and intentions. But the British consul actively opposed his design. In 1837 he had got as far as New South Wales. Here he collected sixty persons of rough character to form the nucleus of a colony, and sailed in the Nimrod to the Bay of Islands. Having summoned a meeting of chiefs at Mangunga, he explained his schemes and his title to the land he claimed; the chiefs refused to recognise his title, and showed alarm at his statement that he expected his brother to follow him with five hundred persons. He also made a formal address to the white residents of New Zealand, in the course of which he announced that he came to govern within the bounds of his own territories, that he came neither as invader nor despot, and proceeded to expound a scheme of settlement and administration which indicated leanings at once communistic and paternal. He stated that he had brought with him a surgeon to attend the poor, and a tutor and governess to educate the settlers' children with his own. But, despite this solemn bravado, Thierry and his party were destitute of supplies beyond the needs of two or three weeks. Ultimately, through the intervention of a missionary, one of the chiefs agreed to sell Thierry some land near Hokianga for 200*l.* to be paid in kind, blankets, tobacco, fowling-pieces, &c. The rest of his party were drafted into the service of other settlers, and thus his grand scheme ended in his settling down as a humble colonist. New Zealand was proclaimed a British colony in 1840. Later Thierry found his way back to New South Wales, and tried to renew his projects for a larger colonisation scheme; but he had no success, and died on 8 July 1864 at Auckland, a poor man, but much respected as an old colonist. He was married and had a family.

[Mennell's Dict. of Austral. Biogr.; Rusden's History of New Zealand, pp. 179–80; House of Commons Papers 1838, i. 53, 109, 110, &c.; Blair's Cyclopædia of Australasia, Melbourne, 1891; The New Zealander, 4 July and 16 July 1864.] C. A. H.

THIMELBY, RICHARD (1614–1680), jesuit. [See Ashby.]

THIRLBY, STYAN (1686?–1753), critic and theologian, son of Thomas Thirlby, vicar of St. Margaret's, Leicester, by his wife Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Styan of Kirby Frith, gentleman, was born about 1686 (Nichols, *Leicestershire*, iv. 239, 614). He was educated at the free school, Leicester, under the tuition of the Rev. John Kilby, the chief usher, who afterwards said: 'He went through my school in three years; and his self-conceit was censured as very offensive. He thought he knew more than all the school.' One of his productions while at school was a poem in Greek 'On the Queen of Sheba's Visit to Solomon.' From his mental abilities no small degree of future eminence was presaged, but the hopes of his friends were unfortunately defeated by a temper which was naturally indolent and quarrelsome, and by an unhappy addiction to drinking. From Leicester he was sent to Jesus College, Cambridge, whence he graduated B.A. in 1704. He contributed verses in 1708 to the university collection on the death of George, prince of Denmark. In 1710 he published anonymously an intemperate pamphlet on the occasion of the dismissal of the whig ministry. It was entitled 'The University of Cambridge vindicated from the Imputation of Disloyalty it lies under on account of not addressing; as also from the malicious and foul Aspersions of Dr. Bentley, late Master of Trinity College, and of a certain Officer and pretended Reformer in the said University,' London, 1710, 8vo (cf. Monk, *Life of Bentley*, 2nd edit. i. 289). Thirlby obtained a fellowship of his college in 1712 by the in-

finence of Dr. Charles Ashton, who said 'he had had the honour of studying with him when young,' though he afterwards spoke of him very contemptuously as the editor of Justin Martyr.

Devoting himself to the study of divinity, he published 'S. Joannis Chrysostomi de Sacerdotio . . . editio altera. Accessit S. Gr. Nazianzeni . . . de eodem Argumento conscripta, Oratio Apologetica, opera S. Thirlby,' Greek and Latin, Cambridge, 1712, 8vo; 'An Answer to Mr. Whiston's Seventeen Suspicions concerning Athanasius, in his Historical Preface,' Cambridge, 1712, 8vo; 'Calumny no Conviction: or an Answer to Mr. Whiston's Letter to Mr. Thirlby, intituled Athanasius convicted of Forgery,' London, 1713, 8vo; and 'A Defence of the Answer to Mr. Whiston's Suspicions, and an Answer to his Charge of Forgery against St. Athanasius,' Cambridge, 1713, 8vo. On 17 Jan. 1718–19 he was appointed deputy registrary of the university of Cambridge, but he held this office for a very short time (*Addit. MS.* 5852, ff. 31, 31 *a*). He took the degree of M.A. at Cambridge in 1720. Two years later he brought out his principal work—a splendid edition of 'Justini Philosophi et Martyris Apologiæ duæ, et Dialogus cum Tryphone Judæo cum notis et emendationibus,' Greek and Latin, London, 1722, fol.; dedicated to William, lord Craven. Bishop Monk observes that 'so violently had resentment got possession of him [Thirlby] that he gives the full reins to invective, and rails against classical studies and Bentley in so extravagant a style that he makes the reader, at the very outset of his work, doubt whether the editor was in a sane mind' (*Life of Bentley*, ii. 167). He also treated Meric Casaubon, Isaac Vossius, and Dr. Grabe with contempt.

Having discontinued the study of theology, his next pursuit was medicine, and for a while he was styled 'doctor.' While he was a nominal physician he lived for some time with the Duke of Chandos as librarian. He then studied the civil law, on which he occasionally lectured, Sir Edward Walpole being one of his pupils. The civil law displeasing him, though he is said to have become LL.D., he applied himself to the common law, and had chambers taken for him in the Temple with a view of being called to the bar; but of this scheme he likewise grew weary. He came, however, to London, to the house of his friend, Sir Edward Walpole, who procured for him in May 1741 the sinecure office of a king's waiter in the port of London, worth about 100*l.* a year. The remainder of his days were passed in private lodgings, where he lived in a very retired manner, seeing only a few friends, and indulging occasionally in excessive drinking. He contributed some notes to Theobald's Shakespeare, and afterwards talked of bringing out an edition of his own, but this design was abandoned. He left, however, a copy of Shakespeare, with some abusive remarks on Warburton in the margin of the first volume, and a few attempts at emendation. The copy became the property of Sir Edward Walpole, to whom Thirlby bequeathed all his books and papers. Walpole lent it to Dr. Johnson when he was preparing his edition of Shakespeare, in which the name of 'Thirlby' appears as a commentator. Thirlby died on 19 Dec. 1753.

[Addit. MS. 5882, f. 16; Boswell's Johnson (Hill), iv. 161; Bowes's Cat. of English Books; Brüggemann's Engl. Editions of Greek and Latin Authors, pp. 334, 424; Davies's Athenæ Britannicæ, ii. 378; Gent. Mag. 1753 p. 590, 1778 p. 597, 1780 p. 407, 1782 p. 242; Hist. Reg. 1738, Chron. Diary, p. 28; London Mag. July 1738, p. 361; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 238, iv. 264; Nichols's Select Collection of Poems (1781), vi. 114; Whiston's Memoir of himself (1749), i. 204.] T. C.

THIRLBY or THIRLEBY, THOMAS (1506?–1570), the first and only bishop of Westminster, and afterwards successively bishop of Norwich and Ely, son of John Thirleby, scrivener and town clerk of Cambridge, and Joan his wife, was born in the parish of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge, in or about 1506 (Cooper, *Annals of Cambridge*, ii. 262). He received his education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, graduated bachelor of the civil law in 1521, was elected a fellow of his college, and proceeded doctor of the civil law in 1528, and doctor of the canon law in 1530. It is said that while at the university he, with other learned men who were the favourers of the gospel, though they afterwards relapsed, received an allowance from Queen Anne Boleyn, the Earl of Wiltshire, her father, and Lord Rochford, her brother (Strype, *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. 279). In 1532 he was official to the archdeacon of Ely (*Addit. MS.* 5825, p. 36). He appears to have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the university between 1528 and 1534, and is supposed to have held the office of commissary. In 1534 he was appointed provost of the collegiate church of St. Edmund at Salisbury (Hatcher, *Hist. of Sarum*, p. 701). Archbishop Cranmer and Dr. Butts, physician to the king, were his early patrons. Cranmer 'liked his learning and his qualities so well that he became his good lord towards the king's majesty, and commended

him to him, to be a man worthy to serve a prince, for such singular qualities as were in him. And indeed the king soon employed him in embassies in France and elsewhere: so that he grew in the king's favour by the means of the archbishop, who had a very extraordinary love for him, and thought nothing too much to give him or to do for him.'

In 1533 he was one of the king's chaplains, and in May communicated to Cranmer 'the king's commands' relative to the sentence of divorce from Catherine of Arragon. In 1534 he was presented by the king to the archdeaconry of Ely, and he was a member of the convocation which recognised the king's supremacy in ecclesiastical matters. Soon afterwards he was appointed dean of the chapel royal, and in 1536 one of the members of the council of the north. On 29 Sept. 1537 the king granted to him a canonry and prebend in the collegiate church of St. Stephen, in the palace of Westminster (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, xii. 350), and on the 15th of the following month he was present at the christening of Prince Edward (afterwards Edward VI) at Hampton Court (*ib.* xii. 320, 350). On 2 May 1538 a royal commission was issued to Stephen Gardiner, Sir Francis Brian, and Thirlby, as ambassadors, to treat with Francis I, king of France, not only for a league of friendship, but for the projected marriage of the Princess Mary to the Duke of Orleans (*Harl. MS.* 7571, f. 35; *Addit. MS.* 25114, f. 297). The three ambassadors were recalled in August 1538. Thirlby was one of the royal commissioners appointed on 1 Oct. 1538 to search for and examine anabaptists (Wilkins, *Concilia*, iii. 836). On 23 Dec. 1539 he was presented to the mastership of the hospital of St. Thomas à Becket in Southwark, and on 14 Jan. 1539–1540 he surrendered that house, with all its possessions, to the king. At this period he was prebendary of Yeatminster in the cathedral church of Salisbury, and rector of Ribchester, Lancashire. In 1540 he was prolocutor of the convocation of the province of Canterbury, and signed the decree declaring the nullity of the king's marriage with Anne of Cleves. In the same year he was one of the commissioners appointed by the king to deliberate upon sundry points of religion then in controversy, and especially upon the doctrine of the sacraments.

By letters patent dated 17 Dec. 1540 the king erected the abbey of Westminster into an episcopal see, and appointed Thirlby the first and, as it happened, the last bishop of the new diocese. He was consecrated on 29 Dec. in St. Saviour's Chapel in the cathedral church of Westminster (Strype, *Cranmer*, p. 90). Soon afterwards he was appointed by the convocation to revise the translation of the epistles of St. James, St. John, and St. Jude. In January 1540–1 he interceded with the crown for the grant of the university of the house of Franciscan friars at Cambridge. In 1542 he appears as a member of the privy council, and was also despatched as ambassador to the emperor in Spain (*Acts P. C.* ed. Dasent, vol. i. passim) He returned the same year. In April 1543 he took part in the revision of the 'Institution of a Christian Man,' and on 17 June in that year he was one of those empowered to treat with the Scots ambassador concerning the proposed marriage of Prince Edward with Mary Queen of Scots. In May 1545 he was despatched on an embassy to the emperor, Charles V (*State Papers*, Hen. VIII, x. 428). He attended the diet of Bourbourg, and on 16 Jan. 1546–7 he was one of those who signed a treaty of peace at Utrecht (Rymer, xv. 120–1). He was not named an executor by Henry VIII, and consequently was excluded from Edward VI's privy council. He remained at the court of the emperor till June 1548, taking leave of Charles V at Augsburg on the 11th (*Cal. State Papers*, For. i. 24). Thirlby took part in the important debates in the House of Lords in December 1548 and January 1548–9 on the subject of the sacrament of the altar and the sacrifice of the mass. He declared that 'he did never allow the doctrine' laid down in the communion office of the proposed first Book of Common Prayer, stating that he mainly objected to the book as it stood because it abolished the 'elevation' and the 'adoration' (Gasquet and Bishop, *Edward VI and the Book of Common Prayer*, pp. 162, 164, 166, 167, 171, 256, 263, 403, 404, 427). When Somerset expressed to Edward VI some disappointment at Thirlby's attitude, the young king remarked, 'I expected nothing else but that he, who had been so long time with the emperor, should smell of the Interim' (*Original Letters*, Parker Soc. ii. 645, 646). He voted against the third reading of the act of uniformity on 15 Jan. 1548–9, but enforced its provisions in his diocese after it had been passed. On 12 April 1549 he was in the commission for the suppression of heresy, and on 10 Nov. in that year he was ambassador at Brussels with Sir Philip Hoby and Sir Thomas Cheyne. On 29 March 1550 Thirlby resigned the bishopric of Westminster into the hands of the king, who thereupon dissolved it, and reannexed the county of Middlesex, which had been assigned for its diocese, to the see of London (Bentham, *Hist. of Ely*, p. 191). While bishop of Westminster he is said to

have 'impoverished the church' (Stow, *Survey of London*, ed. Thoms, p. 170).

On 1 April, following his resignation of the see of Westminster, he was constituted bishop of Norwich (Rymer, *Fœdera*, xv. 221). Bishop Burnet intimates that Thirlby was removed from Westminster to Norwich, as it was thought he could do less mischief in the latter see, 'for though he complied as soon as any change was made, yet he secretly opposed everything while it was safe to do' (*Hist. of the Reformation*, ed. 1841, ii. 753). In January 1550–1 he was appointed one of the commissioners to correct and punish all anabaptists, and such as did not duly administer the sacraments according to the Book of Common Prayer; and on 15 April 1551 one of the commissioners to determine a controversy respecting the borders of England and Scotland. On 20 May following he was in a commission to treat for a marriage between the king and Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II of France. He was in 1551 appointed one of the masters of requests, and he was also one of the numerous witnesses on the trial of Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, which took place in that year. In January and March 1551–2 his name was inserted in several commissions appointed to inquire what sums were due to the king or his father for sale of lands; to raise money by the sale of crown lands to the yearly value of 1,000*l.*; and to survey the state of all the courts erected for the custody of the king's lands. In April 1553 he was again appointed ambassador to the Emperor Charles V, at whose court he remained until April 1554 (*Acts P. C.* iv. 246, 390). On his return from Germany he brought with him one Remegius, who established a paper mill in this country —perhaps at Fen Ditton, near Cambridge (Cooper, *Annals*, ii. 132, 265).

At heart a Roman catholic, Thirlby was soon high in Queen Mary's favour, and in July 1554 he was translated from Norwich to Ely, the temporalities of the latter see being delivered to him on 15 Sept. (Rymer, xv. 405). He was one of the prelates who presided at the trials of Bishop Hooper, John Rogers, Rowland Taylor, and others, for heresy; and in February 1554–5 he was appointed, together with Anthony Browne, viscount Montague [q. v.], and Sir Edward Carne [q. v.], a special ambassador to the pope, to make the queen's obedience, and to obtain a confirmation of all those graces which Cardinal Pole had granted in his name. He returned to London from Rome on 24 Aug. 1555 with a bull confirming the queen's title to Ireland, which document he delivered to the lord treasurer on 10 Dec. A curious journal of this embassy is printed in Lord Hardwicke's 'State Papers' (i. 62–102, from Harleian MS. 252, art. 15).

After the death of the lord chancellor, Gardiner, on 12 Nov. 1555, Mary proposed to confer on Thirlby the vacant office, but Philip objected, and Archbishop Heath was appointed (*Despatches of Michiel, the Venetian Ambassador*, 1554–7, ed. Paul Friedmann, Venice, 1869). In January 1555–6 Thirlby took a part in the degradation of his old friend Archbishop Cranmer. 'He was observed to weep much all the while; he protested to Cranmer that it was the most sorrowful action of his whole life, and acknowledged the great love and friendship that had been between them; and that no earthly consideration but the queen's command could have induced him to come and do what they were then about' (Burnet, i. 531). On 22 March following he was one of the seven bishops who assisted at the consecration of Cardinal Pole as archbishop of Canterbury. In 1556 he was appointed to receive Osep Napea Gregoriwitch, ambassador from the emperor of Russia. Thirlby appears to have sanctioned the burning of John Hullier for heresy in 1556, but only two others suffered death in his diocese on account of their religion, and it has been said that 'Thirleby was in no way interested therein; but the guilt thereof must be shared between Dr. Fuller, the chancellor, and other commissioners' (Fuller, *Church Hist.* ed. 1837, i. 395). In April 1558 Thirlby was sent to the north to inquire the cause of the quarrel between the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. He and Dr. Nicholas Wotton [q. v.] were Queen Mary's commissioners to treat with France respecting the restoration of Calais and the conclusion of peace. Queen Elizabeth sent a new commission to them at Cambray in January 1558–9, and instructed the Earl of Arundel to act in conjunction with them. The commissioners succeeded in concluding peace, and returned home in April 1559. The queen is said to have cast upon Thirlby the entire blame of the eventual loss of Calais (Strype, *Life of Whitgift*, i. 229). Queen Mary had appointed him one of her executors.

On the assembling of Queen Elizabeth's first parliament Thirlby sent his proxy, he being then absent on his embassy in France. On 17 April 1559 the bill for restoring ecclesiastical jurisdiction to the crown was committed to him and other peers. He opposed this measure on the third reading. He also dissented from the bill for uniformity of common prayer (cf. *Zurich Letters*, i. 20). He refused to take the oath of supremacy, and for this reason he and Archbishop Heath

were deposed from their sees on 5 July 1559 at the lord-treasurer's house in Broad Street.

According to Bentham, Thirlby was a considerable benefactor to the see of Ely because by his interest he procured from the crown for himself and his successors the patronage of the prebends in the cathedral; but Dr. Cox, his immediate successor, asserted that although Thirlby received 500*l.* from Bishop Goodrich's executors for dilapidations, he left his houses, bridges, lodes, rivers, causeways, and banks, in great ruin and decay, and spoiled the see of a stock of one thousand marks, which his predecessors had enjoyed since the reign of Edward III. He also alleged that Thirlby never came into his diocese (Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, ii. 580).

After his deprivation Thirlby had his liberty for some time, but in consequence of his persisting in preaching against the Reformation, he was on 3 June 1560 committed to the Tower, and on 25 Feb. 1560–1 he was excommunicated (Strype, *ib.* i. 142). In September 1563 he was removed from the Tower on account of the plague to Archbishop Parker's house at Beaksbourne (*Parker Correspondence*, pp. 122, 192, 195, 203, 215, 217). In June 1564 he was transferred to Lambeth Palace, and Parker, who is said to have treated Thirlby with great courtesy and respect, even permitted him to lodge for some time at the house of one Mrs. Blackwell in Blackfriars. He died in Lambeth Palace on 26 Aug. 1570. He was buried on the 28th in the chancel of Lambeth church, under a stone with a brief Latin inscription in brass (Stow, *Survey of London*, ed. Strype, App. p. 85). In making a grave for the burial of Archbishop Cornwallis in March 1783, the body of Bishop Thirlby was discovered in his coffin, in a great measure undecayed, as was the clothing. The corpse had a cap on its head and a hat under its arm (Lodge, *Illustrations of British History*, ed. 1838, i. 73 *n.*) His portrait is in the print of the delivery of the charter of Bridewell.

[Addit. MSS. 5498 f. 63, 5813 f. 108, 5828 ff. 1, 123, 5842 p. 368, 5882 f. 77, 5935 f. 95; Ascham's Epistolæ, pp. 332, 339; Bedford's Blazon of Episcopacy, p. 41; Brady's Episcopal Succession, iii. 19; Camden's Remains, 7th ed. p. 371; Machyn's Diary (Camden Soc.); Dodd's Church Hist. i. 483; Dixon's Hist. of the Church of England, ii. 577, iii. 570, iv. 758; Downes's Lives of the Compilers of the Liturgy (1722), p. cv; Ducarel's Lambeth; Ellis's Letters of Eminent Literary Men, pp. 25, 26; Fiddes's Wolsey, Collectanea, pp. 46, 203; Foxe's Acts and Monuments; Froude's Hist. of England; Lingard's Hist. of England; Godwin, De Præsulibus (Richardson); Harbin's Hereditary Right, pp. 191, 192; Leonard Howard's Letters, p. 274; Lansdowne MSS; Lee's Church under Queen Elizabeth, p. 147; Manning and Bray's Surrey, iii. 507; Ambassades de Noailles, i. 189, ii. 223, iii. 140, iv. 173, 183, 222, v. 194, 257, 275, 305, 306; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. xi. 258, 5th ser. ix. 267, 374; Parker Society's Publications (general index); Calendars of State Papers; Acts of the Privy Council, ed. Dasent; Strype's Works (general index); Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 709; Tierney's Arundel, pp. 334–7; Tytler's Edward VI and Mary, i. 52, 82, 84, 88, 98, 100; Widmore's Westminster Abbey, pp. 129, 133.]

T. C.

THIRLESTANE, Lord MAITLAND of. [See Maitland, Sir John, 1545?–1595.]

THIRLWALL, CONNOP (1797–1875), historian and bishop of St. David's, born in London on 11 Feb. 1797, was third son of the Rev. Thomas Thirlwall, by his wife, Mrs. Connop of Mile End, the widow of an apothecary. His full name was Newell Connop Thirlwall.

The father, Thomas Thirlwall (*d.* 1827), was the son of Thomas Thirlwall (*d.* 1808), vicar of Cottingham, near Hull, who claimed descent from the barons of Thirlwall Castle, Northumberland. The younger Thomas, after holding some small benefices in London, was presented in 1814 to the rectory of Bower's Gifford in Essex, where he died on 17 March 1827. He was a man of fervent piety, and the author of several published works, including 'Diatessaron seu integra Historia Domini nostri Jesu Christi, ex quatuor Evangeliis confecta,' London, 1802, 8vo (*Gent. Mag.* 1827, i. 568).

Connop Thirlwall showed such precocity that when he was only eleven years of age his father published a volume of his compositions called 'Primitiæ,' a work in after years so odious to the author that he destroyed every copy that he could obtain. The preface tells us that 'at a very early period he read English so well that he was taught Latin at three years of age, and at four read Greek with an ease and fluency which astonished all who heard him. His talent for composition appeared at the age of seven.' From 1810 to 1813 he was a day scholar at the Charterhouse. After leaving school he seems to have worked alone (*Letters, &c.*, p. 21) for a year, entering Trinity College, Cambridge, as a pensioner in October 1814.

While an undergraduate he found time to learn French and Italian, and, besides acquiring considerable reputation as a speaker at the union, was secretary of the society

when the debate was stopped by the entrance of the proctors (24 March 1817), who, by the vice-chancellor's command, bade the members disperse and on no account resume their discussions. A few years later, when Thirlwall spoke at a debating society in London, John Stuart Mill recorded that he was the best speaker he had heard up to that time, and that he had not subsequently heard any one whom he could place above him (*Autobiography*, p. 125). In 1815 he obtained the Bell and Craven scholarships, and in 1816 was elected scholar of his own college. In 1818 he graduated B.A. He was twenty-second senior optime in the mathematical tripos, and also obtained the first chancellor's medal for proficiency in classics. In October of the same year he was elected fellow of his college.

Thirlwall was now able to realise what he called 'the most enchanting of my day-dreams' (*Letters, &c.*, p. 32), and spent several months on the continent. The winter of 1818–19 was passed in Rome, where he formed a close friendship with Bunsen, then secretary to the Prussian legation, at the head of which was Niebuhr; but Thirlwall and the historian never met.

Thirlwall had at this time conceived a dislike to the profession of a clergyman, and, yielding to the urgency of his family (*ib.* p. 60), he entered Lincoln's Inn in February 1820. He was called to the bar in the summer of 1825. Much of his success in after life may be traced to his legal training; but the work was always distasteful to him, though relieved by foreign tours, by intellectual society, and by a return to more congenial studies whenever he had a moment to spare (*ib.* p. 67). In 1824 he translated two tales by Tieck, and began his work on Schleiermacher's 'Critical Essay on the Gospel of St. Luke.' Both these were published (anonymously) in the following year, the second with a critical introduction, remarkable not only for thoroughness, but for acquaintance with modern German theology, then a field of research untrodden by English students. In October 1827 Thirlwall abandoned law and returned to Cambridge (*ib.* p. 54). The prospect of the loss of his fellowship at Trinity College, which would have expired in 1828, probably determined the precise moment for taking a step which he had long meditated (*ib.* pp. 69, 70, 86). He was ordained deacon before the end of 1827, and priest in 1828.

At Cambridge Thirlwall at once undertook his full share of college and university work. Between 1827 and 1832 he held the college offices of junior bursar, junior dean, and head lecturer; and in 1828, 1829, 1832, and 1834 examined for the classical tripos. In 1828 the first volume of the translation of Niebuhr's 'History of Rome' appeared, the joint work of himself and Julius Charles Hare [q.v.] This was attacked in the 'Quarterly Review,' and Thirlwall contributed to Hare's elaborate reply a brief postscript which is worthy of his best days as a controversialist. In 1831 the publication of 'The Philological Museum' was commenced with the object of promoting 'the knowledge and the love of ancient literature.' Hare and Thirlwall were the editors, and the latter contributed to it several masterly essays (reprinted in *Essays, &c.*, 1880, pp. 1–189). It ceased in 1833. In 1829 Thirlwall held for a short time the vicarage of Over, and in 1832, when Hare left college, he was appointed assistant tutor on the side of William Whewell [q. v.] His lectures were as thorough and systematic as Hare's had been desultory.

In 1834 his connection with the educational staff of Trinity College was rudely severed under the following circumstances. A bill to admit dissenters to university degrees had in that year passed the House of Commons by a majority of eighty-nine. The question caused great excitement at Cambridge, and several pamphlets were written to discuss particular aspects of it. The first of these, called 'Thoughts on the admission of Persons, without regard to their Religious Opinions, to certain Degrees in the Universities of England,' by Dr. Thomas Turton [q. v.], was promptly answered by Thirlwall in a 'Letter on the Admission of Dissenters to Academical Degrees.' His opponent tried to show the evils likely to arise from a mixture of students differing widely from each other in their religious opinions by tracing the history of the theological seminary for nonconformists at Daventry. Thirlwall argued that at Cambridge 'our colleges are not theological seminaries. We have no theological colleges, no theological tutors, no theological students;' and, further, that the colleges at Cambridge were not even 'schools of religious instruction.' In the development of this part of his argument he condemned the collegiate lectures in divinity and the compulsory attendance at chapel, with 'the constant repetition of a heartless mechanical service.' This pamphlet is dated 21 May 1834, and five days later Dr. Christopher Wordsworth [q.v.], master, wrote to the author, calling upon him to resign his appointment as assistant-tutor. Thirlwall obeyed without delay; and, as the master had added that he found 'some difficulty in

understanding how a person with such sentiments can reconcile it to himself to continue a member of a society founded and conducted on principles from which he differs so widely,' Thirlwall addressed a circular letter to the fellows, asking each of them to send him 'a private explicit and unreserved declaration' on this point. All desired to retain him, but all did not acquit him of rashness; and a few did not condemn the master's action.

Not long after these events—in November 1834—Lord Brougham offered him the valuable living of Kirby Underdale in Yorkshire. He accepted without hesitation, and went into residence in July 1835. He had had little experience of parochial work, but he proved himself both energetic and successful in this new field (*Letters*, &c., p. 133).

It was at Kirby Underdale that Thirlwall completed his 'History of Greece,' originally published in the 'Cabinet Cyclopædia' of Dr. Dionysius Lardner [q. v.] This work entailed prodigious labour. At Cambridge, where the first volume was written, he used to work all day until half-past three o'clock, when he left his rooms for a rapid walk before dinner, then served in hall at four; and in Yorkshire he is said to have passed sixteen hours of the twenty-four in his study. The first volume appeared in 1835 and the eighth and last in 1844. By a curious coincidence he and George Grote [q. v.], his friend and schoolfellow, were writing on the same subject at the same time unknown to each other. On the appearance of Grote's first two volumes in 1846 Thirlwall welcomed them with generous praise (*Letters*, p. 194), and when the publication of the fourth volume in 1847 enabled him to form a maturer judgment, he told the author that he rejoiced to think that his own performance would, 'for all highest purposes, be so superseded' (*Personal Life of Grote*, p. 173). Grote in the preface to his work bore testimony to Thirlwall's learning, sagacity, and candour. Portions of Thirlwall's history were translated into German by Leonhard Schmitz in 1840, and into French by A. Joanne in 1852.

In 1840 Lord Melbourne offered the bishopric of St. David's to Thirlwall. He had read his translation of Schleiermacher, and formed so high an opinion of the author that he had tried, but without success, to send him to Norwich in 1837. He was anxious, however, that no bishop appointed by him should be suspected of heterodoxy, and had therefore consulted Archbishop Howley before making the offer, which was accepted at a personal interview. Notwithstanding Melbourne's precaution, the appointment caused some outcry (*Letters*, &c., p. xiii).

Thirlwall brought to the larger sphere of work as a bishop the thoroughness which had made him successful as a parish clergyman. Within a year he read prayers and preached in Welsh. He visited every part of his large and at that time little known diocese; inspected the condition of schools and churches; and by personal liberality augmented the income of small livings. It has been computed that he spent 40,000*l.* while bishop on charities of various kinds. After a quarter of a century of steady effort he could point to the restoration of 183 churches; to thirty parishes where new or restored churches were then in progress; to many new parsonages, and to a large increase of education (*Charges*, ii. 90–100). Yet he was not personally popular. His clergy, while they acknowledged his merits, and felt his intellectual superiority, failed to understand him; and though he did his best to receive them hospitably, and to enter into their wants and wishes, persisted in regarding him as a cold and critical alien. Gradually, therefore, his intercourse with them became limited to the archdeacons and to the few who knew how to value his friendship.

The solitude of Abergwli—the village near Carmarthen where the bishops of St. David's reside—suited Thirlwall exactly. There he could enjoy the sights and sounds of the country; the society of his birds, horses, dogs, and cats; and, above all, his books in all languages and on all subjects. The 'Letters to a Friend' (1881) show that in literature his taste was universal, his appetite insatiable. He rarely quitted 'Chaos,' as he called his library, unless compelled by business.

But he took a lively interest in the events of the day, and in all questions affecting not merely his own diocese, but the church at large. On such he elaborated his decision unbiassed by considerations of party, of his own order, or of public opinion. His seclusion from such influences gives a special value to his eleven triennial charges, which are, in fact, an epitome of the history of the church of England during his episcopate, narrated by a man of judicial mind, without passion or prejudice, and fearless in the expression of his views. At periods of great excitement he often took the unpopular side. He supported the grant to Maynooth (1845); the abolition of the civil disabilities of the Jews (1848); and the disestablishment of the Irish church (1869). On these occasions he spoke in the House of Lords, of which he

always had the ear when he chose to address it; and in the case of the Irish church it is said that no speech had so great an effect in favour of the measure as his. He joined his brother bishops in their action against 'Essays and Reviews;' but he declined to inhibit Bishop Colenso from preaching in his diocese, or to urge him to resign his bishopric.

He was a regular attendant at convocation, a member of the royal commission on ritual (1868), and chairman of the Old Testament Revision Company. In May 1874 Thirlwall resigned his bishopric and retired to Bath, blind and partially paralysed. He died unmarried at 59 Pulteney Street, Bath, on 27 July 1875. He was buried on 3 Aug. in Westminster Abbey, in the same grave with George Grote. His funeral sermon, which was preached by Dean Stanley, formed the preface of the posthumous volume of Thirlwall's 'Letters to a Friend' (1881). In 1884 the Thirlwall prize was instituted at Cambridge in the bishop's memory; by the conditions of the foundation a medal is awarded in alternate years for the best dissertation involving original historical research, together with a sum of money to defray the expenses of publication.

Thirlwall's published works (excluding separately issued speeches and sermons) were: 1. 'Primitiæ; or Essays and Poems on various Subjects, Religious, Moral, and Entertaining. By Connop Thirlwall, eleven years of age' (preface dated 23 Jan. 1809), London, 1809. 2. 'The Pictures; the Betrothing. Novels from the German of Lewis Tieck,' 8vo, London, 1825. 3. 'A Critical Essay on the Gospel of St. Luke, by Dr. F. Schleiermacher; with an Introduction by the Translator, containing an Account of the Controversy respecting the Origin of the first three Gospels since Bishop Marsh's Dissertation,' 8vo, London, 1825. 4. 'Niebuhr's History of Rome, translated by J. C. Hare and Connop Thirlwall,' 8vo, Cambridge, 1828–1832. 5. 'Vindication of Niebuhr's "History of Rome" from the Charges of the "Quarterly Review,"' Hare and Thirlwall, 8vo, Cambridge, 1829. 6. 'Letter to the Rev. T. Turton, D.D., on the Admission of Dissenters to Academical Degrees (21 May),' 8vo, Cambridge, 1834. 'Second Letter' (to the same, 13 June), 1834. 7. 'History of Greece,' 8 vols. 8vo, London, 1835–44; 2nd edit. 1845–52. 8. 'Speech on Civil Disabilities of the Jews (25 May),' 8vo, London, 1848. 9. 'Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on Statements of Sir B. Hall with regard to the Collegiate Church of Brecon,' 8vo, London, 1851; 'Second Letter' to same, 1851. 10. 'Letter to the Rev. Rowland Williams,' 8vo, London, 1860. 11. 'Letter to J. Bowstead, Esq., on Education in South Wales,' 8vo, London, 1861. 12. 'Reply to a Letter of Lord Bishop of Cape Town (29 April),' 8vo, London, 1867.

The Rev. J. J. S. Perowne (now bishop of Worcester) edited Thirlwall's 'Remains, Literary and Theological,' 8vo, London, 1877 (vol i. Charges delivered between 1842 and 1863, vol. ii. Charges delivered between 1863 and 1872); and 'Essays, Speeches, and Sermons,' 8vo, London, 1880. The last volume contains Thirlwall's contributions to the Philological Museum, five speeches and eight sermons, the letter on diocesan synods (1867), the letter to the archbishop of Canterbury on the episcopal meeting of 1867, and four miscellaneous publications. In 1881 Dean Stanley edited 'Letters to a Friend' (Miss Johns), and in the same year Dr. Perowne and the Rev. Louis Stokes edited 'Letters, Literary and Theological,' with a memoir.

[The materials for a life of Thirlwall are scattered and imperfect. A defective memoir was prefixed by Mr. Stokes to his edition of the bishop's 'Letters,' 1881. See also Quarterly Review, xxxix. 8; Memoirs of Bunsen, i. 339; Life of Rev. Rowland Williams, 1874, ch. xv.; Torrens's Life of Lord Melbourne, ii. 332; Lord Houghton in Fortnightly Review, 1878, p. 226; Church Quarterly Review, April 1883 (by the present writer); Life of Bishop Gray, 1876, ii. 41, 51; Life of Bishop Wilberforce, vol. iii. passim; Life of Rev. F. D. Maurice, i. 454; Life, by John Morgan, in 'Four Biographical Sketches,' London, 1892.] J. W. C–K.

THIRNING, WILLIAM (*d.* 1413), chief justice of the common pleas, probably came from Thirning in Huntingdonshire; his name occurs in connection with the manor of Hemingford Grey in that county (*Cal. Inq. post mortem*, iii. 218). Thirning first appears as an advocate in the year-books in 1370. In 1377 he was on the commission of peace for the county of Northampton, and on 20 Dec. of that year was engaged on a commission of oyer and terminer in the county of Bedford (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Richard II, i. 48, 95). In June 1380 he was a justice of assize for the counties of York, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland (*ib.* i. 516). Thirning was appointed a justice of the common pleas on 11 April 1388, and became chief justice of that court on 15 Jan. 1396. In the parliament of January 1398 the judges were asked for their opinions on the answers for which their predecessors had been condemned in 1388. Thirning replied that 'the declaration of treason not yet declared belonged to the parliament, but that had he been a lord of parliament, if he had

been asked, he should have replied in the same manner' (*Rolls of Parliament*, iii. 358). On the strength of this opinion the proceedings of 1388 were reversed. Thirning's attitude on this occasion did not prevent him from taking the chief part in the quasi-judicial proceedings of the opposition of Richard II. He was one of the persons appointed to obtain Richard's renunciation of the throne on 29 Sept., and was one of the commissioners who on the following day pronounced the sentence of deposition in parliament. It is said to have been by Thirning's advice that Henry of Lancaster abandoned his idea of claiming the throne by right of conquest, the chief justice arguing that such a claim would have made all tenure of property insecure (*Annales Henrici Quarti*, p. 282). Thirning was the chief of the proctors sent to announce the deposition to Richard. After the reading of the formal commission, Richard refused to renounce the spiritual honour of king. Thirning then reminded him of the terms in which on 29 Sept. he had confessed he was deposed on account of his demerits. Richard demurred, saying, 'Not so, but because my governance pleased them not.' Thirning, however, insisted, and Richard yielded with a jest (*ib.* pp. 286–7; *Rot. Parl.* iii. 424). On 3 Nov. Thirning pronounced the decision of the king and peers against the accusers of Thomas of Gloucester (*Annales Henrici Quarti*, p. 315). This was his final interference in politics, but he continued to be chief justice throughout the reign of Henry IV, and on the accession of Henry V received a new patent on 2 May 1413. Thirning must have died very soon after, for his successor, Richard Norton (*d.* 1420) [q. v.], was appointed on 26 June of the same year, and in Trinity term of that year his widow Joan brought an action of debt.

[Annales Henrici Quarti ap. Trokelowe, Blaneford, &c. (Rolls Ser.); Rolls of Parliament; Ramsay's Lancaster and York, i. 11; Wylie's Hist. of Henry IV, i. 16–17, 33; Stubbs's Const. Hist. iii. 13–14; Foss's Judges of England.]

C. L. K.

THISTLEWOOD, ARTHUR (1770–1820), Cato Street conspirator, born at Tupholme, about twelve miles from Lincoln, in 1770, was the son of William Thistlewood of Bardney, Lincolnshire, and is said to have been illegitimate. His father was a well-known breeder of stock and respectable farmer under the Vyners of Gantby. Thistlewood appears to have been brought up as a land surveyor, but never followed that business; his brother, with whom he has been confused, was apprenticed to a doctor. He is said to have become unsettled in mind through reading the works of Paine, and to have proceeded to America and from America to France shortly before the downfall of Robespierre. In Paris he probably developed the opinions which marked him through life, and, according to Alison (*Hist. Eur.* ii. 424), returned to England in 1794 'firmly persuaded that the first duty of a patriot was to massacre the government and overturn all existing institutions.' He was appointed ensign in the first regiment of West Riding militia on 1 July 1798 (*Militia List*, 1799), and on the raising of the supplementary militia he obtained a lieutenant's commission in the 3rd Lincolnshire regiment, commanded by Lord Buckinghamshire.

He married, 24 Jan. 1804, Jane Worsley, a lady older than himself, living in Lincoln and possessed of a considerable fortune. After his marriage he resided first in Bawtry and then in Lincoln. On the early death of his wife her fortune reverted to her own family, by whom he was granted a small annuity. Being obliged to leave Lincoln owing to some gambling transaction which left him unable to meet his creditors, he drifted to London, and there, being thoroughly discontented with his own condition, he became an active member of the Spencean Society, which aimed at revolutionising all social institutions in the interest of the poorer classes [see SPENCE, THOMAS]. At the society's meetings he came in contact with the elder James Watson (1766–1838) [q. v.] and his son, the younger James, who were in hearty sympathy with his views. In 1814 he resided for some time in Paris. Soon after his return to England, about the end of 1814, he came under the observation of the government as a dangerous character. Under the auspices of the Spencean and other revolutionary societies, the younger Watson and Thistlewood organised a great public meeting for 2 Dec. 1816 at Spa Fields, at which it was determined to inaugurate a revolution. At the outset the Tower and Bank were to be seized. For several months before the meeting Thistlewood constantly visited the various guardrooms and barracks, and he was so confident that his endeavours to increase the existing dissatisfaction among the soldiery had proved successful, that he fully believed that the Tower guard would throw open the gates to the mob. The military arrangements under the new régime were to be committed to his charge. The government was, however, by means of informers, kept in touch with the crude plans of the conspirators, and was well

prepared; consequently the meeting was easily dispersed after the sacking of a few gunsmiths' shops. The cabinet was, however, so impressed by the dangers of the situation that the suspension of the habeas corpus bill was moved in the lords on 24 Feb. 1817, and the same day a bill for the prevention of seditious meetings was brought forward in the commons. Warrants had already been taken out against Thistlewood and the younger James Watson on the charge of high treason on 10 Feb. 1817, and a substantial reward offered for their apprehension. Both went into hiding, and, although the government appears soon to have been informed of their movements, it was not thought fit to effect Thistlewood's capture until May, when he was apprehended with his (second) wife, Susan, daughter of J. Wilkinson, a well-to-do butcher of Horncastle, and an illegitimate son Julian, on board a ship on the Thames on which he had taken his passage for America. The younger Watson succeeded in sailing for America at an earlier date. Thistlewood and the elder Watson were imprisoned in the Tower. It was arranged that the prisoners charged with high treason should be tried separately. Watson was acquitted, and in the case against Thistlewood and others, on 17 June 1817, a verdict of not guilty was found by the direction of the judge on the determination of the attorney-general to call no evidence. This narrow escape had little effect on Thistlewood; the weekly meetings of the Spenceans were immediately renewed, and the violence of his language increased. A rising in Smithfield was projected for 6 Sept., the night of St. Bartholomew's fair; the bank was to be blown open, the post-office attacked, and artillery seized. This and a similar design for 12 Oct. were abandoned owing to the careful preparation of the authorities, in whose possession were minute accounts of every action of Thistlewood and his fellow-committeemen.

The want of success attending these revolutionary attempts seems to have driven Thistlewood towards the end of October 1817 to active opposition to Henry Hunt [q. v.] and the constitutional reformers, and to considerable differences with the Watsons and other old associates, who, though ready to benefit by violent action, were not prepared to undertake the responsibility of assassination. About this period he appears for the first time to have considered plans for the murder of the Prince of Wales and privy council at a cabinet or public dinner, if sufficient numbers for 'a more noble and general enterprise' could not be raised (*Home Office Papers*, R. O.) Though naturally opposed to all ministers in authority, Thistlewood entertained a particular dislike to the home secretary, Lord Sidmouth, to whom he wrote about this period a number of letters demanding in violent language the return of property taken from him on his arrest on board ship. Failing to secure either his property or the compensation in money (180*l.*) which he demanded, he published the correspondence between Lord Sidmouth and himself (London, 1817, 8vo), and sent a challenge to the minister. The result was his arrest on a charge of threatened breach of the peace. At his trial on this charge on 14 May 1818 he at first pleaded guilty but withdrew his plea, and was found guilty and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and at the expiration of the term to find two sureties for 150*l.* and himself for 300*l.*, failing which to remain in custody. A new trial was moved for on 28 May, but refused. Thistlewood was confined in Horsham gaol. His sentence and treatment appear to have been exceptionally severe. On 29 June he applied to the home secretary for improved sleeping accommodation, and described his cell as only 9 feet by 7 feet, while two and sometimes three men slept in the one bed. During his period of imprisonment his animosity towards Hunt appears to have increased, though Hunt wrote to him in friendly fashion of his attempts 'to overturn the horrid power of the Rump.'

The full term of Thistlewood's imprisonment expired on 28 May 1819, and after a little difficulty the sureties requisite for his liberation were secured. Directly after his release he commenced attending the weekly meetings of his old society at his friend Preston's lodgings; a secret directory of thirteen were sworn, and more violent counsels immediately prevailed. In July 1819 the state of the country, especially in the north, was critical; the lord lieutenants were ordered back to their counties, and the authorities in London were in a constant state of preparation against meetings which it was feared would develop into riots. For a short time Thistlewood worked once again in apparent harmony with the parliamentary reformers, spoke on the same platform with Hunt, 21 July, and as late as 5 Sept. organised the public reception of the same orator on his entry into London; but the new union society was formed, 1 Aug., with the intention of taking the country correspondence out of the hands of Thistlewood and Preston, whose violence caused alarm to their friends. Thistlewood and Watson organised public meetings at Kennington on 21 Aug. and

Smithfield on 30 Oct. which passed off without disturbance, although attended by men in arms. Thistlewood designed simultaneous public meetings in the disaffected parts of the country for 1 Nov., but this course was not approved by either Hunt or Thomas Jonathan Wooller [q. v.], from whom he appears now to have finally separated. The reformers were at this period so nervous about traitors in their midst that even Thistlewood was denounced as a spy (Nottingham meeting, 29 Oct.) Despite, however, increased caution and endeavours to secure secrecy, the government was in receipt of almost daily accounts of the doings of the secret directory of thirteen. In November Thistlewood and his friends grew hopeless as to their chances of successfully setting the revolution on foot in London. They now looked to the north for a commencement. Thistlewood was invited to Manchester at the beginning of December, but lack of funds prevented him from going. No effective support seemed coming from Lancashire; Thistlewood regarded a 'straightforward revolution' as hopeless, and concentrated his efforts on his old plan of assassination. One informer not in the secret wrote on 1 Dec.: 'There is great mystery in Thistlewood's conduct; he seems anxious to disguise his real intentions, and declaims against the more violent members of the party, but is continually with them in private.' His exact intentions were being reported to the home office by George Edwards, who was one of the secret committee of thirteen, and especially in Thistlewood's confidence. At first an attack on the Houses of Parliament was meditated, but, the number of conspirators being considered insufficient for the purpose, assassination at a cabinet dinner was preferred. A special executive committee of five, of whom Edwards was one, was appointed on 13 Dec.; and the government permitted the plot to mature. From 20 Dec. 1819 to 22 Feb. 1820 Thistlewood appears to have been waiting anxiously for an opportunity; his aim was to assassinate the ministers at dinner, attack Coutts's or Child's bank, set fire to public buildings, and seize the Tower and Mansion House, where a provisional government was to be set up with the cobbler Ings as secretary. About the end of January 1820, wearied with waiting, he took the management of the plot entirely into his own hands, Edwards alone being in his confidence. A proclamation was prepared and drawn up with the assistance of Dr. Watson, who at this time was, fortunately for himself, in prison. In it the appointment of a provisional government and the calling together of a convention of representatives were announced. The death of the king, George III, on 29 Jan. was regarded as especially favourable to the plot, and the announcement of a cabinet dinner at Lord Harrowby's house in Grosvenor Square in the new 'Times' of 22 Feb., to which Thistlewood's attention was called by Edwards, found Thistlewood ready to put his scheme into execution. The meeting-place which the conspirators had hitherto attended about twice a day had been at 4 Fox's Court, Gray's Inn Lane, but as a final rendezvous and centre to which arms, bombs, and hand grenades should be brought, a loft over a stable in Cato Street was taken on 21 Feb. Hither they repaired (about twenty-five in number) on the evening of 23 Feb., and, warrants having been issued the same day, the greater number of them were apprehended about 8.30 P.M. They were found in the act of arming preparatory to their start for Lord Harrowby's house. Shots were fired. Thistlewood killed police-officer Smithers with a sword, and escaped immediate capture in the darkness and general confusion. Anonymous information was, however, given as to his whereabouts, and he was taken the next day at 8 White Street, Moorfields. He was again imprisoned in the Tower, and was the first of the gang to be tried before Charles Abbott (afterwards first lord Tenterden) [q. v.] and Sir Robert Dallas [q. v.] and two other judges on the charge of high treason. After three days' trial, 17, 18, and 19 April, during which Edwards was not called as evidence, Thistlewood was found guilty and sentenced to a traitor's death. He was hanged, with four other conspirators, in front of the debtor's door, Newgate, on 1 May 1820. The criminals were publicly decapitated after death, but the quartering of their bodies was not proceeded with. Thistlewood died defiantly, showing the same spirit that he exhibited at the end of his trial when he declaimed 'Albion is still in the chains of slavery. I quit it without regret. My only sorrow is that the soil should be a theatre for slaves, for cowards, for despots.'

In appearance Thistlewood was about 5 ft. 10 in. high, of sallow complexion and long visage, dark hair and dark hazel eyes with arched eyebrows; he was of slender build, with the appearance of a military man. A lithographed portrait of him is prefixed to the report of the 'Cato Street Conspiracy,' published by J. Fairburn, Ludgate Hill, 1820.

[State Trials; Times, 2 May 1820; Annual Reg.; European Rev.; Gent. Mag.; Pellew's

Life of Lord Sidmouth; Hansard's Parl. Debates, May 1820; Home Office Papers, 1816–1820, at the Record Office.] W. C–R.

THOM, ALEXANDER (1801–1879), founder of 'Thom's Almanac,' was born in 1801 at Findhorn in Moray.

His father, WALTER THOM (1770–1824), miscellaneous writer, was born in 1770 at Bervie, Kincardineshire, and afterwards removed to Aberdeen, where he established himself as a bookseller. In 1813 he proceeded to Dublin as editor of the 'Dublin Journal.' He died in that city on 16 June 1824. He was the author of a 'History of Aberdeen' (Aberdeen, 1811, 12mo) and of a treatise on 'Pedestrianism' (Aberdeen, 1813, 8vo). He also contributed to Brewster's 'Encyclopædia,' to Sinclair's 'Statistical Account of Scotland,' and to Mason's 'Statistical Account of Ireland.'

His son Alexander was educated at the High School, Edinburgh, and came to Dublin as a lad of twenty to assist his father in the management of the 'Dublin Journal.' In this capacity he learned the business of printing, and on his father's death he obtained, through the influence of Sir Robert Peel, the contract for printing for the post office in Ireland. In 1838 he obtained the contract for the printing for all royal commissions in Ireland, and in 1876 was appointed to the post of queen's printer for Ireland. In 1844 Thom founded the work by which he has since been known, the 'Irish Almanac and Official Directory,' which in a short time superseded all other publications of the kind in the Irish capital. Its superiority to its predecessors was due to the incorporation for the first time in a directory of a mass of valuable and skilfully arranged statistics relating to Ireland, and the 'Almanac' has ever since maintained its position as by far the best periodical of its kind in Ireland. Thom continued personally to supervise its publication for thirty-seven years, and until within a few months of his death. In 1860 he published at his own expense for gratuitous distribution 'A Collection of Tracts and Treatises illustrative of the Natural History, Antiquities, and the Political and Social State of Ireland,' two volumes which contain reprints of the works of Ware, Spenser, Davis, Petty, Berkeley, and other writers on Irish affairs in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Thom, who was twice married, died at his residence, Donnycarney House, near Dublin, on 22 Dec. 1879.

[Obituary notice of the late Alexander Thom, Queen's Printer in Ireland, by W. Neilson Hancock, LL.D., in Journal of the Statistical Society of Ireland, April 1880; Historical and Bibliographical Account of Almanacks and Directories published in Ireland, by Edward Evans, 1897.] C. L. F.

THOM, JAMES (1802–1850), sculptor, 'son of James Thom and Margaret Morison in Skeoch, was born 17th and baptised 19th April 1802' (*Tarbolton Parish Register*). His birthplace was about a mile from Lochlee, where Robert Burns lived for some time, and his relatives were engaged in agricultural pursuits. While Thom was still very young his family removed to Meadowbank in the adjoining parish of Stair, where he attended a small school. With his younger brother Robert (1805–1895) he was apprenticed to Howie & Brown, builders, Kilmarnock, and, although he took little interest in the more ordinary part of his craft, he was fond of ornamental carving, in which he excelled. While engaged upon a monument in Crosbie churchyard, near Monkton, in 1827, he attracted the attention of David Auld, a hairdresser in Ayr, who was known locally as 'Barber Auld.' Encouraged by Auld, he carved a bust of Burns from a portrait—a copy of the Nasymth—which hung in the Monument at Alloway. It confirmed Auld's opinion of Thom's ability, and induced him to advise the sculptor to attempt something more ambitious. Statues of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnnie were decided upon, and Thom, who meanwhile resided with Auld, set to work on the life-size figures, which were hewn direct from the stone without even a preliminary sketch. William Brown, tenant of Trabboch Mill, served as model for Tam; but no one could be induced to sit for the Souter, whose face and figure were surreptitiously studied from two cobblers in the neighbourhood of Ayr.

The statues were secured for the Burns monument at Alloway, and when completed were sent on tour by Auld. The profits, which were equally divided among the sculptor, Auld, and the trustees of the monument, amounted to nearly 2,000*l*. They reached London in April 1829, and at once attracted great notice, the critics hailing them as inaugurating a new era in sculpture. Replicas to the number of sixteen, it is said, were ordered by private patrons, and reproductions on a smaller scale, but also in stone, were carried out by Thom and his brother. James Thom also produced statues of the landlord and landlady of the poem, which were grouped with the others, and several pieces of a similar class, such as 'Old Mortality' and his pony, which was conceived in 1830 while reading the novel.

on board the packet-boat between Leith and London. A few years later a second exhibition of his work was organised in London by Jonathan Sparks, but proved a failure.

Tam and the Souter are now at Burns's Monument, Ayr, in which town Thom's statue of Wallace has been placed in the tower named after the national hero. The 'Old Mortality' group is at Maxwelltown, Dumfries.

About 1836 Thom went to America in pursuit of a fraudulent agent. Recovering a portion of the money embezzled, he settled at Newark in New Jersey, where he executed replicas of his favourite groups, 'an imposing statue of Burns,' and various ornamental pieces for gardens. While exploring the vicinity of Newark for stone suitable for his purposes, he discovered the valuable freestone quarry at Little Falls, and the stonework and much of the architectural carving of Trinity Church, New York, were contracted for by him. Purchasing a farm near Ramapo on the Erie railway, he seems latterly to have abandoned his profession, and died in New York on 17 April 1850. He was married and had two sons, one of whom was trained as a painter.

Thom's work is principally interesting as that of a self-taught artist. His design was not distinguished in line or mass, but his conception and execution were vigorous, and his grasp of character great. His Tam o' Shanter group has had, and is likely to retain, great popularity. It is an exceedingly clever and graphic embodiment of the poet's heroes. It has been reproduced by thousands in many materials; photographs and prints abound.

Another artist of the same name, James Thom (*fl.* 1815), subject-painter, was born in Edinburgh about 1785. He studied art in his native city, and exhibited some thirteen pictures, of which one or two were historical, three were portraits, and the rest of domestic incident (including two designs for vignette illustrations to Burns), at the Edinburgh exhibitions between 1808 and 1816. In 1815 he sent two pictures to the British Institution, and about that time removed to London, where he met with encouragement and practised for some years. In 1825 his 'Young Recruit' was engraved by A. Duncan.

[Edinburgh Literary Journal, 1828; The New Scots Mag. December 1828; New Statistical Account of Scotland, 1842; Anderson's Scottish Nation; Blackie's Dict. of Scotsmen; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Newark Advertiser, U.S.A., May 1850; Ayr Advertiser, 23 April 1896; private information.] J. L. C.

THOM, JOHN HAMILTON (1808–1894), unitarian divine, younger son of John Thom (*d.* 1808), was born on 10 Jan. 1808 at Newry, co. Down, where his father, a native of Lanarkshire, was presbyterian minister from 1800. His mother was Martha Anne (1779–1859), daughter of Isaac Glenny. In 1823 he was admitted at the Belfast Academical Institution as a student under the care of the Armagh presbytery. He became assistant to Thomas Dix Hincks [q. v.] as a teacher of classics and Hebrew, while studying theology under Samuel Hanna [q. v.] The writings of William Ellery Channing made him a unitarian; he did not join the Irish remonstrants under Henry Montgomery [q. v.], but preached his first sermon in July 1829 at Renshaw Street Chapel, Liverpool, and shortly afterwards was chosen minister of the Ancient Chapel, Toxteth Park, Liverpool. On 10 May 1831 he was nominated as successor to John Hincks as minister of Renshaw Street Chapel, and entered on the pastoral office there on 7 Aug., having meanwhile preached (17 July) the funeral sermon of William Roscoe [q. v.], the historian; this was his first publication. The settlement (1832) of James Martineau in Liverpool gave him a congenial associate; in 1833 his interest in practical philanthropy was stimulated by the visit of Joseph Tuckerman from Boston, Massachusetts; his personal connection with Blanco White [q. v.] began in January 1835. At Christmas of that year he was a main founder of the Liverpool Domestic Mission. In July 1838 he succeeded John Relly Beard [q. v.] as editor of the 'Christian Teacher,' a monthly which developed (1845) into the 'Prospective Review' [see Tayler, John James]. From February to May 1839 he contributed four lectures, and a defensive 'letter,' to the Liverpool unitarian controversy, conducted in conjunction with Martineau and Henry Giles (1809–1882), in response to the challenge of thirteen Anglican divines. Thom's chief antagonist was Thomas Byrth [q. v.]

On 25 June 1854 he resigned his charge, and went abroad for travel and study, his place at Renshaw Street being taken by William Henry Channing (1810–1884), nephew of the Boston divine. He returned to Renshaw Street in November 1857, and ministered there till his final retirement on 31 Dec. 1866. From 1866 to 1880 he acted as visitor to Manchester New College, London. His last public appearance was at the opening (16 Nov. 1892) of new buildings for the Liverpool Domestic Mission. Latterly his eyesight failed, and for a short time before his death he was quite blind. He died at his

residence, Oakfield, Greenbank, Liverpool, on 2 Sept. 1894, and was buried on 7 Sept. in the graveyard of the Ancient Chapel, Toxteth Park. He married (2 Jan. 1838) Hannah Mary (1816–1872), second daughter of William Rathbone (1787–1868) [see under RATHBONE, WILLIAM, 1757–1809], but had no issue.

In his 'Life of Blanco White,' 1845, his best known work, Thom does little to suggest the quality of his own religious teaching. By his published discourses he presented himself to many minds as a master of rich and penetrating thought. In the pulpit his powers were obscured by a fastidious self-restraint. On the platform he was brilliant and convincing.

The following are the most important of his publications: 1. 'Memoir' prefixed to 'Sermons' by John Hincks, 1832, 8vo. 2. 'St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians,' 1851, 8vo (expository sermons). 3. 'Letters, embracing his Life, by John James Tayler,' 1872, 2 vols. 8vo; 2nd ed. 1873, 8vo. 4. 'Laws of Life after the Mind of Christ,' 1883, 8vo (sermons); 2nd ser. 1886, 8vo. Posthumous were: 5. 'A Spiritual Faith,' 1895, 8vo (sermons; with portrait and memorial preface by Dr. Martineau). 6. 'Special Services and Prayers,' 1895, 8vo (unpublished). His 'Hymns, Chants, and Anthems,' 1854, 8vo, is perhaps the best, certainly the least sectarian, of unitarian hymn-books.

He has sometimes been confused with his Liverpool contemporary, David Thom, D.D., a presbyterian, who became a universalist, published several theological treatises, and compiled a very valuable account of 'Liverpool Churches and Chapels,' Liverpool, 1854, 16mo.

[In Memoriam, by V. D. Davis, in Liverpool Unitarian Annual, 1895, with complete list of Thom's publications; Martineau's memorial preface to Spiritual Faith, 1895; Christian Reformer, 1857, p. 757; Evans's Hist. of Renshaw Street Chapel, 1887, pp. 33 sq.; Christian Life, 8 Sept. and 15 Sept. 1894; Spectator, 8 Sept. 1894; Inquirer, 8 Sept. 1894; Liverpool Mercury, 9 Oct. 1894; Evans's Record of the Provincial Assembly of Lancashire and Cheshire, 1896; personal recollection.] A. G.

THOM, JOHN NICHOLS (1799–1838), impostor and madman. [See TOM.]

THOM, WILLIAM (1798?–1848), Scottish poet, was born in Aberdeen about 1798. His father, a business man, died young, and Thom was left to the care of his mother, 'a widow unable to keep him at home idle' (THOM, *Recollections*, p. 37). Run over in infancy by a nobleman's carriage, he was lamed for life, the nobleman sympathising to the extent of 5*s.* bestowed on the widow after the accident. Thom was educated at a dame's school, which he realistically describes in a note to his poem 'Old Father Frost and his Family.' Apprenticed as a weaver in 1810, he joined in 1814 a weaving factory, where his talents and attainments as talker, singer, and flute-player secured him distinction among his fellows.

About 1828 Thom married, and in 1831 he and his wife settled in Dundee; but his wife soon deserted him and returned to Aberdeen. Thom afterwards worked in Newtyle, Forfarshire, where he took to his home the girl Jean whom he celebrated in his prose and verse. She bore him four children, and died in 1840. In 1837 great depression in the weaving trade caused Thom much suffering. He hawked the country with second-hand books, and even played the flute in the streets. He soon found fixed employment at the loom at Aberdeen, and subsequently at Inverurie, Aberdeenshire. In the beginning of 1841 he sent a lyric—part i. of 'The Blind Boy's Pranks'—to the 'Aberdeen Herald.' It was published with a eulogistic editorial note, and instantly secured generous attention and patronage. Through the practical friendship of Gordon of Knokespock, Aberdeenshire, the family had immediate comfort, and Thom was enabled to spend four months of 1841 in London, mingling with literary people.

On returning to his loom at Inverurie Thom chafed against regular employment, and, having published his 'Rhymes and Recollections' in the autumn of 1844, he settled in London, at the suggestion of Gordon. In the metropolis he worked for a time as a weaver and composed poems simultaneously. His friends included Eliza Cook, Richard, William, and Mary Howitt, Samuel Carter Hall and his wife, and John Forster. He is said to have been fêted at Lady Blessington's. He was entertained at dinner with William Johnson Fox in the chair, and working men of London held a soirée in his honour. Scottish admirers in Calcutta sent him an offering of 300*l.*, and Margaret Fuller headed an American subscription list which rose to 400*l.* But Thom was an incorrigible Bohemian. He procured a new consort from Inverurie, by whom he had several children, and he neglected business for unprofitable company. At length poor, comparatively neglected, and very ill, he, by the aid of a few staunch admirers, left London and settled in Hawkhill, Dundee, where he died on 29 Feb. 1848. He was honoured with a public funeral, and was buried in the Western

cemetery, Dundee. A monument was erected at his grave in 1857.

Thom was a keen observer, and both his prose and his verse evince intellectual grasp and power of graphic delineation. The stronger and more characteristic of his poems, such as 'The Mitherless Bairn,' 'The Maniac Mother's Dream,' 'The Overgate Orphan,' and the 'Extract from a Letter to J. Robertson, Esq.,' reflect the author's rough and drastic experience. His various lyrics—'The Blind Boy's Pranks,' 'Autumn Winds,' 'Bonnie May,' 'Ythanside,' 'They speak o' Wyles,' 'Yon Bower,' 'The Wedded Waters,' and 'Jeanie's Grave'—display quick fancy and considerable sense of natural beauty. Thom contributed a short autobiography to 'Chambers's Journal,' December 1841. This was embodied in the sketch published in 'Rhymes and Recollections of a Handloom Weaver,' 1844; 2nd edit. 1845. A new edition, with biography by W. Skinner, appeared in 1880.

[Editions of Rhymes and Recollections of a Handloom Weaver; Whistle Binkie; article by Professor Masson in Macmillan's Magazine, vol. ix.; Walker's Bards of Bon-Accord (1887).]

T. B.

THOMAS, Earl of Lancaster (1277?–1322), was the eldest son of Edmund, earl of Lancaster [see Lancaster], a brother of Edward I, by Blanche of Artois, widow of Henry, count of Champagne and king of Navarre. Their marriage took place between 18 Dec. 1275 and 18 Jan. 1276, so Thomas's birth cannot be placed earlier than the latter part of 1276. But he was old enough in 1290 for abortive negotiations to be opened respecting his marriage with Beatrice of Burgundy (Rymer). In 1293 he frequently appears as one of the guests of his first cousin, afterwards Edward II (Extracts from the *Issue Rolls of the Exchequer*, Henry III–Henry VI, p. 109). His father died in June 1296, and, though still a minor in the king's custody, Thomas was allowed on 9 July 1297 to receive the homage of the tenants of the lands of his late father, and next year did homage and had livery of his lands in full (except his mother's dowry). He thus became earl of Lancaster and Leicester, and in February 1301 he was also styled 'earl of Ferrers or Derby' (Doyle). He took part in the expedition which ended in the battle of Falkirk on 22 July 1298. But though his name appears second in the list of barons who joined in the Lincoln letter of 1301 addressed to the pope on the subject of Scotland, it was not until the accession of Edward II that he began to play a leading part in affairs.

At the coronation he carried the sword called 'curtana,' and on 9 May 1308 received the grant of the stewardship of England as appendant to his earldom of Leicester. If Thomas was not already one of the enemies of the royal favourite Gaveston, he soon became one. Gaveston held a tournament at Wallingford in which he showed himself the earl's superior in skill in arms, thus adding gall to the bitterness with which the holder of three earldoms, cousin of one king and half-brother of another by marriage, must have regarded the foreign upstart's transformation into an earl of Cornwall (Trokelowe, p. 65). Though Gaveston was banished, Thomas and the other earls still continued distrustful of the king, and on 24 May 1309 the king had to authorise Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, and others to assure the safety of Thomas when coming to him at Kennington (Rymer, ii. 75). After Gaveston's return from banishment in the summer of 1309, he further offended Lancaster by causing one of his particular adherents to be turned out of his office in favour of one of his own creatures (Monk of Malmesbury, ii. 161–2). Thomas and four other earls refused to attend a council summoned for 18 Oct. at York (Hemingburgh, ii. 275). In spite of a prohibition issued by Edward on 7 Feb., he and others of the barons attended the parliament which met in March 1310 in arms, and by threats of withdrawing their allegiance forced the king to consent to the appointment of twenty-eight 'ordainers,' by whom his own authority was to be superseded until Michaelmas 1311, and who were to make ordinances for the redress of grievances and the good government of the kingdom. Lancaster was one of the six co-opted earls on this commission, his father-in-law, Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln and Salisbury, being one of the two co-opting earls. The latter died on 28 Feb. 1311 (*Annales Londonienses*, p. 175), and Thomas added the earldoms of Lincoln and Salisbury to those of Lancaster, Derby, and Leicester, in right of his wife Alice. The story related by the annalist Trokelowe (pp. 72–3) of the old earl's last advice to his son-in-law to uphold the liberties of the church and Magna Charta and follow the advice of the Earl of Warwick is interesting as showing how the people afterwards came to look on Lancaster. He nearly came to open war with the king shortly after, by refusing to do homage to Edward at Berwick for his new lands because it was outside the kingdom, though he had journeyed north on purpose. The king yielded by meeting him a few miles within the English border at Haggerston (*Chron. de*

Lanercost, p. 215); Gaveston was present, but Lancaster ignored his presence, much to the king's anger. The homage was repeated in London on 26 Aug. (*Parl. Writs*, ii. 42). The ordinances which were published on 10 and 11 Oct. contained a decree of banishment on Gaveston, to which Edward, after a humble entreaty that his 'brother Piers' might be forgiven, had been obliged at length to consent. But Lancaster and others had to be forbidden to attend parliament in arms (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 442). Gaveston returned in January 1312, and the king countermanded the summons for a parliament on the first Sunday in Lent (12 Feb.) Lancaster, acting for the others, demanded Gaveston's withdrawal, and sent a private message to the queen that he would not rest till he had rid her of his presence. Armed bands were collected under the pretext of tournament, and Lancaster stole north by night. He surprised Edward and Gaveston at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and captured the greater part of their baggage. They fled hastily to Scarborough by sea, where Edward left Gaveston, proceeding himself to York. Then the earls of Pembroke and Warenne besieged Gaveston in Scarborough, while Lancaster hovered between to cut off Peter from all chance of rejoining the king. On 19 May Gaveston surrendered to Pembroke on condition of his safety being guaranteed until the parliament which was to meet on the first of August. If Edward and Gaveston could come to no agreement with the barons then, Gaveston was to be replaced in Scarborough Castle, as he was at the time of his surrender. Pembroke proceeded southward with his prisoner, but the Earl of Warwick took advantage of Pembroke's over-confidence to kidnap Gaveston at Deddington, sixteen miles north of Oxford, and carry him off to Warwick. Here, with the full concurrence of the earls of Lancaster and Hereford, Gaveston was condemned to death. Lancaster assumed the chief responsibility for his death by having him conveyed to Blacklow Hill in his lands to be beheaded (Monk of Malmesbury, ii. 180).

Neither the king nor Pembroke ever forgave Lancaster for this act of violence, though Edward was too weak at the time to bring the offenders to justice. Lancaster thought it prudent to come to the parliament to which Edward summoned him on 20 Aug. at the head of a small army. The earls of Gloucester and Richmond mediated, and after the earls had made a formal submission on 19 Oct., the king *timore ductus* granted them a full pardon on 9 Nov. (*Flor. Hist.* iii. 337). This did not conclude matters, however, and negotiations still went on under safe-conducts. Lancaster restored the jewels and horses he had captured at Newcastle on 27 Feb. and 29 March 1312, but it was not until 16 Oct. 1313 that a complete amnesty for all offences committed since the beginning of the reign was granted (Monk of Malmesbury, ii. 195). Lancaster refused to be reconciled with Hugh le Despenser. Edward summoned him to accompany him in an expedition against the Scots as early as 23 Dec. 1313 (Rymer, ii. 238). But Thomas and his party refused, alleging that the king had not carried out the ordinances, especially as regards the removal of evil counsellors. All they did was to send the strict legal contingents due from them (Lanercost, p. 224). Edward's disaster at Bannockburn obliged him to seek a new reconciliation with Lancaster, who had assembled an army at Pontefract under the pretext that the king, if successful in Scotland, intended to turn his arms against him. This took place in a parliament held in the last three weeks of September. The ordinances were confirmed. Edward was obliged to dismiss his chancellor, treasurer, and sheriffs, who were replaced by Lancaster's nominees. Hugh le Despenser went into hiding, though he still remained one of the king's counsellors (*Chron. Edw. I and Edw. II*, ii. 208; *Flor. Hist.* iii. 339). In the parliament which lasted from January to March 1315 he and Walter Langton were removed from the council, the king was put on an allowance of 10*l.* a day, and Thomas was made his *principalis consiliarius* (*Chron. Edw. I and Edw. II*, ii. 209).

On 8 Aug. Thomas was appointed chief commander against the Scots, superseding his enemy, the Earl of Pembroke. In the autumn one of his own tenants, Adam de Banastre, rose against him, fearful of punishment for a murder he had committed. Banastre seems to have made use of the king's name, and is said to have borne his banner. But Lancaster's lieutenants easily crushed him (Monk of Malmesbury, ii. 214). The parliament which met on 28 Jan. 1316 was postponed till his arrival on 12 Feb., after which he was requested by the king in parliament to be president of the council, and accepted the office on certain conditions on 17 Feb. (*Parl. Writs*, i. 156–7). But neither had any confidence in the other. An assemblage at Newcastle was postponed from 24 June to 10 Aug., and then to Michaelmas. Thomas started towards Scotland, only to find that the king refused to follow him. Edward went only as far as York, and, if we are to believe the somewhat pro-Lancastrian account of Robert of Reading (*Flor. Hist.* iii.

176), he plundered the north of England and then returned south. Lancaster retired to his castle at Pontefract, while the royal party met at Clarendon on 9 Feb., probably to plot his overthrow. The Earl of Warenne was selected to surprise him, but was seized with a sudden panic on approaching Lancaster's country. One of the knights of his household, however, succeeded in carrying off the countess at Canford in Dorset, very probably with her connivance, for she was accused of infidelity to her husband (*ib.* p. 178). This led to a private war between the two earls. Thomas harried Warenne's lands, and some of his followers took Knaresborough Castle. Thomas received renewed summons for an expedition to Scotland, but, as before, there were continual postponements. The efforts of the cardinal legates and Pembroke issued in another abortive agreement between the king and the earl in July to reserve their differences for the parliament which was to meet on 27 Jan. 1318. This did not of course prevent Edward threatening Thomas with the army he had gathered under the pretext of the Scottish war, and the private war still went on merrily as ever. On 3 Nov. the king intervened, ordering Lancaster to desist (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 575). The parliament summoned at Lincoln for 27 Jan. was prorogued until 12 March, and then until 19 June, and finally revoked on account of the invasion of the Scots. But the capture of Berwick on 2 April 1318 by the latter was more potent than all the negotiations in bringing the parties to agreement. Thomas insisted on the punishment of the grantees of the royal grants made contrary to the ordinances, and the removal of his enemies from the king's councils. A solemn reconciliation took place near Leicester on 5 Aug.; among the conditions were a confirmation of the ordinances and the establishment of a sort of council consisting of two bishops and a baron with a baron or banneret of the household of the Earl of Lancaster, who were always to accompany the king to execute and give counsel on all weighty matters (*ib.* p. 113). Edward and Thomas entered Scotland together about 15 Aug. and laid siege to Berwick, but mutual distrust and the king's ill-concealed projects of vengeance led to the abandonment of the siege through Lancaster's departure. He was accused by the king's party of having been bribed by the Scots. He refused to attend the two councils of magnates held in January and October of the next year, but there was a lull for a time in the struggle.

With the private war which arose early in 1321 between the younger Despenser and his rivals for the Gloucester inheritance, Hugh de Audley and Roger d'Amory began the last act. At a meeting summoned by Lancaster at Sherburn in Elmet, he and his party declared against Despenser, and on 15 July Edward had to consent to the banishment of both father and son. But Lady Badlesmere's insult to the queen on 13 Oct. and the capture of Leeds Castle on 31 Oct. strengthened his hands. The conference which, in spite of Edward's formal prohibition, Thomas summoned at Doncaster on 29 Nov. (*ib.* p. 505) did nothing. Thomas's holding aloof when the king was besieging Leeds Castle can be explained by his enmity to Badlesmere, but his vacillation after its capture and the recall of the Despensers proved his incompetence as a leader. However effective his policy of sulky inaction had been on previous occasions, it was of no avail against the sudden burst of energy which Edward now put forth. Instead of marching to the assistance of his adherents in the south, the earl lingered in the north, and even on 8 Feb. 1322 his attitude was still so undecided that Edward could write to him inhibiting him from adhering to the king's contrariants (*ib.* p. 515). The royal levies assembled at Coventry on 28 Feb. Thomas tried with the small force at his disposal to check the king's advance at Burton-on-Trent. He was successful for three days, but the royal army crossed the river at another place, so that, after some show of offering battle, he and his followers set fire to Burton, and went north to Tutbury and thence to Pontefract. Robert de Holand deserted with five hundred men he had collected, if we are to believe a story in the chronicle of William de Packington which has come down to us, epitomised in Leland's 'Collectanea' (ii. 464, ed. Hearne). Lancaster's followers held a council at this last place, and resolved to push on to his castle of Dunstanburgh in Northumberland; but Lancaster refused, proposing to stay at Pontefract, until Robert de Clifford drew out his dagger and threatened to kill him. They left Pontefract, hoping to find refuge in the last resort with the Scots, with whom Thomas had already been in correspondence under the pseudonym of 'King Arthur.'

On 16 March they reached Boroughbridge, but found their passage over the Ure barred by Sir Andrew Harclay and a force which had been collected to act against the Scots. The Earl of Hereford fell in the attempt to force a passage, and, deserted by most of his followers during the night, Thomas had to surrender next morning. He was taken to York, and then to the king at Pontefract on

21 March. The principal count in his indictment was his late rebellion, but it also raked up his attack on the king and Gaveston at Newcastle, and accused him of intimidating the parliaments of the reign by appearing at them with armed men, and of being in league with the Scots. Refused even a hearing, he was condemned to a traitor's death, the usual revolting details being commuted to beheading in consideration of his near relationship to the king. Seven earls are mentioned as present at his trial, presumably as members of the court (22 March). He was taken the next day on a sorry nag to a slight hill just outside the town and there beheaded (Trokelowe, pp. 112–24; *Chron. Edw. I and Edw. II*, i. 303, ii. 77, 270; *Flor. Hist.* iii. 206, 347).

Despite his tragic end, it is difficult to say anything favourable of Thomas of Lancaster. Marked out by birth and by his position as holder of five earldoms for the rôle of leader of the barons in their revolt against the favouritism, extravagance, and misgovernment of Edward II, he signally failed to show either patriotism, farsightedness, or even the more common virtues of a good party leader. His only policy was a sort of passive resistance to the crown, which generally took the form of refusing to do anything whatever to aid his cousin so long as his personal enemies remained unbanished. In the invention of pretexts for this refusal he displayed an ingenuity in legal chicanery far surpassing that of his uncle, Edward I. Though it was obviously personal aims and personal grievances that influenced his action throughout, some of these pretexts are interesting illustrations of the growth of the idea of a full parliament. In 1317 he refused to violate his oath to the ordinances by attending a council of magnates summoned by the king, because the matters there to be discussed ought to be debated in a full parliament (Murimuth, pp. 271–4). Yet if Lancaster had any political ideal at all, it was the revival of Simon de Montfort's abortive scheme for government by a council of magnates with himself, in the place of Simon, as the chief and most powerful member. The only thing in which he was consistent was the unrelenting hatred with which he pursued those who offended him. Popular idealism, however, made him into a saint and a martyr. All the misfortunes which befell the country were laid at Edward's door, though Thomas's futile policy was quite as much to blame for them. While Edward personified misgovernment, disorder, misfortune abroad, Thomas was converted, though probably not till after his death, into a second Simon de Montfort. Miraculous cures were effected at his tomb at Pontefract, as also at an effigy of him in St. Paul's, to which crowds of worshippers came with offerings. Guards had to be placed to prevent people approaching the places of his execution and burial, and the king wrote an indignant letter to the bishop of London and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, forbidding them to countenance such proceedings (*Flor. Hist.* iii. 213; *French Chronicle of London*, Camden Soc., p. 54; Rymer, ii. 528). Time brought further revenges. On 28 Feb. 1327 Edward III wrote to Pope John XXI, requesting him to canonise Thomas (Rymer, II. ii. 695). The request was repeated in 1330 and 1331 (*ib.* pp. 782, 814). Edward III also on 8 June 1327 authorised Robert de Werynton, clerk, to collect alms for building a chapel on the hill where Thomas of Lancaster was beheaded (*ib.* p. 707). This chapel, which was never finished, still existed in Leland's time.

Thomas built and endowed in his castle of Kenilworth the chapel of St. Mary, to be served by thirteen regular canons (Bliss, *Papal Registers*, ii. 184).

He married Alice, daughter and heiress of Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln and Salisbury, but had no children. His relations with his wife were sufficiently strained to give rise to more than a suspicion of connivance when the Earl of Warenne carried her off in 1317. She was accused of adultery with a lame squire of the name of Ebulo Le Strange, who married her after Lancaster's death.

[The chief narrative sources for Thomas's life are the Annales Londonienses; Annales Paulini; Gesta Edwardi auctore canonico Bridlingtoniensi; and the Monachi cuiusdam Malmesberiensis Vita Edwardi II, all edited by Bishop Stubbs in Chronicles of the Reigns of Edward I and Edward II (Rolls Ser.); the Chron. of Robert of Reading in vol. iii. of the Flores Historiarum, ed. Luard; the Annals of John de Trokelowe; the Chronicles of Adam de Murimuth (Rolls Ser.); Walter de Hemingburgh (English Historical Soc.); Lanercost (Maitland Club); and Scalachronica and Walsingham; the continuator of Trivet (ed. Hall, 1722); and the Chronicon Henrici de Knighton (Rolls Ser.) The Rolls of Parliament, the Parliamentary Writs, and Rymer's Fœdera (all published by the Record Comm.); and the Calendars of the Close Rolls (1307–1323, 3 vols.), and Patent Rolls 1292–1301, 1307–13 (2 vols.) (Rolls Ser.) form an invaluable supplement and corrective to these sometimes partial narratives. Dugdale's Baronage of England, though prolix, supplies many facts; Stubbs's Constitutional Hist. vol. ii. and Pauli's Geschichte von England give the best modern accounts of Thomas and his times.]

W. E. R.

THOMAS OF BROTHERTON, EARL OF NORFOLK and MARSHAL OF ENGLAND (1300–1338), was the eldest child of Edward I by his second wife, Margaret, the sister of Philip the Fair. Edward II was his half-brother. He was born on 1 June 1300 at Brotherton, near Pontefract, where his parents were halting on their way to Scotland (*Chron. Lanercost*, p. 193). He was called Thomas because of the successful invocation of St. Thomas of Canterbury by his mother during the pains of labour. A story is told that the life of the child was despaired of in his infancy, but that his health was restored by the substitution of an English nurse for the Frenchwoman to whom his mother had entrusted him (*Ann. Edwardi I* in RISHANGER, pp. 438–9, Rolls Ser.) Edward I destined for Thomas the earldom of Cornwall, which escheated to the crown on 1 Oct. 1300, on the death, without heirs, of Earl Edmund, the son of Richard, king of the Romans (MONK OF MALMESBURY, p. 169), and some of the chroniclers (*Worcester Annals*, p. 547; TROKELOWE, p. 74) say that the grant was actually made. On his deathbed Edward specially urged upon his eldest son the obligation of caring for his two half-brothers. Edward II, however, soon conferred Cornwall on his favourite, Piers Gaveston [q. v.] Nevertheless he made handsome provision for Thomas. In September 1310 he granted to Thomas and his brother Edmund of Woodstock [q.v.] jointly the castle and honour of Strigul (Chepstow) for their maintenance (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1307–13, p. 279), and in October 1311 he granted Thomas seisin of the honour (*Flores Hist.* iii. 334). Larger provision followed. The earldom of Norfolk and the dignity of earl marshal, which Roger Bigod, fifth earl of Norfolk [q. v.], had surrendered to the crown and had received back entailed on the heirs of his body, had recently escheated to the king on Roger's death without children. On 16 Dec. 1312 Edward II created Thomas Earl of Norfolk, with remainder to the heirs of his body, and on 18 March the boy of twelve received a summons to parliament, which was repeated in January and May 1313 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1307–13, pp. 564, 584). He also obtained the grant of all the lands in England, Wales, and Ireland that had escheated on Roger Bigod's death, and on 10 Feb. 1316 he was further created marshal of England, thus being precisely invested with the dignities and estates of the previous earl. He got the last fragment of the estate in 1317, when Alice, the dowager countess, died (*ib.* 1313–1318, p. 504). On 20 May 1317 Thomas received his first summons to meet at Newcastle in July to serve against 'Scotch rebels' (*ib.* 1313–18, p. 473).

In the early part of 1319 Thomas acted as warden of England during Edward II's absence in the field against the Scots, holding on 24 March of that year a session along with the chief ministers in the chapter-house of St. Paul's, where they summoned before them J. de Wengrave, the mayor; Wengrave was engaged in a controversy with the community with regard to municipal elections, which was appeased at Thomas's intervention (*Ann. Paulini*, pp. 285–6). After being knighted, on 15 July, Thomas proceeded to Newcastle, where a great army was mustering against Scotland. He crossed the border on 29 Aug., but nothing resulted from the invasion save the vain siege of Berwick (MONK OF MALMESBURY, pp. 241–2; *Ann. Paulini*, p. 286).

In 1321 Thomas, being summoned with his brother Edmund to the siege of Leeds Castle in Kent (*Flores Hist.* iii. 199), adhered to the king's side, and is described as 'strenuous for his age' (MONK OF MALMESBURY, p. 263). He took a prominent part in persuading Mortimer to submit (MURIMUTH, p. 35). Yet in September 1326 he was one of the first to join Queen Isabella [q. v.] on her landing at Orwell. The landing-place was within his estates (MURIMUTH, p. 46). On 27 Oct. he was one of the peers who condemned the elder Despenser at Bristol (*Ann. Paulini*, p. 317). In May 1327 he was ordered to raise troops against the Scots. He was chief of a royal commission sent to Bury St. Edmunds to appease one of the constant quarrels between the abbey and the townsmen (*ib.* p. 334). He was bribed to accept the rule of Isabella and Mortimer by lavish grants of the forfeited estates of the Despensers and others, and was so closely attached to Mortimer that he married his son Edward to Beatrice, Mortimer's daughter, and attended the solemn tournament at Hereford with which they celebrated the match (MURIMUTH, p. 578; G. LE BAKER, p. 42). But he soon became discontented with the rule of Isabella and Mortimer, and joined the conference of magnates which met on 2 Jan. 1329 at St. Paul's (cf. details in KNIGHTON, and in the notes to G. LE BAKER, pp. 217–20, ed. Thompson, from *MS. Brut Chron.*); he acted with his brother Edmund, the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of London as envoys from the barons to the government; but the defection of Henry of Lancaster broke up the combination (*Ann. Paulini*, p. 344). On 17 Feb. 1330 Thomas and Edmund escorted the young queen Philippa on her solemn entry into

London the day before her coronation (*ib.* p. 349). Luckier than Edmund, Thomas gave no opportunity to the jealousy of Mortimer, and survived to welcome Edward III's attainment of power. On 17–19 June 1331 he fought along with the king on the side of Sir Robert de Morley [q. v.] in a famous tournament at Stepney, riding, gorgeously attired, through London on 16 June, and making an offering at St. Paul's (*ib.* pp. 353–354). In 1337 he was employed in arraying Welsh soldiers for the king's wars (*Fœdera*, iii. 986). Knighton (ii. 4) says that he was one of the lords who accompanied Edward III to Antwerp in July 1338, but the other chroniclers do not seem to substantiate this. Thomas died next month (August 1338), and was buried in the choir of the abbey church, where a monument was erected to him that perished after the dissolution at Bury St. Edmunds. In September Edward, at Antwerp, appointed William de Montacute, first earl of Salisbury [q. v.], his successor as marshal (*Fœdera*, iii. 1060).

Thomas married, first, Alice, daughter of Sir Roger Hales of Harwich; and, secondly, Mary, daughter of William, lord Roos, and widow of Sir William de Braose. Mary Roos survived her husband, married Ralph, lord Cobham, and died in 1362. Thomas's only son, Edward, was born of his first wife, and married Beatrice, daughter of Roger Mortimer, first earl of March [q. v.], but died without issue in his father's lifetime. His widow, who subsequently married Thomas de Braose (*d.* 1361), died herself in 1384. She founded a fraternity of lay brothers within the Franciscan priory at Fisherton, Wiltshire, and also a chantry for six priests at the same place.

Thomas's estates were divided between his two daughters, Margaret and Alice. Alice married Sir Edward de Montacute, brother of William, earl of Salisbury, and had by him a daughter Joan, who married William de Ufford, the last earl of Suffolk [q. v.] of his house. On the death of her niece Joan, countess of Suffolk, daughter of Alice, Margaret became in 1375 the sole heiress of her father's estates. On the accession of Richard II she petitioned to be allowed to act as marshal at the coronation, but the request was politely shelved (*Munim. Gildhall. Lond.* ii. 458). She married, first, John Segrave, third lord Segrave [q. v.], by whom she had a daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married to John, lord Mowbray (*d.* 1368), to whose son, Thomas Mowbray, first duke of Norfolk [q.v.], the estates and titles ultimately went. Margaret married, secondly, Sir Walter Manny [q. v.], who died in 1372. She was created on 29 Sept. 1397 Duchess of Norfolk for life, on the same day that her grandson, Thomas Mowbray, was made Duke of Norfolk. She died on 24 March 1400, and was buried in the church of the London Franciscans at Newgate.

[Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 63–4; Nicolas's Hist. Peerage, ed. Courthope, p. 351; G. E. C[okayne]'s Complete Peerage, vi. 40–1; Sandford's Genealogical History, pp. 205–6; Cals. of Patent Rolls, Edward I 1292–1307, Edward II 1327–1338; Cal. Close Rolls, 1307–23; Rymer's Fœdera; Annales Monastici; Rishanger; Flores Hist.; Knighton; Chron. Edward I, Edward II, and Murimuth, the last six in Rolls Ser.; Chron. Geoffrey le Baker, ed. E. M. Thompson.]

T. F. T.

THOMAS of Woodstock, Earl of Buckingham and Duke of Gloucester (1355–1397), seventh and youngest son of Edward III and Philippa of Hainault, was born at Woodstock on 7 Jan. 1354–5 (Walsingham, i. 280). Edward provided for his youngest son in his usual manner by affiancing him in 1374 to one of the richest heiresses of the time, Eleanor, the elder of the two daughters of the last Bohun, earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton. The earls of Hereford having been hereditary constables of England, Thomas received a grant on 10 June 1376 of that office during pleasure, with a thousand marks a year to keep it up, and was summoned as constable to the parliament of January 1377 (*Rot. Parl.* ii. 363). He appears later at all events to have been styled Earl of Essex in right of his wife (*Complete Peerage*, iv. 43). Having been knighted by his father at Windsor on 23 April 1377 he carried the sceptre and the dove at the coronation of his nephew, Richard II, and was created Earl of Buckingham (15 July), with a grant of a thousand pounds a year out of the alien priories (*Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, i. 372). A considerable part of the Bohun estates had already, in anticipation of his wife's majority, been placed in his keeping, including Pleshey Castle in Essex, which became his chief seat; and in May 1380, his wife being now of age, he was also given custody of the share of her younger sister, Mary (*ib.* pp. 66, 502).

A French and Spanish fleet ravaging the southern coast in the summer, Buckingham and his brother Edmund averted a landing at Dover (Froissart, viii. 237). In October he was sent against the Spaniards, who were windbound at Sluys, but his squadron was scattered by a storm. Refitting and following the Spaniards down the Channel, he captured eight of their ships off Brest, returning after Christmas (Walsingham, i. 343, 364). On

the Duke of Brittany handing over (April 1378) Brest Castle to the English king for the rest of the war, Buckingham was one of those appointed to take it over (*Fœdera*, iv. 36). But the duke's position soon began to grow untenable, and Buckingham was sent to his aid in June 1380, as lieutenant of the king, at the head of some five thousand men (*Fœdera*, iv. 92; Froissart, ix. c.) His staff included some of his father's most distinguished warriors—Sir Hugh Calveley [q. v.], Sir Robert Knollys [q. v.], Sir Thomas Percy (afterwards Earl of Worcester) [q. v.] and others. Avoiding the dangers of the Channel, the army landed at Calais (19 July) and plunged into the heart of northern France (*ib.* ix. 238 sqq.; Walsingham, i. 434). Penetrating as far south as Troyes (about 24 Aug.), where the Duke of Burgundy had collected an army but did not venture to give battle, Buckingham struck westwards, through Beauce and Maine, for Brittany. The death of Charles V on 16 Sept. weakened the resistance opposed to his progress; the passage of the Sarthe was forced, Brittany entered late in the autumn, and siege laid to Nantes. But the duke soon made his peace with Charles VI, and about the new year Buckingham raised the siege of Nantes and quartered his troops in the southern ports of Brittany, whence they were shipped home in the spring. The chagrin of failure was enhanced by a private mortification which awaited him. His relations with his ambitious elder brother, John of Gaunt, had never been cordial. At the close of the late reign Lancaster had inflicted a marked slight upon him by putting his own son Henry (afterwards Henry IV), a mere boy, into the order of the Garter in preference to his uncle, and Buckingham did not enter the order till April 1380. Since Richard's accession the younger brother had been as popular as the elder was generally hated. During Buckingham's absence in France Lancaster married his son to Mary Bohun, younger sister of Buckingham's wife (*Complete Peerage*, v. 9). This could not be agreeable to her brother-in-law, who had secured the custody of her estates, and, according to Froissart, hoped to persuade her to become a nun.

In June 1381 Buckingham dispersed the insurgents in Essex, and in the following October held an 'oyer and terminer' at Cambridge (Walsingham, ii. 18; Doyle, ii. 19). By 1384 the young king's evident determination to rule through instruments of his own drew together Buckingham and Lancaster. They were associated in the expedition into Scotland early in this year, and in the negotiations with France and Flanders. When Lancaster was accused of treason in the April parliament at Salisbury, Buckingham burst into the king's chamber and swore with great oaths to kill any one, no matter whom, who should bring such charges against his brother (Walsingham, ii. 114). Richard for a time deferred more to his uncles, and during his Scottish expedition in the following year created Buckingham Duke of Gloucester (6 Aug. 1385), and granted him a thousand pounds a year from the exchequer by letters patent, dated at Hoselowelogh in Teviotdale (*Rot. Parl.* iii. 206). In the parliament which met in October Richard formally confirmed this elevation, and invested his uncle with the dignity, girding him with a sword and placing a cap with a circlet of gold on his head (*ib.*; Sandford, p. 231). To this parliament, curiously enough, he was summoned as Duke of Albemarle, though neither he nor his children ever again assumed that style, and he did not get possession of Holderness, which usually went with it, until 1388 (Dugdale, ii. 170). It has been suggested that this may be a case of a foreign title, i.e. a Norman dukedom (*Complete Peerage*, i. 56). In elevating his two younger uncles, Gloucester and Edmund, duke of York [see Langley, Edmund de], to the ducal dignity, Richard perhaps hoped to sow fresh dissension between them and John of Gaunt, and to cover his promotion of his humbly born minister, Michael de la Pole, to the earldom of Suffolk. If so, it did not serve its purpose, for Gloucester, on John of Gaunt's departure to Spain, placed himself openly at the head of the opposition to the king, and was one of the judges who condemned Suffolk in 1386, and a member of the commission for the reform of the household and realm. Richard is alleged to have plotted his murder at a dinner. Such charges were made too freely at the time to command implicit credence; but Gloucester, who forced Richard to dismiss Suffolk by threatening him with the fate of Edward II, had certainly given extreme provocation. When the king in August 1387 procured a declaration from the judges that the authors of the commission were guilty of treason and began to raise forces, Gloucester and his friends sought to avert the storm by swearing a solemn oath on the gospels before the bishop of London that they had been actuated by no personal motives, but only by anxiety for Richard's own honour and interests. Gloucester, however, refused to forego his revenge upon De Vere, whom the king had made duke of Ireland. De Vere had repudiated his niece for a Bohemian serving-woman. Failing to get

support from the Londoners against Gloucester, who took up arms with the Earls of Arundel and Warwick, Richard spoke them fair, and affected to agree to the impeachment of his favourites in the parliament which was to meet in February 1388. But on his sending the Duke of Ireland to raise an army in Cheshire, and attempting to pack the parliament, the three lords met at Huntingdon (12 Dec.) and talked of deposing the king. Joined by the Earls of Derby and Nottingham, they routed De Vere at Radcotbridge (20 Dec.), and, the Londoners opening their gates, they got admission to the Tower on the 27th, and entered the presence of the helpless king with linked arms. Gloucester showed him their forces on Tower Hill, and 'soothed his mind' by assurances that ten times their number were ready to join in destroying the traitors to the king and the realm (KNIGHTON, ii. 256). Had Gloucester not been overruled by Derby and Nottingham, Richard would have been deposed, and he was no doubt chiefly responsible for the vindictiveness of the Merciless parliament. His insistence on the execution of Sir Simon Burley [q. v.] involved him in a heated quarrel with the Earl of Derby (WALSINGHAM, ii. 174).

Gloucester and his associates held the reins of power for more than twelve months, not without some attempt to justify their promises of reform, but they did not hesitate to obtain the enormous parliamentary grant of 20,000*l.* by way of reimbursing them for their patriotic sacrifices. Gloucester also secured the lordship of Holderness, the castle, town, and manor of Oakham, with the sheriffdom of Rutland (which had belonged to his wife's ancestors), and the office of chief justice of Chester and North Wales, which gave him a hold over a district attached to Richard by local loyalty (DUGDALE, ii. 170; ORMEROD, i. 63). The king resuming the government in May 1389, and promising his subjects better government, Gloucester was naturally in disgrace. But through the good offices of the Earl of Northumberland and of John of Gaunt, now returned from Spain, his peace was made. As early as 10 Dec. he once more appeared in the council, was given, with his brothers, some control over crown grants, and allowed to retain his chief-justiceship of Chester (*Ord. Privy Council*, i. 17, 18 *b*). Grants of money were also made to him (DUGDALE, ii. 170). But he doubtless felt that he had no real influence with the king, and this, combined with emulation of his nephew Derby's recent achievements in Prussia [see HENRY IV], may have induced him to undertake in September 1391 a mission to the master of the Teutonic order. But a storm drove him back along the coasts of Denmark, Norway, and Scotland; and, narrowly escaping destruction, he landed at Tynemouth, whence he returned home to Pleshey (*Fœdera*, vii. 705–6; WALSINGHAM, ii. 202). He must have been disquieted to find that the king during his absence had secured an admission from parliament that the proceedings of 1386–8 had in no way curtailed his prerogative (*Rot. Parl.* iii. 286).

Early in 1392 Richard appointed Gloucester his lieutenant in Ireland only to supersede him suddenly in favour of the young Earl of March in July, just as he was about to start, 'par certeynes causes qui a ce nous mouvent' (*King's Council in Ireland*, pp. 255, 258). Gloucester was then holding an inquiry into a London riot, but this may not have been the sole cause of his supersession (*Rot. Parl.* iii. 324). The king, it is worth noticing, was seeking the canonisation of Edward II, with whose fate he had been threatened by his uncle six years before (*Issues*, p. 247).

The Cheshire men rose against Gloucester and Lancaster in the spring of 1393, while they were negotiating at Calais, in the belief that it was the king's wish, and Richard had to publish a disavowal (*Annales*, p. 159; *Fœdera*, vii. 746). There is some reason to think the Earl of Arundel was trying to force on a crisis. Gloucester had now to give up his post of chief justice of Chester to Richard's henchman Nottingham, but was consoled with a fresh grant of Holderness and Oakham, and certain estates that had belonged to De Vere (*Pat. Rolls*, 17–18 Ric. II). Yet he cannot but have been rendered uneasy by the king's quiet attacks upon the work of the Merciless parliament and his serious breach with Arundel after the queen's death in June 1394 (*Rot. Parl.* iii. 302, 316; *Annales*, p. 424). Richard took him with him to Ireland in September, but sent him back in the spring of 1395 to obtain a grant from the new parliament. It is plain from Froissart's account of his visit to England in the ensuing summer that Gloucester's relations with the court were getting strained. The courtiers accused the duke of malice and cunning, and said that he had a good head, but was proud and wonderfully overbearing in his manners. His advocacy of coercion to make the Gascons receive John of Gaunt as their duke was put down to his desire to have the field to himself at home. He disapproved too of the proposed French marriage and peace, and the negotiations were carried through by others, though he was

present, willingly or unwillingly, at the marriage festivities in October 1396 near Calais. In the early months of 1397 mutual provocations followed swiftly upon one another. Gloucester may have prompted Haxey's petition in the January parliament in which Richard saw an attempt to repeat the coercion of 1386 [see HAXEY, THOMAS]. It was afterwards alleged by French writers favourable to Richard that Gloucester, Arundel, and Warwick engaged in a conspiracy which aimed at the perpetual imprisonment of the king and his two elder uncles (*Chronique de la Traison*, pp. 3–7). But Richard himself did not attempt to bring home to them any such definite charge, and everything points to his having resolved upon their destruction, and taken them by surprise. He had at first intended to arrest them at a dinner, to which they were invited, but Gloucester, who was at Pleshey, excused himself on the plea of illness (*Annales*, p. 201). On the evening of 10 July, after the arrest of Warwick and Arundel, Richard, accompanied by the London trained bands, set off for Pleshey, which was reached early the next morning. Gloucester, who was perhaps really ill, came out to meet him at the head of a solemn procession of the priests and clerks of his newly founded college (EVESHAM, p. 130; HARDYNG, p. 345; *Annales*, pp. 203 sqq.) As he bent in obeisance, Richard with his own hand arrested him, and, leading the procession to the chapel, assured his 'bel oncle' that all would turn out for the best. According to another version, Gloucester begged for his life, and was told that he should have the same grace he had shown to Burley (*Eulogium*, iii. 372). After breakfast Richard set off with most of his followers, leaving Gloucester in charge of the Earl of Kent and Sir Thomas Percy, who conveyed him direct to Calais. The statement that he was first taken to the Tower sounds doubtful (HARDYNG, p. 345; FABYAN, p. 542; *Traison*, p. 8). At Calais Gloucester was in the keeping of its captain, the Earl of Nottingham, a prominent partisan of the king. About the beginning of September it was announced ('feust notifié,' which surely implies more than mere report) both in England and in Calais that he was dead; the date given was 25 or 26 Aug., and the former is the day of his death entered on the escheat roll (*Rot. Parl.* iii. 431, 452; GREGORY, p. 96; DUGDALE, ii. 172). It was therefore with intense surprise that Sir William Rickhill [q. v.], a justice of the common pleas, who by order of the king accompanied Nottingham to Calais on 7 Sept., heard on his arrival that he was to interview Gloucester and carefully report all that he should say to him. What made the matter more mysterious still, his instructions were dated three weeks before (17 Aug.) There is no reason to doubt Rickhill's account of his interview with Gloucester on 8 Sept. He took care to have witnesses, and his story was fully accepted by the first parliament of the next reign. It is obvious that Richard could not safely produce his uncle for trial in the forthcoming parliament, and there was only less danger in meeting the houses with a bare announcement of his death. Rickhill was introduced to his presence in the castle early on the morning of 8 Sept., and, in the presence of two witnesses, begged him to put what he had to say in writing and keep a copy. Late in the evening he returned, and Gloucester, before the same witnesses, read a written confession in nine articles, which he then handed to Rickhill. He admitted verbally that he had threatened the king with deposition in 1388 if the sentence on Sir Simon Burley were not carried out, and requested Rickhill to come back next day in case he should remember any omission. This he did, but was refused an audience of the duke by order of Nottingham (*Rot. Parl.* iii. 431–2). Parliament met on 17 Sept., and on the 21st a writ was issued to the captain of Calais to bring up his prisoner. Three days later he briefly replied that he could not do this because the duke was dead. On the petition of the lords appellant and the commons, the peers declared him guilty of treason as having levied arms against the king in 1387, and his estates consequently forfeited. His confession, which is in English, was read in parliament next day, but omitting, as Rickhill afterwards declared, those articles which were 'contrary to the intent and purpose' of the king. He admitted helping to put the king under restraint in 1386, entering his presence armed, opening his letters, speaking of him in slanderous wise in audience of other folk, discussing the possibility of giving up their homage to him, and of his deposition. But he declared that they had only thought of deposing him for two days or three and then restoring him, and that if he had 'done evil and against his Regalie,' it had been in fear of his life, and 'to do the best for his person and estate.' Since renewing his oath of allegiance on God's body at Langley he had never been guilty of fresh treason. He therefore besought the king 'for the passion that God suffered for all mankind, and the compassion that he had of his mother on the cross and the pity that he had of Mary Magdalen,' to grant him his mercy and grace. The confession is printed

in full in the 'Rolls of Parliament' (iii. 378–9) from an original sealed copy, but an examination of the roll of the actual proceedings shows that the exculpatory clauses and the final appeal were omitted, and the date of Rickhill's interview carefully suppressed. All who were not in the secret would suppose it to have taken place between 17 Aug., the date of his commission, and 25 Aug., which had been given out as the day of Gloucester's death. There were obvious reasons for not disclosing the fact that he had been alive little more than a week before parliament met. Why the murder—for the hypothesis of a natural death is practically excluded—was left to the eleventh hour we can only conjecture. Perhaps Nottingham shrank from the deed (*Eulogium*, iii. 373), perhaps Gloucester refused to make his confession earlier. The mutilated confession was published in every county in England. In the first parliament of Henry IV a certain John Halle, a former servant of Nottingham, swore that Gloucester, under orders from the king, had been smothered beneath a feather-bed in a house at Calais, called the Prince's Inn, by William Serle, a servant of Richard's chamber, and several esquires and valets of the Earls of Nottingham and Rutland in the month of September 1397 (*Rot. Parl.* iii. 452). Halle, who had kept the door, was executed, and, though he was not publicly examined, there seems no strong reason to doubt the main features of his story. Serle, on falling into Henry's hands in 1404, suffered the same fate. In France Gloucester was thought to have been strangled (St. Denys, ii. 552; Froissart).

Richard ordered Nottingham on 14 Oct. to deliver the body to Richard Maudeleyn, to be given by him to the widow for burial in Westminster Abbey (*Fœdera*, viii. 20, 21). But on the 31st of the same month he commanded her to take it to the priory of Bermondsey instead (*ib.* viii. 24). Froissart, who has been followed by Dugdale and later writers, says that he was buried in Pleshey church (which he had collegiated and endowed under a license obtained in 1393); but Adam of Usk (p. 38) expressly states that Richard buried him in Westminster Abbey, but in the south of the church (in the chapel of St. Edmund), quite away from the royal burial-place. It was removed to the chapel of the kings near the shrine of St. Edward, the spot he had selected in his lifetime, by Henry IV in 1399 (cf. Nichols's *Royal Wills*, p. 177). His elaborate brass, in which there were some twenty figures, is engraved in Sandford (p. 227), but nothing save the matrices now remains.

Gloucester's proud, fierce, and intolerant nature, which provoked the lasting and fatal resentment of his nephew, may be read in the portrait (from Cott. MS. Nero, D. vii) engraved in Doyle's 'Official Baronage.' It bears no resemblance to the alleged portrait engraved in Grose's 'Antiquarian Repertory' (ii. 209). He composed about 1390 'L'Ordonnance d'Angleterre pour le Camp à l'outrance, ou gaige de bataille' (*Chronique de la Traison*, p. 132 *n.*; *Antiquarian Repertory*, ii. 210–19). A finely illuminated vellum copy of Wyclif's earlier version of his translation of the Bible—now in the British Museum—was once Gloucester's property; his armorial shield appears in the border of the first page.

By his wife Eleanor Bohun he had one son and three or four daughters. His only son, Humphrey, born about 1381, was taken to Ireland by Richard in 1399, and, on the news of Bolingbroke's landing, confined with his son (afterwards Henry V) in Trim Castle. Recalled by Henry IV immediately after, he died on the road, some said by shipwreck, others more probably of the plague in Anglesey (Usk, p. 28; Leland, *Collectanea*, iii. 384; cf. *Archæologia*, xx. 173). He was buried at Walden Abbey in Essex. Three of his sisters were named respectively Anne, Joan, and Isabel. A fourth, Philippa, who died young, is mentioned by Sandford. Anne (1380?–1438) married, first, in 1392, Thomas, third earl of Stafford, but he dying in that year, she became in 1398 the wife of his brother Edmund, fifth earl of Stafford, by whom she was mother of Humphrey Stafford, first duke of Buckingham [q. v.]; on his death she took a third husband (1404), William Bourchier, count of Eu, to whom she bore Henry, earl of Essex, Archbishop Bourchier, and two other sons; she died on 16 Oct. 1438 (*Royal Wills*, p. 278). Joan (*d.* 1400) was betrothed to Gilbert, lord Talbot, elder brother of the first Earl of Shrewsbury, but she died unmarried on 16 Aug. 1400 (Dugdale, i. 172; cf. Sandford, p. 234). Isabel (*b.* 1384) became a nun in the Minories outside Aldgate, London.

Gloucester's widow made her will at Pleshey on 9 Aug. 1399, and died of grief at the loss of her son, it is said, at the Minories on 3 Oct. following (*Royal Wills*, p. 177; *Annales*, p. 321). She lies buried close to the first resting-place of her husband in the abbey under a fine brass, which is engraved by Sandford (p. 230). He is no doubt mistaken in asserting that she died in the abbey of Barking, where she became a nun.

[Rotuli Parliamentorum; Issues of the Exchequer, ed. Devon; Calendar of Patent Rolls,

1895–7; Rymer's Fœdera, Record and original edits.; Ordinances of the Privy Council, ed. Nicolas; Walsingham's Historia Anglicana, Annales Ricardi II (with Trokelowe), Knighton, the Eulogium Historiarum, and Roll of King's Council in Ireland, 1392–3 (in Rolls Series); Chronique de la Traison et Mort de Richard II, ed. Engl. Hist. Soc.; Chron. of the Monk of Evesham, ed. Hearne; Adam of Usk, ed. Maunde Thompson; Froissart, ed. Luce and Kervyn de Lettenhove; Chronique du Religieux de St. Denys, ed. Bellaguet; Dugdale's Baronage; Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings of England, ed. 1677; Gough's History of Pleshy; Newcourt's Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense, ii. 469 (for his college); G. E. C[okayne]'s Complete Peerage; Doyle's Official Baronage; Wallon's Richard II; other authorities in the text.] J. T–T.

THOMAS, Duke of Clarence (1388?–1421), second son of Henry IV, by his first wife, Mary de Bohun, was born in London before 30 Sept. 1388. On the whole it seems most likely that Henry of Monmouth was born in August 1387, and Thomas not quite a year later (but see Wylie, iii. 324, where the autumn of 1387 is preferred as the date of Thomas's birth). There are various trifling notices of Thomas as a child in the accounts of the duchy of Lancaster (*ib.* iii. 324–6). On his father's accession to the throne he was made seneschal of England on 5 Oct., and on the following Sunday (12 Oct.) was one of the knights created in preparation for the coronation next day. Liberal grants of land were made for his support in his office in November, but this appointment was of course only nominal, the actual duties being discharged by Thomas Percy, earl of Worcester, who after a year's time was himself made seneschal, as the prince was too young to discharge the office (*Annales Henrici Quarti*, pp. 287, 337). Thomas was with his father at Windsor at Christmas 1399, and was removed in haste to London on the report of the plot to seize the king and his sons. In the summer of 1401 he was made lieutenant of Ireland, Sir Thomas Erpingham and Sir Hugh Waterton being named his wardens. He crossed over in November, reaching Dublin on the 13th. A council met at Christmas, and took Thomas for a journey down the coast to reassert his authority. The difficulties of the English government in Ireland were great, and the boy lieutenant added naturally to the cares of his guardians. On 20 Aug. 1402 the archbishop of Dublin reported that Thomas had not a penny in the world, and was shut up at Naas with his council and a small retinue, who dared not leave him for fear harm might befall (*Royal Letters*, p. 67). Eventually, on 1 Sept. 1403, it was decided that Thomas should come home, though nominally he remained lieutenant of Ireland, which was ruled by his deputy. In the autumn of 1404 he was with his brother Henry in South Wales, and took part in the attempted relief of Coyty Castle, Glamorganshire, in November. On 20 Feb. 1405 he was given command of the fleet (*Fœdera*, viii. 388) which assembled at Sandwich, and on 22 May crossed to Sluys, where the English burnt some vessels in the harbour, but failed in an attack on the town. Thomas had a narrow escape in a fight with some Genoese caracks off Cadsand, and, after ravaging the coast of Normandy, the fleet returned to England by July (*Annales Henrici Quarti*, p. 401; Wylie, ii. 106–5). On 1 March 1406 Thomas was confirmed in his appointment as lieutenant of Ireland for twelve years (Nicolas, *Proc. Privy Council*, i. 315–18). He did not, however, go to Ireland, but was present at the parliament in June, when the succession to the throne was regulated. In July he went to Lynn to witness the departure of his sister Philippa for Denmark, and in August accompanied his father on a progress through Lincolnshire. At the close of the year he was made captain of Guines, where he probably served through the greater part of 1407.

On 8 March 1408, being then in London, Thomas agreed to accept a reduced payment for his office in Ireland. The affairs of that country required his presence, and in May it was arranged that he should cross over. He sailed accordingly on 2 Aug., and, landing at Carlingford, proceeded to Dublin. His first act was to arrest the Earl of Kildare and his sons, and in the autumn he made a raid into Leinster, in the course of which he was wounded at Kilmainham. In January 1409 he held a parliament at Kilkenny, but in March was recalled to England by the news of his father's illness (Wylie, iii. 166–9). The government was now passing into the hands of the Prince of Wales, who was supported by the Beauforts. Thomas quarrelled with Henry Beaufort over the money due to him on his marriage with the widow of his uncle, John Beaufort, earl of Somerset (*Chron. Giles*, pp. 61–2). This quarrel brought Thomas into opposition to his brother, whose policy rested on the support of the Beauforts. However, little is heard of Thomas during 1410 and 1411, except for some notices of his riotous conduct at London, where in June 1410 he and his brother John were involved in a fray with the men of the town at Eastcheap; in the following year the 'Lord Thomas men' were again concerned in a great debate in Bridge Street (*Chron. Lond.*

p. 93). At the beginning of 1412 the Beauforts were displaced, and Thomas seems to have supplanted his elder brother in the direction of the government. Under his influence a treaty of alliance was concluded with the Duke of Orleans in May. He was made Duke of Clarence on 9 July, and given the command of the intended expedition. In August he proceeded to France at the head of a force of eight thousand men to assist the Orleanists. He landed at Hogue St. Vast in the Cotentin, and, after capturing various towns from the Burgundians, joined Orleans at Bourges. Eventually the French court arranged that Orleans should buy the English off, and, under an agreement concluded on 14 Nov., Clarence withdrew with his army to Guienne. He was intending to interfere in the affairs of Arragon had not his father's death (20 March 1413) compelled him to return to England (Goodwin, *History of Henry V*, p. 9).

Though Clarence was removed from his Irish command, and though in the royal council he continued to support an alliance with the Orleanists against the Burgundians, he was personally on good terms with his brother. He was confirmed as Duke of Clarence in the parliament of 1414, and was present in the council which considered the preparations for the war on 16–18 April 1415 (Nicolas, *Proc. Privy Council*, ii. 156). He was ordered to hold the muster of the king's retinue at Southampton on 20 July (*Fœdera*, ix. 287). When the Cambridge plot was discovered, Clarence was appointed to preside over the court of peers summoned to consider the process against Richard of Cambridge and Lord Scrope. He sailed with the king from Portsmouth on 11 Aug., landing before Harfleur two days later. In the siege he held the command on the eastern side of the town. Like many others, he suffered much from illness, and after the fall of Harfleur was appointed to command the portion of the host which returned direct to England. In May 1416 Clarence received the Emperor Sigismund at Dartford. Monstrelet incorrectly ascribes to Clarence the command of the fleet which relieved Harfleur in August 1416 (*Chron.* p. 393). Clarence took part in the great expedition of 1417 which landed in Normandy on 1 Aug. He was appointed constable of the army, and, in command of the van, captured Touque on 9 Aug., and led the advance on Caen. This town was carried by assault on 4 Sept., the troops under Clarence's command scaling a suburb on the north side. After the fall of Caen he was sent to besiege Alençon in October, and in December rejoined the king before Falaise. In the spring of 1418 he was employed in the reduction of central Normandy, capturing Courtonne, Harcourt, and Chambrais. In the summer he joined in the advance on Rouen, was present at the siege of Louviers in June and of Pont de l'Arche in July, and in August took up his post before Rouen at the Porte Cauchoise. Immediately after the fall of Rouen in January 1419 Clarence was sent to push on the English advance, and in February took Vernon and Gaillon. The capture of Mantes and Beaumont followed, and after the failure of negotiations with the French court and the capture of Pontoise, Clarence commanded a reconnaissance to the gates of Paris at the beginning of August. In May 1420 he accompanied his brother to Troyes, and, after Henry's marriage, took part in the sieges of Montereau and Melun. He accompanied the king at his triumphal entry into Paris on 1 Dec. After Christmas Clarence went with Henry to Rouen, and on his brother's departure for England at the end of January 1421 was appointed captain of Normandy and lieutenant of France in the king's absence. Shortly afterwards Clarence started on a raid through Maine and Anjou, and advanced as far as Beaufort-en-Vallée, near the Loire. Meantime the dauphin had collected his forces, and, being joined by a strong force of Scottish knights, reached Beaugé in the English rear on 21 March. Clarence, on hearing the news next day, at once set out with his cavalry, not waiting for the main body of his army. He drove in the Scottish outposts, but was in his turn overwhelmed, and, together with many of the knights who accompanied him, was slain. His defeat was due to his own impatience and his anxiety to win a victory which might compare with Agincourt. After his death the archers, under the Earl of Salisbury, came up and recovered the bodies of the slain (*Cotton. MS.* Claud. A. viii, f. 10 *a*). Clarence's body was carried back to England and buried at Canterbury. The English mourned him as a brave and valiant soldier who had no equal in military prowess (*Gesta Henrici Quinti*, p. 149).

Clarence had no children by his duchess Margaret, daughter of Thomas Holland, duke of Surrey and earl of Kent [q. v.], and widow of his uncle, John Beaufort, earl of Somerset. He had, however, a bastard son, Sir John Clarence, who was old enough to be with his father at Beaugé, and who afterwards took part in the French wars in the reign of Henry VI.

[Annales Henrici Quarti ap. Trokelowe, Blaneforde, &c.; Royal and Historical Letters of Henry IV; Walsingham's Historia Anglicana

(Rolls Ser.); Gesta Henrici Quinti (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Elmham's Vita Henrici Quinti, ed. Hearne; Monstrelet's Chroniques (Panthéon Littéraire); Chron. du Religieux de S. Denys (Documents Inédits sur l'Hist. de France); Incerti auctoris Chronicon, ed. Giles; Davies's English Chronicle (Camd. Soc.); Chronicle of London (1827); Page's Siege of Rouen in Collections of a London Citizen (Camd. Soc. 1876); Nicolas's Proceedings and Ordinances of Privy Council; Rymer's Fœdera; Wylie's History of England under Henry IV; Ramsay's Lancaster and York.] C. L. K.

THOMAS OF BAYEUX (*d.* 1100), archbishop of York, a native of Bayeux, was a son of Osbert, a priest (*Gesta Pontificum*, p. 66) of noble family (RICHARD OF HEXHAM, col. 303), and Muriel (*Liber Vitæ Dunelm.* pp. 139-40), and was a brother of Samson (*d.* 1112) [q. v.], bishop of Worcester. He and Samson were two of the clerks that Odo (*d.* 1097) [q. v.], bishop of Bayeux, took into his household and sent to various cities for education, paying their expenses (ORDERIC, p. 665). Having acquired learning in France, Thomas went to Germany and studied in the schools there; then, after returning to Normandy, he went to Spain, where he acquired much that he could not have learnt elsewhere, evidently from Saracen teachers. On his return to Bayeux Odo was pleased with his character and attainments, treated him as a friend, and made him treasurer of his cathedral church. His reputation as a scholar was widespread. He accompanied Odo to England, and was made one of the Conqueror's chaplains, an office that implied much secretarial work.

At a council held at Windsor at Whitsuntide 1070 William appointed him to the see of York, vacant by the death of Archbishop Aldred [q. v.] In common with Walkelin [q. v.], his fellow-chaplain, appointed at the same time to the see of Winchester, he is described as wise, polished, gentle, and loving and fearing God from the bottom of his heart (*ib.* p. 516). His consecration was delayed because, according to the York historian, Ethelwine, bishop of Durham, having fled, there were no suffragans of York to consecrate him, and the see of Canterbury had not yet been filled by the consecration of Lanfranc [q. v.] (T. STUBBS, apud *Historians of York*, ii. 357). He might, however, have received the rite, as Walkelin did, at once from the legate, Ermenfrid, who was then in England; but it is probable that the king caused the delay, intending that he should be consecrated by Lanfranc (FREEMAN, *Norman Conquest*, iv. 344-5). After Lanfranc's consecration in August, Thomas applied to him. Lanfranc demanded a profession of obedience, and when Thomas, acting on the advice of others, refused to make it, Lanfranc declined to consecrate him. Thomas complained to the king, who thought that the claim to the profession was unreasonable. A few days later, however, Lanfranc went to court, and convinced the king that his demand was just [see under LANFRANC]. As a way out of the difficulty William ordered Thomas to return to Canterbury and make a written profession to Lanfranc personally, not to his successors in the see, for he wished the question as to the right of the see of Canterbury to be decided in a synod of bishops according to what had been the custom. Thomas was unwilling to give way, and, it is said, was only brought to do so by a threat of banishment. He finally did as he was bidden, though the York writer says that he made only a verbal profession, and received consecration (*Gesta Pontificum*, pp. 39, 40; T. STUBBS). Both the archbishops went to Rome for their palls in 1071. Alexander II decided against the validity of the election to York, because Thomas was the son of a priest, and took away his ring and staff; but on Lanfranc's intercession relented, and it is said that Thomas received his ring and staff again from Lanfranc's hands. He laid the claims of his see before the pope, pleading that Gregory the Great had ordained that Canterbury and York should be of equal dignity, and that the bishops of Dorchester, Worcester, and Lichfield were rightfully suffragans of York. Alexander ordered that the matter should be decided in England by the judgment of a council of bishops and abbots of the whole kingdom. The archbishops returned to England, visiting Gislebert, bishop of Evreux, on their way. According to the pope's command, the case was decided at Windsor [see under LANFRANC] at Whitsuntide 1072, in an assembly of prelates, in the presence of the king, the queen, and the legate. The perpetual superiority of the see of Canterbury was declared, the Humber was to be the boundary between the two provinces, all north of that river to the furthest part of Scotland being in the province of York, while south of it the archbishop of York was to have no jurisdiction, being left, so far as England was concerned, with a single suffragan, the bishop of Durham. By the king's command, and in the presence of the court, Thomas made full profession of obedience to Lanfranc and his successors (LANFRANC, i. 23-6, 302-5; WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY, *Gesta Regum*, iii. ccc. 294, 302; GERVASE, ii. 306).

Thomas was also unsuccessful in a claim that he made to twelve estates anciently belonging to the bishopric of Worcester and appropriated by Aldred to the see of York. Wulstan [q. v.], bishop of Worcester, refused to give them up, and Thomas, who before the boundary of his province was decided claimed Wulstan as his suffragan, accused him of insubordination, and later joined Lanfranc in desiring his deprivation. The estates were adjudged to the see of Worcester in a national assembly presided over by the king. Thomas was afterwards on friendly terms with Wulstan, and commissioned him to discharge episcopal functions in parts of his province into which he could not go, because they were still unsubdued, and because he could not speak English (T. Stubbs, ii. 362; Flor. Wig. an. 1070; *Gesta Pontificum*, p. 285). He was present at the council of London held by Lanfranc in 1075, and it was there settled that the place in council of the archbishop of York was on the right of the archbishop of Canterbury (*ib.* p. 68). In that year a Danish fleet sailed up the Humber, and the invaders did damage to his cathedral church, St. Peter's, which he was then raising from its ruined state, and took away much plunder (*Anglo-Saxon Chron.* sub an.) After the settlement of their dispute he was very friendly with Lanfranc, who, at his request, commissioned two of his suffragans to assist Thomas in consecrating Ralph, bishop of Orkney, at York on 5 March 1077; and, when writing on that matter, Thomas assured Lanfranc that a suggestion made by Remigius [q. v.], bishop of Dorchester, that he would again put forward a claim to the obedience of the bishops of Dorchester and Worcester, was unfounded (Lanfranc, i. 34–6). He also received a profession of obedience from Fothad or Foderoch (*d.* 1093), bishop of St. Andrews, who was sent to him by Malcolm III [q. v.] and his queen Margaret (*d.* 1093) [q. v.], and employed him as his commissary to dedicate some churches (Hugh the Chantor, T. Stubbs, ap. *Historians of York*, ii. 127, 363). When the Conqueror was in the Isle of Wight in 1086, both the archbishops being with him, he was shown a charter that had been forged by the monks of Canterbury and widely distributed, to the effect that the archbishop of York was bound to make profession to Canterbury with an oath, which had been remitted by Lanfranc without prejudice to his successors. The king is said to have been angry, and to have promised to do justice to Thomas on his return from his expedition, but died in the course of it (Hugh, u.s. 101–2). Thomas refused to give advice to his suffragan William of St. Calais, bishop of Durham [see William, *d.* 1096], when summoned before Rufus to answer to a charge of treason, and took part in the trial of the bishop in the king's court at Salisbury in November 1088 (Sym. Dunelm. *Opera*, i. 175, 179, 183). He attended the funeral of Lanfranc at Canterbury in 1089, and during the vacancy of the see consecrated three bishops to dioceses in the southern province, they making profession to the future archbishop of Canterbury. In 1092, when Remigius [q. v.] had finished his church at Lincoln, Thomas declared that it was in his province, not as being in the old diocese of Dorchester, but because Lincoln and a great part of Lindesey anciently pertained to the province of York, and had unjustly been taken away, together with Stow, Louth, and Newark, formerly the property of his church; and he therefore refused to dedicate the church which was to be the head of a diocese subject to Canterbury. William Rufus, however, ordered the bishops of the realm to dedicate it, and they assembled for the purpose, but the death of Remigius caused the ceremony to be put off (Flor. Wig. sub an.; Gir. Cambr. vii. 19, 194). A letter from Urban II, who became pope in 1088, to Thomas, is given by a York historian; in it the pope blames Thomas for having made profession to Lanfranc, and orders him to answer for his conduct; it presents some difficulty, but cannot be rejected (Hugh, u.s. pp. 105, 135).

On 4 Dec. 1093 Thomas and other bishops met at Canterbury to consecrate Anselm [q. v.] to that see, and before the rite began Bishop Walkelin, acting for the bishop of London, began to read out the instrument of election. When he came to the words 'the church of Canterbury, the metropolitan church of all Britain,' Thomas interrupted him; for though, as he said, he allowed the primacy of Canterbury, he could not admit that it was the metropolitan see of all Britain, as that would mean that the church of York was not metropolitan. The justice of his remonstrance was acknowledged, the words of the instrument were changed to 'the primatial church of all Britain,' and Thomas officiated at the consecration (Eadmer, *Historia Novorum*, col. 373). The York historian, however, states that Thomas objected to the title of primate of all Britain given in the instrument; that he declared that as there were two metropolitans one could not be primate except over the other; that he went back to the vestry and began to disrobe; that Anselm and Walkelin humbly begged him to come back; that the word 'primate'

was erased, and that Anselm was consecrated simply as metropolitan (Hugh, u.s. 104–5, 113, who, in spite of his solemn declaration as to the truth of his story, is scarcely to be trusted here). The next day Thomas, in pursuance of his claim to include Lincoln in his province, warned Anselm not to consecrate Robert Bloet to that see; as bishop of Dorchester he might consecrate him, but not of Lincoln, which, he said, was in his province. Rufus arranged the matter by granting the abbey of Selby and the monastery of St. Oswald at Gloucester to Thomas and his successors in exchange for his claim on Lincoln and Lindesey, and to the manors of Stow and Louth. Thomas is said to have accepted this arrangement unwillingly and without the consent of his chapter (*ib.* p. 106; Monasticon, vi. 82, viii. 1177). As Anselm was not in England when Rufus was slain in 1100, Thomas, who heard the news at Ripon, hastened to London, intending to crown Henry king, as was his right. He found that he was too late, for Henry had been crowned by Maurice [q.v.], bishop of London. He complained of the wrong that had been done him, but was pacified by the king and his lords, who represented that it would have been dangerous to delay the coronation. He was easily satisfied, for he was of a gentle temper and was suffering greatly from the infirmities of age. After doing homage to Henry he returned to the north, and died at York, 'full of years, honour, and divine grace,' on 18 Nov. He was buried in York minster, near his predecessor, Aldred; his epitaph is preserved (Hugh; T. Stubbs, who says that he died at Ripon; *Gesta Pontificum*, p. 257).

Thomas was tall, handsome, and of a cheerful countenance; in youth he was active and well proportioned, and in age ruddy and with hair as white 'as a swan.' He was liberal, courteous, and placable, and, though often engaged in disputes, they were of a kind that became him, for they were in defence of what he and his clergy believed to be the rights of his see, and he prosecuted them without personal bitterness. Beyond reproach in respect of purity, his life generally was singularly free from blame. He was eminent as a scholar, and especially as a philosopher; he loved to read and hold discussions with his clerks, and his mental attainments did not make him vain. Church music was one of his chief pleasures; his voice was good, and he understood the art of music; he could make organs and teach others to play on them, and he composed many hymns. He was serious in disposition, and when he heard any one singing a merry song would set sacred words to the air; and he insisted on his clergy using solemn music in their services (*ib.*) He was active in church-building and in ecclesiastical organisation. When he received his see a large part of his diocese lay desolate, for the north had been harried by the Conqueror the year before, and from York to Durham the land was uncultivated, uninhabited, and given over to wild beasts. York itself had been ruined and burnt in the war; the fire had spread to the minster, which was reduced to a ruin, and the other churches of the city probably shared its fate. He rebuilt his cathedral church, it is said, from the foundations, though the same author seems to speak of restoration and a new roof (Hugh, ii. 107–8). Possibly he first repaired the old church and then built a new one; possibly the words may mean that, though, as seems likely, the blackened walls were standing, he in some parts was forced to rebuild them altogether; in any case, his work was extensive, and amounted at least virtually to the building of a new church, a few fragments of which are said to remain in the crypt (Willis, *Architectural History of York*, pp. 13–16; Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, iv. 267, 295, 373). Of the seven canons he found only three at their post; he recalled such of the others as were alive, and added to their number. At first he made them observe the Lotharingian discipline, rebuilt the dormitory and refectory, and caused them to live together on a common fund under the superintendence of a provost [see under Aldred, *d.* 1069]. Later he introduced the system which became general in secular chapters; he divided the property of the church, appointing a prebend to each canon, which gave him the means of increasing the number of canons, and gave each of them an incitement to build his prebendal church and improve its property (Hugh, u.s.) Further, he founded and endowed in like manner the dignities of dean, treasurer, and precentor, and revived the office of 'magister scholarum,' or chancellor, which had previously existed in the church. He gave many books and ornaments for use in his church, and was always most anxious to choose the best men as its clergy. In order to carry out his reforms he gave up much property that he might have kept in his own hands, and his successors complained that he alienated episcopal land for the creation of prebends (*Gesta Pontificum*, u.s.) Some trouble having arisen at Beverley with reference to the estates of the church, Thomas instituted the office of provost there (Raine), bestowing it on his nephew and namesake [see Thomas, *d.* 1114]. In 1083 he granted a charter

freeing all the churches in his diocese belonging to the convent of Durham from all dues payable to him and his successors, being moved thereto, he says, by gratitude to St. Cuthbert, to whose tomb he resorted after a sickness of two years, and there received healing; and also by his pleasure at the substitution of monks for canons in the church of Durham by Bishop William (Rog. Hov. i. 137–8). The epitaph, in elegiac verse, placed on the tomb of the Conqueror, was written by him, and has been preserved (Orderic, pp. 663–4).

[Raine's Fasti Ebor.; Hugh the Chantor and T. Stubbs, ap. Historians of York, vol. ii.; Will. of Malmesbury's Gesta Regum and Gesta Pontiff., Gervase of Cant., Sym. Dunelm., Gir. Cambr., Rog. Hov. (all seven in Rolls Ser.); Lanfranc's Epp. ed. Giles; Ric. of Hexham, ed. Twysden; Liber Vitæ Dunelm. (Surtees Soc.); Eadmer, ed. Migne; Orderic, ed. Duchesne; Freeman's Norm. Conq. vol. iv., and Will. Rufus.] W. H.

THOMAS (*d.* 1114), archbishop of York, was the son of Samson (*d.* 1112) [q.v.], afterwards bishop of Worcester, and the brother of Richard, bishop of Bayeux from 1108 to 1133, and so the nephew of Thomas (*d.* 1100) [q.v.], archbishop of York, who brought him up at York, where he was generally popular (Eadmer, *Historia Novorum*, col. 481; Richard of Hexham, col. 303; *Gallia Christiana*, xi. 360; Hugh the Chantor apud *Historians of York*, ii. 112). His uncle Thomas appointed him as the first provost of Beverley in 1092, and he was one of the king's chaplains. At Whitsuntide 1108 Henry I was about to appoint him to the bishopric of London, vacant by the death of Maurice (*d.* 1107) [q. v.] The archbishopric of York was also vacant by the death of Gerard in May, and the dean and some of the canons of York had come to London to elect; they persuaded the king to nominate Thomas to York instead of London; he was elected, and as archbishop-elect was present at the council that Anselm held at that season at London (Eadmer, col. 470; Flor. Wig. sub an.)

He then went to York, where he was heartily welcomed. He knew that Anselm would summon him to come to Canterbury to make his profession of obedience and receive consecration; and as his chapter urged him not to make the profession [see under Thomas, *d.* 1100], he set out to speak to the king on the matter (Hugh, pp. 112–14). At Winchester he was favourably received by the king, who appears to have told him not to make the profession at that time, but not to have spoken decidedly, intending probably to inquire further into the case. The assertion that Anselm sent Herbert de Losinga [q.v.], bishop of Norwich, to Thomas, offering to give up the profession if Thomas would recognise him as primate, and that Thomas refused (*ib.*), may be rejected so far as Anselm is concerned, though the bishop may have made the proposal on his own responsibility. Meanwhile Turgot [q.v.], bishop-elect of St. Andrews, was awaiting consecration, and Ranulf Flambard [q. v.], anxious to uphold the rights of the church of York, proposed to perform the rite at York with the assistance of suffragan bishops of the province, in the presence of the archbishop-elect. This would have been an infringement of the rights of Canterbury, and was forbidden by Anselm, who further wrote to Thomas requiring him to come to his 'mother church' at Canterbury on 6 Sept., and declaring that if he failed to do so he would himself perform episcopal functions in the province of York. Thomas wrote that he would have come but had spent all his money at Winchester; indeed, he said that he would have gone at once from Winchester to him, but the king had given him permission to send to Rome for his pall, and he was trying to raise money for the purpose. He also disclaimed any intention of consecrating Turgot. Anselm granted him an extension of time till Sunday, 27 Sept., and told him that it was no use sending for the pall before he was consecrated, and forbade him to do so. He also wrote to Paschal II, requesting him not to grant Thomas the pall until he had made profession and had been consecrated. Thomas then wrote that his chapter had forbidden him to make the profession, that he could not disobey them, and asked Anselm's advice. His letter was followed by one from the York chapter declaring that if Thomas made the profession they would disown him. Anselm replied to Thomas, repeating his command, and fixing 8 Nov. as the day for the profession and consecration. Thomas again wrote, saying that he could not act against the will of his chapter. After consulting with his suffragans, Anselm sent the bishops of London and Rochester to him to advise him on behalf of the bishops generally, either to desist from his rebellious conduct, or at least to go to Canterbury and state his case, promising that if he proved it he should receive consecration. They found him at Southwell. He told them that he had sent a messenger to the king, who was then in Normandy, and that he must wait for Henry's answer, and for further consultation with his clergy. The king's reply was that the question of the profession was to be put off until the following

Easter, when, if he had then returned, he would settle it himself with the advice of his bishops and barons, and in any case would arrange it amicably. Anselm wrote to Thomas from his deathbed warning him not to perform any episcopal act before he had, like his predecessors Thomas and Gerard, made profession of obedience, and declaring excommunicate any bishop of the realm that should consecrate him or acknowledge him if consecrated by foreign bishops, and Thomas himself if he should ever receive consecration, unless he had made the profession. Anselm died on 21 April 1109.

Meanwhile Henry had sent to Paschal for a legate to help him to settle the dispute. Paschal sent him a cardinal named Ulric, who landed in England shortly before the king's return. Ulric was dismayed at hearing of Anselm's death, for he brought a pall from Thomas, but was not to present it to him without Anselm's consent. When Henry held his court at London at Whitsuntide the matter was discussed. The bishops resolved to be faithful to what Anselm had commanded in his last letter to Thomas, which was read before the council, and sent to Bishop Samson, the father of Thomas, to know his mind. He declared himself strongly on the same side, and so they laid their determination before the king, who, in spite of the opposition of the Count of Meulan [see Beaumont, Robert de, *d.* 1118], decided against Thomas, and bade him either make profession to Canterbury or resign his archbishopric. The royal message was brought to him at York by the Count of Meulan. Thomas sent to the king, praying that the case might be tried before him and the legate and be decided canonically, but Henry would not consent. The father, brother, and other relatives of Thomas urged him to submit, and he accordingly went to London, and on Sunday, 11 June, the day fixed for his consecration, appeared at St. Paul's, where the bishop of London and six other bishops were gathered for the rite, made a written profession of obedience to the see of Canterbury, and was consecrated by them. During the ceremony the bishops of London and Durham stated by the king's order that Thomas was acting by the king's command, not in consequence of a legal decision, so that, according to sealed letters from the king, his profession was not, in case of any future suit, to be held a legal precedent. The York clergy, while they did not blame him for yielding, were deeply grieved, and it was believed that if he had not been so fat and consequently unfitted to bear exile and worry, he would never have given way (Eadmer, cols. 474–82; Hugh, pp. 112–26). Thomas returned to York in company with the legate, who publicly invested him with the pall. He then, on 1 Aug., consecrated Turgot, who made profession to him, and accompanied the legate, after a visit of three days, on his southward journey as far as the Trent. The York historians assert that on taking leave of the archbishop, the legate summoned him to answer at Rome for having made the profession, but withdrew the summons, as the archbishop declared that the king's command left him no choice. The York claim to equality was based on the decree of Gregory the Great; it was pre-eminently a matter to be decided by the Roman see, and Rome had not yet spoken authoritatively; this summons, then, must be regarded as a form to safeguard the freedom of Rome to judge the question in the future. Thomas consecrated and received the profession of three other bishops to the sees of Glasgow, Man, and Orkney. While provost of Beverley he had suffered from a painful disorder, and his physicians declared that he could not recover except by violating his chastity. He indignantly silenced the friends who would have had him take that course, increased his alms, and invoked the help of St. John of Beverley [q. v.] He recovered, but the disease returned later, and he died at Beverley, while still young, on 24 Feb. 1114, and was buried in York Minster, near the grave of his uncle (Richard of Hexham, cols. 303–4; Will. Newb. i. c. 1; Hugh).

Thomas was enormously fat, probably a result of disease, and the inertness which the York historians blame in him arose no doubt from the same cause. Left to himself, he would never have carried on the strife about the profession; it was forced on him by his clergy, and they would have preferred that he should go into exile rather than yield. He was religious, cheerful, benign, and liberal, well furnished with learning, eloquent, and generally liked. He founded two new prebends at York, and obtained from the king a grant of privileges for the canons of Southwell, whose lands and churches he freed from episcopal dues. At Hexham, where the church seems at that time to have belonged to his see and was administered by a provost, he introduced Augustinian canons, whom he endowed by various grants, giving them also books and ornaments for their use in the church (*ib.*; Richard of Hexham, u.s.) It is said that he designed to remove the body of Bishop Eata [q. v.] from Hexham to York, but was deterred by a vision of the saint, who appeared to him when he was at Hexham, rebuked him, and gave him

two blows on the shoulder (*Biographica Miscellanea*, p. 124). Bale says that, like his uncle, he was fond of music, and that he composed hymns and an officiarium for the church of York, but he evidently confuses him and his uncle (Bale, cent. xiii. 132; Tanner, p. 709).

[Raine's Fasti Ebor.; Hugh the Chantor and T. Stubbs ap. Hist. of York, vol. ii., Will. of Malmesbury, Gesta Pontiff. (both Rolls Ser.); Anselmi Opp. ed. Migne; Flor. Wig., Will. Newb. (both Engl. Hist. Soc.); Biogr. Misc., Hexham Priory (both Surtees Soc.)] W. H.

THOMAS, known as Thomas à Becket (1118?–1170), archbishop of Canterbury, son of Gilbert Becket and Rohesia (or Matilda), his wife, was born at his father's house in Cheapside, London, on 21 Dec., perhaps in 1115 or 1120 (Garnier, pp. 203–4; *Materials*, iv. 4, 78), but more probably in 1118 (Radford, p. 2). Gilbert Becket, who sprang from a family of knightly rank at Thierceville in Normandy, had been a merchant at Rouen, and afterwards in London, of which city he was once portreeve; his wife was a burgher-woman from Caen. The name Becket is given to Thomas in three contemporary writings (Roc. Hov. i. 213; *Materials*, ii. 435, vii. 451); he called himself, even when archbishop, 'Thomas of London' (Round, *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 375; *Athenæum*, 17 Nov. 1894; *Ancient Deeds*, A. 4913, Public Record Office). When ten years old he was sent to school at Merton Priory (Surrey); later he attended a school in London, and further studied at Paris, whence he returned in his twenty-second year. His father being now in straitened circumstances, Thomas earned his living for a short time as 'notary' to Richer de Laigle, a young knight whose sports he had shared in his schoolboy days, and for a somewhat longer period as clerk and accountant to a kinsman, Osbern Witdeniers, who seems to have been at this time sheriff of London. Thomas was taken into the household and the innermost counsels of Archbishop Theobald [q. v.] of Canterbury before November 1143, when he accompanied the primate to Rome. Twice in the next five years the jealousy of Roger of Pont l'Evêque [q. v.] drove him temporarily away from Theobald's house; once he voluntarily quitted it to spend a year in studying canon law at Bologna and Auxerre. He accompanied Theobald on his hazardous journey to the council of Reims in 1148; and it was his 'most subtle management' that foiled King Stephen's project for the coronation of his son Eustace in 1152. Though only in minor orders, Thomas had held the livings of St. Mary-le-Strand (London) and Otford (Kent) since 1143. He became a prebendary of St. Paul's, and also of Lincoln, before the end of 1154, when Theobald ordained him deacon and appointed him archdeacon of Canterbury. Soon afterwards he was made provost of Beverley, and, according to one account, chamberlain to Henry II. Early in 1155 Henry made him chancellor of England.

Thomas was afterwards reproached with having bought this appointment; but the reproach is pointless, for the purchase of state offices was a recognised practice of the time—a practice, however, which in the case of that particular office was made less easy for the future by the new character which the chancellorship acquired in the hands of Thomas himself. An extraordinary intimacy sprang up between him and his sovereign. Folk said that they had 'but one heart and one mind;' that Thomas was next to the king in dignity, not only in England, but also in Henry's continental dominions; that Henry was guided by him as by a 'master,' and that the chancellor was the originator of all the reforms introduced by the young king. The evidence is too scanty either to confirm or to confute this view of Thomas's influence; but what little evidence there is indicates rather that Henry's policy was his own, and that Thomas was simply the chief instrument in its execution—an instrument of such exceptionally perfect and varied capabilities that those who watched its operations well-nigh lost sight of the hand by which it was directed. Gervase says that in 1156 Henry 'relied on the great help given him by his chancellor' in subduing a rebellion in Anjou; but the nature of this help is unknown. In that year Thomas acted as justice itinerant in three counties (*Pipe Roll*, 2 Hen. II, pp. 17, 26, 65, 66). In May 1157 he took a prominent part in the trial of the 'Battle Abbey case' [see Hilary, *d.* 1169]; his attitude in it is, however, not clear enough to justify the efforts made by some of his modern biographers to evolve from it a theory of his ecclesiastical policy at this time. In the spring of 1158 he went as ambassador to France to propose a marriage between Henry's eldest son [see Henry, 1155–1183] and a daughter of Louis VII. The splendour of his train on this occasion was more than regal. 'If this is the English chancellor,' said Louis and his people, 'what must not the king be!' and they readily agreed to his proposals. Later in the year he obtained Louis's sanction for Henry's designs upon Brittany; and he also acted again as justice

itinerant in England (*Pipe Roll*, 4 Hen. II, p. 114). John of Salisbury seems to imply (*Polycraticus*, l. viii. c. 24) that Henry's expedition against Toulouse in 1159 was thought to have been instigated by the chancellor. The taxes imposed to defray its costs were so arranged that a disproportionately heavy share fell on the church; and that Thomas was somehow concerned in this taxation is certain. One of his enemies at a later time said that, 'having in his hand the sword of the state, he plunged it into the bosom of the church, his mother, when he robbed her of so many thousands for the war of Toulouse;' while John of Salisbury declared that Thomas was in this matter only 'a minister of iniquity,' yielding, under compulsion, to the will of the king. In the war itself the deacon-chancellor figured prominently, at the head of a troop of picked knights, foremost in every fight. When Louis VII came to relieve Toulouse, Thomas vainly urged Henry to continue the siege. When all the great barons refused the task of securing the conquered territory after Henry's withdrawal, Thomas and the constable, Henry of Essex, undertook it, and performed it with signal success. Thomas afterwards defended the Norman border for some months with troops whom he paid at his own cost and commanded in person; he led several forays into France, and once unhorsed a famous French knight in single combat. He negotiated the treaty between Henry and Louis in May 1160. Soon afterwards he incurred Henry's wrath by opposing, though without success, the grant of a papal dispensation for the marriage of Mary, countess of Boulogne and abbess of Romsey.

In May 1162 Thomas returned to England, bringing with him the king's eldest son, of whom he had for some time past had the entire charge, and whose recognition as heir to the crown he had undertaken to procure from the barons. In this he succeeded. Just before leaving Normandy he had learned the king's intention of raising him to the see of Canterbury, vacant since April 1161. The late archbishop, Theobald, had 'hoped and prayed' for Thomas as his successor (John of Salisbury, *Entheticus*, ll. 1293-6); but Thomas shrank from accepting the office, avowedly because he knew that Henry's ecclesiastical policy would clash with his own ideas of an archbishop's duty, and that the appointment must lead to a severance of their friendship. A cardinal who was present, however, bade him take the risk, and he consented. The Canterbury chapter, urged by the justiciar in the king's name, elected Thomas archbishop; on 23 May the election was ratified at Westminster by the bishops and clergy of the province; on Saturday, 2 June, he was ordained priest in Canterbury Cathedral by Bishop Walter of Rochester, and next day he was consecrated by the bishop of Winchester [see Henry of Blois]. At the king's request the pope allowed him to send for his pallium instead of fetching it in person; he received it on 10 Aug. Henry had also procured a dispensation for him to retain the seals, but he refused to do so. He kept, however, the archdeaconry of Canterbury till he was forced by the king to resign it in January 1163. Possibly his motive may have been to effect in the archidiaconal administration some reforms which Theobald had desired, but had been unable to accomplish in the absence of the archdeacon, Thomas himself (*Materials*, v. 9, 10).

The life of the deacon-chancellor, however unclerical, had always been both pious and pure; and he was no sooner consecrated than he became one of the most zealously devout and studious, as well as industrious, of prelates. He seems to have taken St. Anselm [q. v.] for his model; and he made an unsuccessful request for Anselm's canonisation to Alexander III at the council of Tours, May 1163. At a council at Woodstock on 23 July he opposed a project mooted by the king for transferring from the sheriffs' pockets to the royal treasury a certain 'aid' which those officers customarily received from their respective shires as a reward for their administrative work. The primate's opposition was based on two grounds: (1) the sheriffs had a claim to the money by long prescription, and as earning it by their services to the people of the shire; (2) the enrolment of these sums among the king's dues would create a written record which would make their payment to him binding on all generations to come, whereas the existing arrangement was merely one of custom, between people and sheriffs, with which neither the king nor the law had anything to do. Thomas thus appears to have stood forth as the champion of justice, first in behalf of the sheriffs, and secondly in behalf of the whole English people. If the case was really as it is represented by contemporary writers, Thomas was right; but the matter is obscure, and all that can be said of it with certainty is that in 'the first case of any opposition to the king's will in the matter of taxation which is recorded in our national history,' the opposition was made, and apparently with entire success,

by Thomas Becket (*Materials*, i. 12, ii. 373–374, iv. 23–4; GARNIER, p. 30; ROBERTSON, pp. 328–9; MORRIS, 2nd ed. pp. 112–13; STUBBS, i. 462–3; ROUND, *Feudal England*, pp. 500–1. The version of *Thomas Saga* and its editor, i. 139–41, ii. pref. pp. cvii–viii, is at variance with all extant contemporary authorities).

Henry's irritation was increased by the archbishop's efforts to reclaim all alienated property of his see, even from the crown itself; by his prohibition of an uncanonical marriage which the king's brother, William of Anjou, desired to contract with the widowed Countess of Warenne; by his excommunication of a tenant-in-chief of the crown, without the previous notice to the king which was usual in such cases; and, above all, by his successful opposition to the endeavours made by the king or his justiciars, in several cases during the summer of 1163, to assert the royal jurisdiction over criminous clerks. At last Henry called upon the bishops in a body at Westminster, on 1 Oct., to confirm 'his grandfather's customs,' particularly two which he specified, as to the respective shares to be taken by church and state in dealing with criminous clerks. All the bishops answered that they would agree to the customs only 'saving our order,' and the primate absolutely refused to sanction the two which Henry had specially mentioned. From this determination Thomas was not to be moved either by the king's wrath, which the latter showed by depriving him first of some castles which he had held as chancellor and still retained, and next of the charge of the boy Henry, or by his persuasions at a personal interview near Northampton. In December, however, the archbishop's resistance was overcome by three persons who professed to have been sent for that purpose by the pope; Alexander, according to their story, having been assured by Henry that the question at issue was merely one of words. On this Thomas gave to the king in private a verbal promise to obey his customs 'loyally and in good faith.' But when he was required to repeat this promise publicly, before a council summoned to meet for that intent at Clarendon on 13 Jan. 1164, he saw that he had been deceived, and it was only after three days' resistance that he submitted, saying, if we may believe Gilbert Foliot [q. v.], 'It is my lord's will that I forswear myself; I must incur the risk of perjury now, and do penance afterwards as best I can.' By 'my lord' he probably meant the pope, at whose supposed command he was giving a promise which he felt he would be obliged to break. Henry now ordered the 'customs' to be drawn up in writing. Sixteen 'constitutions,' called the constitutions of Clarendon, were accordingly produced. Thomas declared them all contrary to the canon law, and refused to seal them. Some unsuccessful negotiations followed, and twice he attempted to leave England secretly.

Thomas was next summoned to appear before the king's court on 14 Sept., to answer a claim of John the Marshal [see MARSHAL, JOHN, *d.* 1164?] touching a manor of the metropolitan see. He excused himself on the plea of sickness, and further urged that the suit ought to be decided in his own court, whence John had procured its removal by perjury. Henry rejected both pleas, and ordered the suit to be tried before a great council at Northampton on Tuesday, 6 Oct. Nothing was actually done till the 8th; then the council was made to give judgment, not on John's claim, but upon Thomas's alleged contempt of court in failing to appear on 14 Sept. The usual sentence for contempt was forfeiture of movables *ad misericordiam*, commuted for a sum which varied in different districts, and which in Kent was 40*s*. The archbishop had to pay 500*l*. Henry next demanded 300*l*., which he said Thomas owed him for arrears of the ferm of Eye. The authorities say 'Eye and Berkhamstead;' but the Pipe roll of Michaelmas 1163 (9 Hen. II, p. 24) records the archbishop as 'quit' of all dues from the honour of Berkhamstead, both for that year and for all previous years. For Eye there are, during Becket's tenure of it, no notices of any payment save one of 150*l*. 3*s*. 7*d*., recorded in the same Pipe roll (p. 34) as having been made 'without rendering an account for it.' Thomas declared that he had spent far more than 300*l*. in repairing the Tower of London and other royal palaces. This was probably true; but as he had no formal warrant to show for this employment of the money, Henry could and did compel him to give security for its repayment. Next day Henry demanded of him a further sum of 500*l*. (or, according to another account, two sums of five hundred marks each), being a loan made by the king to the chancellor during the war of Toulouse. Thomas said this money had been given, not lent; but again he had to find sureties for its repayment. He was then bidden to render up an account of all the revenues of vacant sees, abbeys, and honours which had passed through his hands as chancellor. He asked for a day's delay. On the morrow Henry demanded, no longer a statement of accounts, but a definite sum, variously stated at thirty thousand marks, thirty thousand pounds, and

forty-four thousand marks. Thomas's protest against the injustice of this demand, his offer of two thousand marks as a compromise, and his plea that at his consecration he had been released by the child Henry and the justiciars, in the king's name, from all secular obligations, were successively rejected. A two days' adjournment followed, owing to Sunday and the illness of the primate. On Tuesday morning, 13 Oct., all the bishops came to him, and begged him to submit himself unreservedly to the king's will. Thomas forbade them to take part in any further proceedings against him, their father and metropolitan, and warned them that if they did so he appealed against them to the pope. After celebrating the mass of St. Stephen, with its significant introit, 'Princes did sit and speak against me,' he rode to the castle and, followed only by two clerks, entered the council-hall, cross in hand. It was usual for the archbishop's cross to be borne before him by an attendant, and in thus holding it in his own hands Thomas was thought to be lifting up the symbol of his spiritual authority in declared rivalry with the temporal authority of the king. When Henry, who was in another room, heard of these proceedings, he sent down a message to the primate, bidding him withdraw his threat of appeal against the bishops, and submit to the council's judgment as to the chancery accounts. On Thomas's refusal the whole council, now gathered in the king's chamber, was bidden to pass sentence on him as a traitor; but the bishops obtained leave to appeal to Rome against him instead. The justiciar was sent down to deliver the sentence of the lay barons. Thomas checked him at the outset by appealing to the pope, and with uplifted cross made his way through the mob of angry courtiers, some of whose insults he did not scruple to return, out of the castle. As Henry refused to answer till the morrow his request for a safe-conduct out of England, he fled secretly in the night.

On 2 Nov. Thomas sailed in disguise from Sandwich; next morning he landed in Flanders; a fortnight later he was welcomed at Soissons by Louis of France; and a week later still he laid at the feet of Alexander III, at Sens, first the constitutions of Clarendon, on which he besought the pope's judgment, and next his own pontifical ring, in token of his desire to relinquish an office into which he had been intruded by the royal power, and in which he considered himself to have failed. Alexander pronounced six of the constitutions individually 'tolerable,' but condemned them as a whole, and he bade the archbishop take back his ring and his office. On 30 Nov. Thomas went to live in the Cistercian abbey of Pontigny (Burgundy). At Christmas Henry confiscated the property of his see, and banished all his relatives, friends, and servants. The pope himself, an exile, driven from Rome by the anti-pope, who was backed by the emperor, feared that any strong measures might provoke the English king into joining this schismatic alliance. It was therefore not till the spring of 1166 that he gave Thomas leave to take against Henry whatever steps he might choose. Thomas wrote to Henry two letters of remonstrance which were not answered. He then, in a third letter, threatened him with excommunication, and prepared, by spending three nights (31 May to 2 June) in vigil before three famous shrines at Soissons, to fulfil his threat on Whit-Sunday, 12 June, at Vézelay; but hearing that Henry was dangerously ill, he contented himself with publicly repeating his threat, anathematising the royal customs, and excommunicating seven of Henry's counsellors. Henry's announcement in September of his resolve to expel all Cistercians from his dominions if the order continued to shelter Thomas compelled the latter to remove (November) from Pontigny to Ste. Colombe at Sens, a Benedictine abbey under the special protection of the French king. Henry himself now asked the pope to send legates to settle the dispute. This Alexander could not do without overriding a commission as legate for England which he had given to Thomas at Easter (24 April 1166). His envoys were therefore empowered merely to act as arbitrators; and neither party in the case would submit to their arbitration. Negotiations dragged on till 6 Jan. 1169, when Thomas suddenly presented himself before the two kings in conference at Montmirail, and, falling at Henry's feet, offered to be reconciled to him at his discretion; but he added, 'saving God's honour and my order,' i.e. he refused to pledge himself to acceptance of the customs, and Henry on this drove him angrily away. He excommunicated two of his disobedient suffragans and eight usurpers of church property on Palm Sunday, 13 April, at Clairvaux, and six other persons on Ascension day, 29 May. He also proclaimed that if Henry did not amend before 2 Feb. 1170, England should then be placed under interdict.

At last a project was devised for effecting a personal reconciliation between Thomas and Henry without any mention of the customs. Thomas, somewhat unwillingly, yielded to this scheme for the sake of getting back to England. Henry's object in

entertaining it seems to have been merely to gain time. On 18 Nov. 1169, at Montmartre, he received a petition from Thomas, requesting that the archbishop himself and his adherents might be reinstated in the king's favour and in the enjoyment of their rights and their property. To this petition he gave a verbal assent. Thomas and the pope vainly insisted on his confirming it by giving to the archbishop the kiss of peace, and early in 1170 they learned that he was planning to have his eldest son crowned by the archbishop of York, Thomas's old rival, Roger of Pont l'Evêque. This was a clear proof that Henry had no real intention of letting the archbishop of Canterbury return home, and also a flagrant insult both to him and to his see, to which alone, save in case of absolute necessity, the right of crowning a king of England was held to appertain. The coronation was performed by Roger on 14 June, although prohibitions of it from both Thomas and Alexander had reached him on the previous day. Henry, however, seems to have felt that he had gone too far, for he hurried back to France, and met Thomas at Fréteval on 22 July. Not a word passed between them about the customs; the king promised complete restitution to the archbishop and his friends, and, after a long argument, declared himself willing 'to be guided by the archbishop's counsel' as to the amends due to the see of Canterbury for the violation of its rights in the matter of the coronation. The plea which he put forth in his own behalf on this last point was certainly irrelevant; it consisted in his possession of a papal brief authorising him, indeed, to have his son crowned by any bishop whom he might choose, but only during the vacancy of Canterbury, the brief having been granted for that special purpose in 1161–2, during the interval between Theobald's death and Thomas's appointment. Still worse than the king's offence was that of Roger of York, who had crowned the boy in the teeth of a direct prohibition from the pope as well as from the primate of all England. The pope's wrath was increased by a report that a very offensive change had been made in the coronation oath. On 16 Sept. he therefore suspended and censured in the severest terms Roger himself and all the bishops who had assisted him in the ceremony. These letters of suspension were sent to Thomas for transmission to England. Thomas, however, having learned that the report as to the oath was false, thought them too severe, and asked Alexander to soften their terms. Meanwhile two more meetings took place between the archbishop and the king. Henry proposed that they should go to England together, and there exchange the kiss of peace; but when the appointed time came for their voyage he sent word that he was unavoidably detained, and requested Thomas to go under the escort of John of Oxford [q. v.], who had been one of his most active and unscrupulous opponents.

Exasperated by these delays and shifts, and still more by tidings of a plot which was hatching between Roger of York, the bishops of London and Salisbury, and the sheriff of Kent, to intercept him on his landing, and seize any papal letters that he might bring with him, Thomas, on 29 Nov., sent over to England the pope's letters of 16 Sept., and they were delivered next day to Roger and the two bishops who were at Canterbury with him. On that day, 30 Nov., Thomas sailed from Wissant; on 1 Dec. he landed at Sandwich, and proceeded, amid much popular rejoicing, to Canterbury. Here he was met by a demand from some of the king's officers for the immediate and unconditional absolution of the suspended bishops. Thomas, expecting that by the amended papal letters, which he knew to be on the way, he would be empowered to deal at his own discretion with all except York, offered to absolve London and Salisbury if they would in his presence swear to obey the pope's orders. They refused, and, with Roger, went over sea to complain to the king.

Thomas set out for the court of the younger Henry at Woodstock or Winchester, but was stopped in London by an order, in the boy's name, to 'go and perform his sacred ministry at Canterbury.' He went back to find the long-promised restoration of his property apparently as far off as ever, and the De Broc family, one of whom had had the custody and the enjoyment of the archiepiscopal estates for many years past, occupying his castle of Saltwood, and turning it into a den of thieves. On Christmas day he again publicly excommunicated these robbers. In the afternoon of Tuesday, 29 Dec., he was visited by four knights, Hugh de Morville (*d.* 1204) [q. v.], William de Tracy [q. v.], Reginald Fitzurse [q. v.], and Richard le Breton, who, in the name of the elder king, from whose court they had come, again bade him absolve the bishops. He repeated his former answer to this demand, saying he could not go beyond the pope's instructions. A violent altercation ended in the withdrawal of the knights, to return at the head of an armed force supplied by the De Brocs. The archbishop's attendants dragged him into the church, and then, all save three, hid themselves in its furthest and darkest recesses, as they heard

armed men approaching the door which led from the cloister into the north transept, and which Thomas forbade them to fasten. 'God's house must be closed against no man,' he said. He was going up the steps into the choir when the four knights, with a clerk named Hugh of Horsea, burst into the transept. To the cry 'Where is the traitor, Thomas Becket?' he returned no answer; but at the question, 'Where is the archbishop?' he stepped down again into the transept, saying, 'Here I am, not traitor, but archbishop and priest of God; what seek ye?' 'Your death—hence, traitor!' 'I am no traitor, and I will not stir hence. Wretch!' (this to Fitzurse, who had struck off the archbishop's cap with his sword) 'Slay me here if you will, but if you touch any of my people you are accursed.' They again bade him absolve the bishops; he returned the same answer as before. They tried to drag him out of the church; but he and Edward Grim [q. v.], now his sole remaining companion, were more than a match for the five, hampered though Grim was by the fact that he 'bore the cross' (*Thomas Saga*, i. 541). In the struggle fierce words broke from the archbishop; but when his assailants drew their swords to slay him where he stood, he covered his eyes with his hands, saying, 'To God and the blessed Mary, to the patron saints of this church, and to St. Denys, I commend myself and the church's cause,' and with bowed head awaited their blows. The first blow made a gash in the crown of his head, and then fell sideways on his left shoulder, being intercepted by the uplifted arm of Grim. Probably this wound compelled Grim to relinquish the archbishop's cross, for it is expressly stated in a contemporary letter that Thomas himself had the cross in his hands when he was smitten to death (*Materials*, vii. 431). He received another blow on the head, with the words, 'Lord, into thy hands I commend my spirit;' at a third he fell on his knees, and then, turning towards the altar of St. Benedict on his right hand, and murmuring 'For the name of Jesus and for the defence of the church I am ready to embrace death,' dropped face downwards at full length on the floor. One more sword-stroke completed the severance of the tonsured crown from the skull. 'Let us begone,' cried Hugh of Horsea, scattering the brains on the pavement; 'this man will rise up no more.'

The corpse was buried next day in the crypt without any religious service, as none could be held in the desecrated church till it was formally reconciled. But the grave immediately became a place of pilgrimage and a scene of visions and miracles, and the *vox populi* clamoured for the canonisation which was pronounced by the pope on 21 Feb. 1173. On 12 July 1174 the king did public penance at the martyr's tomb. In that year the choir of Canterbury Cathedral was burnt down. When its rebuilding was completed the body of St. Thomas was translated, on 7 July 1220, to a shrine in the Trinity chapel, behind the high altar. Thenceforth the 'Canterbury pilgrimage' became the most popular in Christendom; jewels and treasures were heaped on the shrine, till in September 1538 (Stowe, *Annals* ad ann.) it was destroyed (as were, in the same year, all the shrines in England save one) by order of Thomas Cromwell (1485?–1540) [q. v.], acting as vicar-general for Henry VIII. It was afterwards reported that Henry had, on 24 April 1536, caused the martyr to be summoned to take his trial for high treason, and that on 11 June 1538 the trial had been held, the accused condemned as contumacious, and his body ordered to be disinterred and burnt (Wilkins, *Concilia*, iii. 835–6, 841; *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, xiii. pt. ii. p. 49); but the tale is of doubtful authenticity. Whether the contents of the shrine were really burnt has been much questioned, and in January 1888 they were for a moment thought to have been discovered buried in the crypt. Further investigation, however, showed that the bones then found could not be those of St. Thomas, and that the evidence for the burning of the latter far outweighs that which has been adduced for their burial.

On 16 Nov. 1538 Henry issued a proclamation declaring that the death of Thomas was 'untruly called martyrdom;' that he had been canonised by 'the bishop of Rome' merely 'because he had been a champion to maintain his usurped authority, and a bearer of the iniquity of the clergy;' and that 'there appeareth nothing in his life and exterior conversation whereby he should be called a saint, but rather esteemed to have been a rebel and traitor to his prince;' wherefore he was in future to be called no more St. Thomas of Canterbury, 'but Bishop Becket;' all images and pictures of him were to be 'put down,' and all mention of him in calendar and service book to be erased (Burnet, *Hist. Reformation, Records*, pt. iii. bk. iii. No. 62). In consequence of this, mediæval representations and direct memorials of the most famous of English saints are extremely rare in his own land. Our one contemporary portrait of him is the figure on his archiepiscopal seal; it agrees with the descriptions given by his biographers of his tall slender form, dignified bearing, and handsome features, at

once strongly marked and refined. A mosaic in the cathedral of Monreale (Sicily), though obviously conventional in general treatment, may very likely be correct in its colouring of dark grey eyes, dark brown beard, and somewhat lighter (possibly grizzled) hair, for it is part of a series of decorations completed within twenty years of Thomas's death, under the superintendence of King William the Good, whose queen, married in 1177, was a daughter of Henry II. A sculptured representation of the martyrdom, over the south door of Bayeux Cathedral, dates from the same period.

In England the surviving memorials of the martyr are mostly, from the nature of the case, only recognisable as such when their history is known. One of the most interesting is St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark. The present hospital is historically identical with one established by the citizens of London in 1552, in the place of an Augustinian house, devoted to the like charitable work, which they had bought of the king on its dissolution in 1538. The new foundation was for a time called 'the king's hospital;' but it soon resumed a part, at least, of the title of its Augustinian predecessor, which had been founded on the same site in 1228, under the invocation of S. Thomas the Martyr, and whose first beginnings twenty-one years earlier still, on another site, may possibly have been connected with a yet older '*Xenodochium*' begun, 'in honour of God and the blessed martyr Thomas, at Southwark in London,' within seventeen years of his death (Tanner, *Not. Mon.*, Surrey, xx. 2; *Ann. Monast.* iii. 451, 457; *Materials*, vii. 579-580). Another hospital, established by Thomas's own sister on the site of the Beckets' old home in Cheapside, and served by canons who were also knights, of the order of St. Thomas of Acre, was purchased, on its dissolution in 1538, by the Mercers' Company, and the birthplace of the saint is now marked by their hall and chapel (*Monast. Angl.* vi. pt. ii. pp. 645–7; Watney, *St. Thomas of Acon*, pp. 118–40). Many of our older churches now nominally dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle are in reality dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, the title of the patron saint having been merely changed to evade Henry VIII's proclamation. One indirect commemoration of St. Thomas, which did not fall within the terms of the proclamation, still holds its place in the calendar and services of the English as well as of the Roman church. In his time, and for a century and a half after him, the festival of the Holy Trinity was kept on different days in different parts of Christendom. Thomas, immediately after his consecration, ordered that it should thenceforth be kept in England on that day, the first Sunday after Pentecost, and in 1333 this English usage was adopted throughout the whole western church by order of Pope John XXII.

One of the most singular features in what may be called the posthumous history of Thomas Becket is the interest which he inspired at the farthest end of Christendom. The contemporary historian of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, William of Tyre, breaks the thread of his narrative of the wars of King Amalric and Saladin to wind up the story of the year 1170 with a short account of the new English martyr (W. Tyr. l. xx. c. 21). The order of knights of St. Thomas (see above) sprang up in Palestine very soon after the martyr's death. Possibly it may have originated in the penance imposed on his murderers, of serving for fourteen years under the Templars in Holy Land; possibly in that imposed on Henry II, of maintaining, in defence of the same land, five hundred knights for a year at his own expense. The later tradition which ascribed its foundation to Richard I (Stubbs, pref. to *Itin. Ricardi*, vol. i. pp. cxii–xiii) seems to have grown up out of the fact that Hubert Walter [q. v.] 'constituted the order of canons' (or knights, for they were both) 'at St. Thomas the Martyr in Acon' (*Ann. Monast.* iii. 126), i.e. established them in a chapel which Richard had 'ordered to be built' there in 1192 (Matt. Paris, *Hist. Angl.* ii. 38), and which itself seems to have been merely an enlargement or restoration of one founded two years earlier, under the same invocation, by William, a chaplain of Ralph de Diceto [q. v.] (R. Diceto, i. 80–1). It is further possible that the origin of this order may have been in some way connected with that of the famous legend which represents the mother of Thomas as a Saracen emir's daughter, converted to christianity by love of Gilbert Becket, who, when a pilgrim in Holy Land, had become her father's captive, and whom, on his escape, she followed across land and sea till she found him in London and became his wife. This tale in Latin, followed by the heading and first sentence of the same story in French, occurs among the miscellaneous contents of Harleian MS. 978 (fols. 114 *b*–116). The portion of the manuscript in which these two items are included dates from 1264 to 1270 (Kingsford, *Song of Lewes*, introd. pp. xi, xvi–xvii); and the words with which the story opens in the Latin version—'Nunc autem ut paulo altius sermonem historiæ repetamus'—as they refer to nothing in the preceding pages, indicate that this was not

its first appearance in writing, but that it was an extract copied out of some previously existing work. Such a legend is perhaps more likely to have been invented in Palestine than in Europe. Its invention at a date so near the lifetime of its subject, and its unquestioned acceptance during more than five hundred years, are curious tokens of the extent to which the imaginations of men, alike in east and west, were fired by the character and career of Thomas of London.

[The primary Latin authorities for the life of Thomas are the biographies by William of Canterbury, John of Salisbury, Alan of Tewkesbury, Edward Grim, William FitzStephen, Herbert of Bosham, and two anonymous writers (one of whom was formerly, but without sufficient evidence, called Roger of Pontigny, while the other was styled Anonymus Lambethensis), several shorter pieces of various kinds, and a vast collection of letters; all these have been published, and the letters arranged in chronological order, by the Rev. J. C. Robertson and Dr. J. B. Sheppard, in seven volumes of Materials for the History of Archbishop Becket (Rolls Ser.), which have entirely superseded the edition of Dr. J. A. Giles (S. Thomas Cantuariensis, 8 vols. 1845). The Vie de St. Thomas, in French verse, by Garnier de Pont Sainte-Maxence (ed. C. Hippeau), is also contemporary. The Icelandic Thomas Saga Erkibyskups is a fourteenth-century compilation based on earlier materials, especially on two twelfth-century lives, now lost, by Benedict of Peterborough and Robert of Cricklade. On the authors, dates of composition, and value of all these, see the prefaces of Canon Robertson to his Materials, vols. i–iv., that of Mr. E. Magnusson to his edition of Thomas Saga (Rolls Ser.), vol. ii., and Mr. Radford's appendix to his Thomas of London (see below). Gervase of Canterbury and Ralph de Diceto (Rolls Ser.) were also contemporaries, and supply a few details and dates. The later literature of the subject is overwhelming in quantity, but most of it is of little historical worth. A composite biography of St. Thomas, made up of extracts from four of the earlier lives, was put together in 1198–9. This was edited by Christian Wolf (Lupus), printed at Brussels in 1682, and reprinted in Robertson's Materials, vol. iv. It is usually called the Second Quadrilogus. The First Quadrilogus—so called because first printed—seems to have been compiled in the thirteenth century, and was printed in Paris in 1495. From this Dr. Giles reprinted in his second volume the legend of Thomas's 'Saracen' mother. This legend occurs, in almost exactly the same words, in some late manuscripts of the life by Grim (from one of which it is printed in Robertson's Materials, vol. ii.), in the chronicle known as John Brompton's (Twysden's Decem Scriptores, cols. 1052–5), and in Harleian MS. 978, of which Mr. C. L. Kingsford has given a full account in the introduction to his edition of the Song of Lewes (Clarendon Press Ser. 1890). The modern works dealing with Thomas's life as a whole are F. J. Buss's Der heilige Thomas, 1856; J. Morris's Life and Martyrdom of St. Thomas Becket, 1859; 2nd edit., much enlarged, 1885; J. C. Robertson's Becket, a Biography, 1859; Hook's Archbishops of Canterbury, vol. ii. 1862; R. A. Thompson's Thomas Becket, Martyr Patriot, 1889. Of these Canon Morris's book, in its later form, is by far the best. The history of Thomas of London before his Consecration has been worked out by the Rev. L. B. Radford (Cambridge Historical Essays, No. vii., Prince Consort Dissertation, 1894). The fourth volume of R. H. Froude's Remains, 1839, contains a History of the Contest between Thomas Becket and Henry II, carefully compiled from such materials as were then accessible, i.e. the Quadrilogus and a comparatively small collection of letters, of which Froude was the first to attempt a chronological arrangement and a systematic use. Thomas's last days, death, and posthumous history are dealt with in Dean Stanley's Memorials of Canterbury Cathedral. There is an essay on St. Thomas of Canterbury and his Biographers in Freeman's Historical Essays, 1st ser. Freeman's articles on the Life and Times of Thomas Becket, in the Contemporary Review, 1878, were called forth by those published under the same title by J. A. Froude in the Nineteenth Century, 1877. These latter were reprinted, with modifications, in Froude's Short Studies, vol. iv. On the constitutional and legal aspects of the strife between Thomas and Henry, see Stubbs's Constitutional Hist. vol. i., Pollock and Maitland's Hist. of English Law, i. 430–40, and Professor Maitland's article on Henry II and the Criminous Clerks, in English Historical Review, April 1892. The controversy as to the fate of the relics is summed up in Canon Morris's pamphlet on the Relics of St. Thomas (Canterbury, 1888). An article by Mr. F. J. Baigent, in the Journal of the Archæological Association, vol. x. (1855), on the Martyrdom of St. Thomas, &c., contains descriptions of some of the few remaining English mediæval pictures of the saint, with reproductions of two of them, and of his archiepiscopal seal, the latter from an engraving in J. G. Nichols's Pilgrimages of Erasmus. Other pictures (thirteenth century) of Thomas are reproduced in Archæologia, vol. xxiii., in the Rev. W. H. Hutton's St. Thomas of Canterbury (English Hist. from Contemporary Writers, 1889), and in Green's Short History, illustrated edition, vol. i. The best, as well as the earliest, extant English representation of the martyrdom is an illumination in fol. 32 of Harleian MS. 5102 (British Museum), a Psalter written in Normandy and illustrated by an English hand early in the thirteenth century. The Monreale mosaic is reproduced in Gravina's Il Duomo di Monreale (Palermo, 1859), pl. 14 D. St. Thomas of Canterbury is the subject of a dramatic poem

by Aubrey de Vere, and of a drama ('Becket') by Tennyson. The writer of this article is indebted to Mr. T. A. Archer for some valuable suggestions.] K. N.

THOMAS, known as THOMAS BROWN (*fl.* 1170), officer of the exchequer, was an Englishman by birth, who, like others of his countrymen, took service under the Norman kings of Sicily. He is probably the 'magister Thomas capellanus regis' whose name occurs in Sicilian charters dated 25 Aug. and 24 Nov. 1137. Richard FitzNigel, in the 'Dialogus de Scaccario,' says that Thomas had held a high place in the councils of the king of Sicily, until a king arose who knew him not, when, in response to repeated invitations from Henry II, he returned to England. Thomas Brown is mentioned as 'Magister Thomas,' and styled 'familiaris regis' in a number of charters of King Roger. In a Greek charter his name appears as 'Θῶμα τοῦ Βρούνου.' He returned to England after 1154, but before 1159 (*Pipe Roll*, 5 Henry II, p. 49). He held an important place in the English exchequer, and, owing to the confidence in his loyalty and discretion, kept a special roll in which were recorded the king's doings. He was almoner to Henry II in 1166, and still held that post in 1174 (*ib.* 12 Henry II, p. 83, and 20 Henry II, p. 181). His nephew, Ralph, had a pension of 5*l.* from the king in 1159 (*ib.* 5 Henry II, p. 49), and Thomas himself is mentioned as in receipt of a pension of 36*l.* in 1168 and 1176. Madox conjectured that the special duties assigned to Thomas were the basis of the later office of chancellor of the exchequer.

[Dialogus de Scaccario, ap. Stubbs's Select Charters, pp. 178, 189–90; Documenti per servire alla storia di Sicilia, 1st ser. vol. i. fasc. i. pp. 12–13 (Soc. Siciliana per la Storia patria); Pirri's Sicilia Sacra ap. Grævius' Thesaurus Antiq. et Hist. Siciliæ, ii. Eccl. Mess. Not. ii. i. 282; Pipe Rolls, 5 to 20 Henry II (Pipe Roll Society); Madox's Hist. Exchequer, ii. 376; Reale Academia dei Lincei, 3rd ser. pt. ii. pp. 411–17, Rome, 1877–8; Freeman's Historical Essays, 3rd ser. pp. 471–2; Stubbs's Lectures on Mediæval and Modern History, 133–4.] C. L. K.

THOMAS, called OF BEVERLEY (*fl.* 1174), hagiographer, probably born at Beverley, became a monk in the Cistercian abbey of Fresmont in Picardy. He wrote in prose and verse an extant life of St. Margaret of Jerusalem, his sister. A large portion of this work is printed from a copy of a Clairvaux manuscript by Manriquez in his 'Annales Cistercienses' under 1174 and following years.

[Manriquez's Annales Cistercienses, ad an. 1174–92; Leyser's Hist. Poet. et Poem. med. ævi, pp. 435–6; Carolus de Visch's Biblioth. Script. Ord. Cist. pp. 311 seq., ed. Colon, 1656; Henriquez's Phœnix Reviviscens, pp. 158 seq.; Wright's Biogr. Brit. Lit. ii. 313–14.] A. M. C–E.

THOMAS OF ELY (*fl.* 1175), historian, was a monk of Ely. His principal work was a history of Ely in three books. The first book carries the history to the time of King Edgar, and the remaining two down to 1170. The first book has been printed three times (MABILLON, *Acta SS.* ii. 738; BOLLANDISTS' *Acta SS.* Jun. iv. 493; D. J. STEWART, *Liber Eliensis*). The second book is printed in a shortened form by the Bollandists from a Douay manuscript (Jun. iv. 523–38), and by D. J. Stewart from an Ely manuscript with variants from the Trinity College, Cambridge, MSS. O. 2. 1, and O. 2. 41. Stewart erroneously printed as part of book ii. a prologue with the title 'Libellus quorundam insignium operum B. Ædelwoldi Episcopi.' This 'libellus,' with what follows in O. 2. 41, and Vesp. A. xix. (printed by Gale, *Hist. Brit.* i. 463), appears to be the work of an unknown monk, writing at the order of Hervey [q. v.], bishop of Ely, whose work formed the basis of Thomas's book ii. Thomas used also the work of a monk Richard, then dead, for his account of Hereward. This Richard must be distinguished from Richard (*d.* 1194?) [q. v.], prior of Ely, whose work formed the basis of Thomas's book iii. The third book has been printed by Wharton (*Anglia Sacra*, i. 678) from late versions. An earlier and longer form, enlarged with many additional charters and miracles, is in the Trinity MS. O. 2. 1 ff. 107–76. In this manuscript, as in Vesp. A. xix, the history of the bishops ends with the death of Nigel [q. v.], 1169. In O. 2. 1, an account of the death of St. Thomas of Canterbury follows. Thomas appears (ch. xcvi. cf. O. 2. 1) to have taken up the work left unfinished by Richard when he went to Rome (1151), and he refers to Richard as 'dominus prior et monachus.'

Thomas also wrote an account of the second translation of St. Etheldreda in six chapters, which is interpolated between books i. and ii. of the history of Ely in Domitian A. xv. This appears as chapter vi. of book ii. in the Douay manuscript, and parts of it occur in chapters cxliii–cxliv. of the longer book ii. (D. J. STEWART). A third work by Thomas, an account of St. Etheldreda's miracles, is interpolated after the account of her translation in Domitian A. xv., and follows book ii. in the Douay manuscript (*Acta*

SS. Boll. Jun. iv. 539–76). The writer states that he, Thomas, was cured of a fever by the saint's intervention. The miracles are brought down to the time of Geoffrey Ridel (*d.* 1189) [q. v.]

[Wharton's Anglia Sacra, pp. xxxix–xlv, 593, 678. Wharton prints also, under the title Thomæ Historia Eliensis, an epitome based upon the work of Thomas. Gale (Hist. Brit. et Angl. vol. i.) prints as book ii. some extracts from the longer form of this book.] M. B.

THOMAS (*fl.* 1200 ?), romance-writer, is said by Wright to have lived in the reign of Richard I, but other authorities place him in the latter half of the thirteenth century. Nothing is known of him except that he produced versions of the romances of 'King Horn' and 'Tristan.' M. Pauline Paris considers it certain that he was an Englishman, though he lived among French-speaking people and himself wrote in French, imitating the style of his contemporary romancist, Adènes le Roi (*Hist. Litt. de France*, xxii. 551–68). Thomas has sometimes been credited with the original authorship of the romance of King Horn. There is, however, little doubt that in its original form—in which it is not now known to be extant—Horn was written in English, and possibly the 'parchemin' to which Thomas refers was written in that language. Thomas himself evidently expanded his original by inserting the long speeches of Rimel and 'many courtly details of feast and tournament' (Ward, *Cat. Romances*, i. 454), and by incorporating many purely French names. Thomas's version, in which his name frequently occurs, is extant in Douce MS. cxxxii. art. 1, Harleian MS. 527, and Cambridge Univ. MS. Ff. vi. 17. An analysis of the romance from the Cambridge manuscript was printed by Wright in the 'Foreign Quarterly Review,' xvi. 133–41, and it was edited in 1845 for the Bannatyne Club by M. Francisque Michel. English versions of the romance of 'King Horn,' expanded perhaps from the same original that Thomas followed, are extant in Cambridge Univ. MS. Gg. 4, xxvii. 2, in Bodleian MS. Laud 108, and in Harleian MS. 2253. The Harleian manuscript was very inaccurately printed by Ritson in vol. ii. of his 'Early English Romances,' 1802, and has been fully described in Ward's 'Catalogue of Romances,' i. 454 et sqq. The Cambridge manuscript was edited by J. R. Lumby for the Early English Text Society in 1866.

Thomas's other work, a version of the romance of 'Tristan,' was printed by M. Francisque Michel in 1835 from an imperfect manuscript belonging to Douce, which by a special clause in his will was not bequeathed to the Bodleian Library (Michel, pref. p. lvii). Wright (*Biogr. Brit. Lit.* ii. 342) says vaguely that a fragment of another manuscript from a private collection had been printed but not published. Like Thomas's version of 'King Horn,' his 'Tristan' is written in French, but in 'different measure and style.' Thomas has been generally identified with the 'Thomas von Britanie,' whose French version of 'Tristan' Gottfried of Strasburg (*fl.* 1310) professes to have translated into German. Thomas's version, which does not appear to have been of any great length, is said to have been the basis of most of the later 'Tristan' romances (for the various English versions of 'Tristan,' which are not certainly known to have been connected with Thomas's works, see Ward, *Cat. Romances*, i. 356 et sqq. and Kolbing, *Die nordische und die englische Version der Tristan-Sage*, Heilbronn, 2 Theile, 1878–83, esp. vol. i. pp. cxlii et sqq.)

[Authorities cited; Catalogues of the Douce, Harleian, and Cambridge University Libraries; Preface to Michel's Tristan Romances 1835, Warton's Hist. of English Poetry, 1840, i. 95–112; Wright's Biogr. Lit. ii. 340–4.] A. F. P.

THOMAS Wallensis or of Wales (*d.* 1255), bishop of St. Davids. [See Walleys.]

THOMAS of Erceldoune, or **THOMAS** the Rhymer (*fl.* 1220 ?–1297 ?), seer and poet. [See Erceldoune.]

THOMAS of Corbridge (*d.* 1304), archbishop of York. [See Corbridge.]

THOMAS the Englishman (*d.* 1310), cardinal. [See Jorz or Joyce, Thomas.]

THOMAS Hibernicus or de Hibernia (*fl.* 1306–1316), known also as Palmeranus or Palmerston, theological writer, was born at Palmerstown, near Naas, in Kildare (Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.*), whence he is sometimes styled 'Palmeranus.' He studied at Paris, became a member of the Sorbonne, and took the degree of bachelor of theology about 1306. He was neither a Franciscan nor a Dominican, but has been called both. To the Sorbonne he bequeathed 16*l.*, with copies of his own works and many other books. His name is mentioned seven times in the Sorbonne 'Catalogue' of 1338, and some of his books are now in the Bibliothèque Nationale. He was living in 1316. He wrote: 1. 'Tabula originalium sive Manipulus Florum,' extracts from more than thirty books of the fathers, arranged in alphabetical order, which he finished in 1306 (Bibl. Nat. Fonds Lat. MS. 16533). The work had been begun by

John Walleys or Wallensis [q. v.], and is sometimes found divided into two parts, 'Flores Biblici' and 'Flores Doctorum.' It was a favourite work in the middle ages, and copies exist in many English, French, and Italian libraries. It was printed at Piacenza in 1483, and at Venice in 1492, and many times in the sixteenth century. 2. 'Tractatus de tribus punctis Christianæ religionis,' beginning 'Incipit liber de regulis omnium Christianorum.' In the Sorbonne MS. 594 it is dated 1316. Another manuscript (Montfaucon, *Bibliotheca*, ii. 1260) calls the author Thomas Hibernicus, doctor. This work was printed at Lübeck in 1496 (Hain, *Repertorium*, iii. 5844). 3. 'Commendatio theologica,' beginning 'Sapientia ædificavit sibi,' in the Sorbonne MSS. 594 and 1010. 4. 'Tractatus de tribus hierarchiis tam angelicis quam ecclesiasticis,' in the Sorbonne MS. 1010. 5. 'De tribus sensibus sacræ scripturæ.' 6. 'In primam et secundam sententiarum,' beginning 'Circa primam distinctionem,' a folio in the Sorbonne Library. Ware ascribed to him: 7. 'De illusionibus dæmonum.' 8. 'De tentatione diaboli.' 9. 'De remediis vitiorum.'

Thomas de Hibernia (*d.* 1270), a learned Franciscan, must be distinguished from the subject of the preceding article. He went to Italy, and was taught by Peter de Hibernia [q. v.] (Wadding, *Ann. Min.* iv. 321). Thomas was a man of profound humility, and rather than become a priest he cut off his left thumb. He died in 1269–70, and was buried in the monastery of St. Bernard in Aquila. He wrote the 'Promptuarium Morale,' which Wadding printed, together with the Concordances of St. Anthony, at Rome in 1624.

[Wadding's Annales Minorum, iv. 302, 321; Sbaralea's Supplementum ad Scriptores a Waddingo descriptos, 1806, p. 679; Quétif and Echard's Scriptores Ordinis Predicatorum, i. 744; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Ware, De Scriptoribus Hiberniæ, i. 60; Delisle's Cabinet de MSS. ii. 176.] M. B.

THOMAS de la More (*fl.* 1327–1347), chronicler. [See More.]

THOMAS of Hatfield (*d.* 1381), bishop of Durham. [See Hatfield.]

THOMAS of Ashborne (*fl.* 1382), theological controversialist, was a native of Ashborne in Derbyshire, and became an Austin friar there. He went to Oxford and took the degree of master in theology. In 1374, at the council of Westminster, he argued against paying tribute to Gregory XI. In 1382, at the council of London, he helped to draft the twenty-four conclusions against Wyclif's doctrines on the sacrament. The titles of a number of his controversial writings are given by Bale, but they are not known to be extant.

A contemporary Thomas Asheburne (*fl.* 1384), poet, was a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where his expenses for one year, 11*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, were paid by Lord De La Warr to Dr. John Kyme or Kynne, who was master from 1379 to 1389. Subsequently he became a Carmelite of Northampton, and wrote a long English theological poem formerly in the Cottonian MS. Vitell. f. xiii. 1, which has been burnt. In Cott. App. vii. a version of Richard Rolle's 'Pricke of Conscience' is ascribed in a later hand to Asheburne. It is preceded by a short allegorical English poem, beginning

> [Lyst you] all gret and smale
> I shall yow tell a lytell tale,

which may be Asheburne's work (Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.*; Sir F. Madden's and other notes in *Cott.* App. vii.; *Cambridge Antiq. Soc. Communications*, xxxix. 401).

[Eulog. Historiarum, iii. 337 sq.; Shirley's Fascic. Zizan. p. 286.] M. B.

THOMAS of Newmarket (*fl.* 1410?), arithmetician, graduated M.A. at Cambridge, and wrote a 'Commentum in Computum Ecclesiasticum Dionysii' (Exigui), which is in Digby MS. 81, f. 35, and in Peterhouse MS. 189. His 'Commentum in Carmen Alexandri de Villa Dei de Algorismo' is in Digby MS. 81, f. 11. A copy was formerly at Corpus College, Cambridge (*Misc. Communications*, pt. i. No. 3, Cambridge Antiq. Soc. publications, 4to ser.) The 'Compotus Manualis' in Digby MS. 81, f. 8, is perhaps also his, and the treatises 'de Sphæra' and 'de Quadrante' in the Peterhouse manuscript may be by him. Bale confuses his works with those of Thomas Merke [q. v.], bishop of Carlisle.

[Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Bale's Script. Brit. vii. 60; Cat. of Digby Manuscripts.] M. B.

THOMAS Netter or Walden (*d.* 1430), Carmelite. [See Netter.]

THOMAS the Bastard (*d.* 1471). [See Fauconberg, Thomas.]

THOMAS of St. Gregory (1564–1644), Benedictine monk. [See Hill, Thomas.]

THOMAS ab Ieuan ap Rhys (*d.* 1617?), Welsh bard, was, according to the traditional account, the son of Ieuan ap Rhys Brydydd of Glamorgan. In a stanza popularly attributed to him he makes the incredible statement that in January 1604 he

will be a hundred and thirty years old, which would place his birth in 1474 and his age at his death at a hundred and forty-three years. As a boy he was employed at Margam Abbey, but became a zealous protestant, and it was perhaps for his faith he was imprisoned by Sir Mathew Cradock (1468–1531) in Kenfig Castle. He lived as a small farmer at Llangynwyd, Tythegston, and elsewhere in Glamorganshire, and died about 1617. His poems were of the ballad order. The only one printed, that in the 'Cambrian Quarterly Magazine' (v. 96–7), is predictive, Thomas having a great reputation as a prophet. It was perhaps his prophecies which won him the title of 'Twm gelwydd teg,' i.e. Tom the plausible liar.

[All that is known of Thomas comes from two notices from 'the book of Mr. Lewis of Penlline' and 'the book of John Bradford' (*d.* 1780), printed in the Iolo MSS. pp. 200–3. The accounts in Malkin's South Wales (1807) and vol. v. (1833) of the Cambrian Quarterly Magazine are probably drawn from these or similar sources.] J. E. L.

THOMAS, ARTHUR GORING (1850–1892), musical composer, born at Ratton Park, Sussex, on 20 Nov. 1850, was the youngest son of Freeman Thomas of Ratton Park, by his wife Amelia, eldest daughter of Colonel Thomas Frederick. After being educated at Haileybury College, he was destined for the civil service, but his health failed. In early life he showed musical proclivities; when about ten years old his power of extemporisation was remarkable. This power he lost after he began to study seriously. In 1873 he went to Paris, where, on Ambroise Thomas's advice, he studied for two years with Emile Durand. After returning to England in 1875, he began on 13 Sept. 1877 a three years' course at the Royal Academy of Music under Sullivan and Prout, and he twice won the Lucas medal for composition. Later on he studied for a time orchestration under Dr. Max Bruch. While still a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music Thomas composed an opera, 'The Light of the Harem,' which was played at that institution with such success as to induce Carl Rosa to commission him to write 'Esmeralda.' That opera was produced at Drury Lane on 26 March 1883. It was also played at Cologne in the following November, and at Hamburg in 1885. In this latter year Carl Rosa produced his 'Nadeshda,' also at Drury Lane (16 April), Mme. Valleria playing the title rôle. It was given at Breslau in 1890. On 12 July 1890 'Esmeralda' was performed at Covent Garden in French. Another opera, 'The Golden Web,' which was left unfinished so far as regards the scoring, was completed by Sydney P. Waddington, and was produced posthumously at the Court Theatre, Liverpool, on 15 Feb. 1893.

In 1881 Thomas's choral ode, 'The Sun Worshippers,' was brought out at the Norwich festival. His unfinished cantata, 'The Swan and the Skylark,' which Professor Villiers Stanford completed, was given at the Birmingham festival in 1894. Thomas died prematurely on 20 March 1892.

In addition to the works already mentioned Thomas composed a cantata, 'Out of the Deep;' a 'suite de ballet' for orchestra, produced at Cambridge on 9 June 1887; a violin sonata, several vocal scenas, and a very large number of songs, many of which enjoy a well-merited vogue. On 13 July 1892 a concert (in which most of the leading operatic singers of the day took part) was given at St. James's Hall, London, to help to found a scholarship in memory of Thomas at the Royal Academy of Music. The effort was successful, and the Goring Thomas scholarship is now competed for annually.

Thomas was one of the most richly gifted of the British school of musical composers. His works, which show traces of their author's French training, are melodious and refined, while his orchestration is beautiful.

[Times, 22 March 1892; Dict. of British Musical Biogr.; The Overture, iii. 21; the programme-book of the concert mentioned in the text gives an authentic list of Thomas's works, published and unpublished; information from the composer's brother, Mr. Charles Thomas.] R. H. L.

THOMAS, DAVID (1760?–1822), Welsh poet, best known as 'Dafydd Ddu Eryri,' was born about 1760 at Pen y Bont in the parish of Llan Beblig, Carnarvonshire. His father, Thomas Griffith, was a weaver, and the son for a time followed that occupation, but in 1781 abandoned it for that of schoolmaster, which he exercised almost without intermission until his death. He contrived to acquire some knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and also became, under the tuition of Robert Hughes (Robin Ddu o Fôn), then schoolmaster at Carnarvon, proficient in the Welsh 'strict' metrês. As a bard of promise he was elected in October 1785 a member of the London 'Gwyneddigion' Society. He competed unsuccessfully for the society's medal at Bala in 1789, the subject being 'The Life of Man,' but was victorious at St. Asaph in 1790 on 'Liberty,' and at Llanrwst in 1791 on 'Truth.' In consequence of his success he was suspended from competition for two years, a measure which induced him to give up com-

peting altogether. In 1791 the three 'awdlau' were printed in London. During this year and the next Thomas kept school at Llanystumdwy; in 1793 and 1794 he taught at Pentraeth, Anglesey, and was also engaged in arranging the valuable Panton manuscripts at Plas Gwyn. He then took up the business of coal-meter at Amlwch, and afterwards at Red Wharf Bay, but ultimately returned to Carnarvonshire to teach, living for the most part at Waen Fawr, his native village. In 1810 he published at Dolgelly 'Corph y Gainc,' a collection of Welsh poems, very many of them from his own pen; in 1817 a second edition of the 'Diddanwch Teuluaidd' appeared at Carnarvon under his editorship. He was the chief contributor to the 'Cylchgrawn Cymraeg,' of which five numbers were published at Trefecca and Carmarthen in 1793 and 1794, and acted as adjudicator in the eisteddfodau of Tremadog (1811), and Carnarvon (1821). He was accidentally drowned in the river Cegin while returning from Bangor to his home on 30 March 1822, and was buried in Llanrug churchyard. Dafydd Ddu's work as a poet, facile and vigorous though it be, is less remarkable than the position he held as bardic mentor to the school of poets which sprang up in his day in Carnarvonshire. He did much to secure the continuity of the old bardic traditions which were threatened by the innovating tendencies of Dr. William Owen Pughe [q.v.] and his London supporters. Many of his letters are printed in 'Adgof uwch Anghof' (Penygroes, 1883).

[Memoir in Cambro-Briton (1822), iii. 426, 433; Leathart's History of the Gwyneddigion, 1831; Llyfryddiaeth y Cymry; Ashton's Hanes Llenyddiaeth Gymreig; letters in Adgof uwch Anghof.] J. E. L.

THOMAS, DAVID (1813–1894), divine, son of William Thomas, a dissenting minister of Vatson, near Tenby, was born in Pembrokeshire in 1813. For some years he followed a mercantile career, giving his Sundays to preaching and school teaching. At the solicitation of his friends, Nun Morgan Harry [q. v.] and Caleb Morris, he gave up business to devote himself wholly to the ministry. He then entered Newport-Pagnell College, where, under the instruction of the Rev. T. B. Bull and the Rev. Josiah Bull, he had a successful career. His first charge was the congregational church at Chesham, where he laboured for three years. In 1844 he came to London as minister of the independent church at Stockwell, and remained there until 1877, when he retired from active service. During his ministry at Stockwell his teaching was much appreciated by an ever-widening circle of influential minds, who gathered from far and near, attracted by the originality of his thinking and the charm of his personality. For his congregation he compiled 'A Biblical Liturgy for the Use of Evangelical Churches and Homes,' 1856, which was adopted by some other independent churches, and ran to twelve editions.

A further contribution to public worship was 'The Augustine Hymn Book, a Hymnal for all Churches,' 1866, which contains some fine hymns from his own pen, especially that beginning

> Show pity, Lord,
> For we are frail and faint.

In the formation of the character of Mrs. Catherine Booth, the 'mother of the Salvation Army,' he had a considerable share (Booth-Tucker, *Life of Catherine Booth*, 1892, i. 83–6, 134); and among the members of the Stockwell church was the Rev. Wilson Carlile, rector of St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap, the founder of the Church Army.

Thomas was the originator of the university of Wales at Aberystwith in 1872, and of the Working Men's Club and Institute in 1862, of which Lord Brougham was president. He was the founder of 'The Dial' newspaper, which was first issued on 7 Jan. 1860, and after 4 June 1864 was incorporated with the 'Morning Star;' and it was under his impulse that the 'Cambrian Daily Leader' was started at Swansea in 1861 by his second son, David Morgan Thomas, a barrister. He died at Ramsgate on 30 Dec. 1894, and was buried at Norwood cemetery. His wife, who died in 1873, was daughter of David Rees, a shipowner of Carmarthenshire. By her he had two sons—Urijah Rees, minister at Redland Park, Bristol; David Morgan Thomas, previously mentioned, and two daughters.

The literary undertaking with which his name is most prominently associated is 'The Homilist, or Voice for the Truth,' which was commenced in March 1852, and, under the management of himself and his son, ran to upwards of fifty volumes, with an aggregate circulation of about a hundred and twenty thousand copies. Through its influence he lessened in a great degree the differences of opinion between the English and American pulpits. Other works by Thomas are: 1. 'The Crisis of Being: six lectures to young men on Religious Decision,' 1849; 4th edit. 1864. 2. 'The Core of Creeds, or St. Peter's Keys,' 1851. 3. 'The Progress of Being: six lectures on the True Progress of Man,' 1854; 4th edit. 1864. 4. 'The Genius of the Gospels: a

homiletical commentary on the Gospel of St. Matthew,' 1864; 2nd edit. 1873. 5. 'A Homiletic Commentary on the Acts,' 1870; 2nd edit. 1889. 6. 'The Practical Philosopher: a Daily Monitor for the Business Men of England,' 1873, with portrait of the author. 7. 'Problemata Mundi: the Book of Job exegetically considered,' 1878. His complete works were issued in nine volumes between 1882 and 1889 under the title 'The Homilistic Library.'

In 'The Pulpit Commentary on the Ten Prophets' and 'The Epistles to the Thessalonians, Timothy, Titus, and Philemon,' edited by Henry Donald Maurice Spence and Joseph Samuel Exell, 1887–93, many of the homilies are contributed by David Thomas, and signed 'D. T.'

[Congregational Year Book, 1896, pp. 237–9; Times, 1 Jan. 1895; Bookseller, 9 Jan. 1895.]

G. C. B.

THOMAS, EDWARD (1813–1886), Indian antiquary, born on 31 Dec. 1813, the son of Honoratus Leigh Thomas [q. v.], was educated at the East India College at Haileybury. He went to India in 1832 as a 'writer' in the Bengal service of the company. Ill-health interfered with his duties, and compelled several absences in England on sick leave; and when Lord Dalhousie, struck by his abilities, offered him in 1852 the post of foreign secretary to the government of India, he was reluctantly obliged to decline it, feeling himself unequal to the strain. After acting for a short time as judge at Delhi, he was appointed superintending judge of the Saugor and Nerbudda territory. He retired on a pension in 1857, and spent the rest of his life in scholarly pursuits, attending the meetings of learned societies and writing numerous essays and articles on oriental archæology. He died in Kensington on 10 Feb. 1886.

By breaking ground in a dozen obscure subjects—such as Bactrian, Indo-Scythic, and Sassanian coins, Indian metrology, Persian gems and inscriptions—Thomas rendered important services to science, which were recognised by his election as a fellow of the Royal Society on 8 June 1871, as correspondent of the Institute of France in January 1873, and as honorary member of the Russian Academy, and by his decoration as companion of the Indian Empire. His chief published volumes were his 'Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Delhi' (1847; 2nd enlarged edit. 1871), and his edition of James Prinsep's 'Essays on Indian Antiquities' and 'Useful Tables' (2 vols. 1858), which he enriched with valuable notes, and rendered an indispensable work of reference for oriental archæologists. Other noteworthy publications were his 'Coins of the Kings of Ghazni' (1847, 1858), 'Initial Coinage of Bengal' (1886, 1873), 'Early Sassanian Inscriptions' (1868), 'Ancient Indian Weights' (1874, being part i. of the new 'Numismata Orientalia' which he edited for Nicholas Trübner [q. v.]), and 'The Revenue of the Mughal Empire' (1871, 1882). His numerous short papers in the transactions of learned societies, albeit often avowedly premature and containing tentative views which later study caused him to modify or abandon, not only bore the marks of a fine gift for palæography, numismatics, and a wide range of archæology, but gave a fresh impetus to the science, and stimulated other students. Many of these papers appeared in the 'Numismatic Chronicle' between 1847 and 1883, but the greater number were contributed to the 'Journal' of the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he was a member for forty years and treasurer for twenty-five, and in which his influence and advice were deeply felt and valued.

[Personal knowledge; private information; obituary by the present writer in Athenæum, 21 and 28 Feb. 1886; Annual Rep. Royal Asiatic Soc. May 1886; Men of the Time, 1884.]

S. L.-P.

THOMAS, ELIZABETH (1677–1731), poetaster, known as 'Corinna,' the daughter of Emmanuel Thomas (*d.* 1677) of the Inner Temple, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Osborne of Sittingbourne, was born in 1677. During 1699 Elizabeth, who was a great celebrity hunter, managed to inveigle Dryden into a correspondence, and two of the poet's letters to the lady are still preserved (*Works*, ed. Scott, xviii. 164 seq.) Dryden professed to detect in her manner much of the 'matchless Orinda' [see PHILIPS, KATHERINE], and he conferred upon her (by request) the poetic name 'Corinna,' after the Theban poetess. 'I would,' says the gallant poet, 'have called you Sapho, but that I hear you are handsomer.' After Dryden's death she kept up a correspondence with Mrs. Creed and other members of the family. During her early career she seems to have resided with her mother in Dyott Street, Bloomsbury. On 16 April 1717 there died Richard Gwinnet [q. v.], a gentleman of means, who had, she declares, repeatedly offered her marriage. Many years afterwards she published the letters (No. 4 infra) which had, she stated, passed between them during their long courtship. In the correspondence she assumed the name of 'Corinna,' and Gwinnet that of 'Pylades.' The latter bequeathed his 'Corinna' 600*l.*, of which sum she managed to obtain 213*l.* from the lawyers and relatives. This

was rapidly absorbed by creditors after her mother's death in January 1718–19. Hitherto she declares that 'platonic love' had been her ruling passion, and she published some 'Poems' inspired by this sentiment in 1722. In the meantime, as Scott observes with more probability than politeness, it would seem that 'her person as well as her writings were dedicated to the service of the public.' While under the protection of Henry Cromwell, the correspondent of Pope, some letters of Pope came into her clutches. In 1726 she sold twenty-five of these letters for ten guineas to Curll, by whom they were promptly published. They appeared on 12 Aug. 1726 as 'Mr. Pope's familiar Letters . . . written to Henry Cromwell, Esq. between 1707 and 1712, with original Poems by Mr. Pope, Mr. Cromwell, and Sappho' (cf. DILKE, *Papers of a Critic*, i. 289–90). The transaction led to the long series of manœuvres by which Pope schemed to invest with an appearance of spontaneity and artless grace the publication of his carefully revised correspondence [see CURLL, EDMUND, and POPE, ALEXANDER]. The original letters sold by Mrs. Thomas to Curll were bequeathed by Richard Rawlinson [q. v.] to the Bodleian. Pope having professed to believe that the letters were stolen, the fact was expressly denied upon the title-page of the second edition in 1727. It seems probable that Mrs. Thomas attempted to subsist for a time upon the products of black-mailing, but early in 1727 she became quite destitute, and was thrown into the Fleet prison, then under the wardenship of the infamous Thomas Bambridge. Under an act of insolvency a warrant was issued for her release in 1729; but in consequence of her extreme indigence and inability to pay the gaoler's fees, she was unable to regain her liberty. Probably about 1727, in order to raise a few shillings, she concocted a harrowing but almost entirely fictitious account of Dryden's death and funeral [see DRYDEN, JOHN]. This she disposed of to Curll, who introduced it into his Grub Street 'Memoirs of Congreve' in 1730. 'Mrs.' Thomas also contrived to extract some didactic letters from Henry Norris of Bemerton, which she published in a cheap duodecimo to relieve her necessities while in the Fleet. On 16 April 1730 she addressed to Sir Joseph Jekyll from prison a pitiable appeal for some means of support and a 'few modest fig leaves' to cover her. Two months later she was enabled to remove to lodgings in Fleet Street, where she died on 5 Feb. 1730–1 (*Hist. Reg.* 1731, *Chron. Diary*, p. 11). She was buried in the churchyard of St. Bride's, at the expense of Margaret, lady De La Warr. Swift's 'Corinna, a Ballad,' from the reference in the last stanza to the 'Atalantis,' would seem to have been aimed at Mrs. Manley; but the contents, as well as the title, make it more appropriate to Mrs. Thomas (SWIFT, *Works*, ed. Scott, 1824, xii. 300).

The writings of 'Corinna' comprise: 1. 'Poems on several Occasions. By a Lady,' 1722, 8vo, 1726 and 1727. 2. 'Codrus; or the Dunciad dissected. To which is added Farmer Pope and his Son,' 1729, a small sixpenny octavo, written for, and perhaps in conjunction with, Edmund Curll. 3. 'The Metamorphoses of the Town; or a View of the present Fashions. A Tale, after the manner of Fontaine,' 1730, 8vo; 2nd edit., to which is added Swift's 'Journal of a Modern Lady,' 1730, 1731; 1731 (4th edit.) 'By the late celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, who has so often obliged the town under the name of Corinna' (the British Museum has William Cowper's copy). 4. 'Pylades and Corinna; or Memoirs of the Lives, Amours, and Writings of Richard Gwinnet, Esquire, and Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, junior. . . . To which is prefixed the Life of Corinna, written by herself,' 1731, 2 vols. 8vo (dedicated to the Duchess of Somerset and Lord and Lady De La Warr). The 'autobiography,' for the most part a tissue of absurdities, was abridged for Cibber's 'Lives of the Poets' (iv. 146 seq.)

An engraving of 'Mrs. Eliz. Thomas, æt. 30,' by G. King, is prefixed to the first volume of 'Pylades and Corinna.'

[Malone's Dryden, i. 354 seq.; Dryden's Works, ed. Scott, xviii. 164 seq.; Pope's Works, ed. Elwin and Courthope, iv. 327, vi. 36, 61, 419, 434; Steele's Tatler, 1823, vol. i.; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict. xxix. 281; Allibone's Dict. of English Lit.; Noble's Continuation of Granger, vol. ii.; Lowndes's Bibliogr. Man. (Bohn); Cibber's Lives of the Poets, iv. 146–54; Remarks on the Fleet Prison, 1733; Halkett and Laing's Dict. of Anon. and Pseudon. Lit. pp. 1607, 1951.]

T. S.

THOMAS, ERNEST CHESTER (1850–1892), bibliographer, the eldest son of John Withiel Thomas, born on 28 Oct. 1850 at Birkenhead, was educated at Manchester grammar school, matriculated from Trinity College, Oxford, on 17 Oct. 1870, and graduated B.A. in June 1875. He became a student at Gray's Inn on 7 May 1874, and, having won the Bacon scholarship of the inn in May 1875, published the following year a volume on 'Leading Cases in Constitutional Law briefly stated' (2nd edit. 1885). In 1875 and 1876 Thomas studied in the universities of Jena and Bonn, and produced in 1877 the first volume of a translation of

Lange's 'Geschichte des Materialismus,' the second volume of which appeared in 1880, and the third in 1881. He issued in 1878 'Leading Statutes summarised for the use of Students,' and in the same year became joint honorary secretary of the Library Association with Mr. H. R. Tedder, with whom he collaborated in writing the article 'Libraries' in the ninth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (1882). He was called to the bar on 29 June 1881. He edited the 'Monthly Notes' of the Library Association for 1882, and published in January 1884 the first number of the 'Library Chronicle: a Journal of Librarianship and Bibliography,' which he carried on until 1888.

His chief claim to notice is his edition of the 'Philobiblon of Richard de Bury, bishop of Durham, treasurer and chancellor of Edward III' (London, 1888, sm. 8vo; also large paper), of which he produced the first really critical text, based upon the early editions and a personal examination of twenty-eight manuscripts. The notes clear up most of the obscurities which have embarrassed successive editors and translators. The translation is scholarly and the bibliography a model of careful research. It is an illustration of Thomas's conscientious methods that, a later investigation having led him to doubt the real authorship of the 'Philobiblon,' he printed a pamphlet which questioned the fair literary fame of Richard de Bury. Thomas had at one time a small practice at the bar, but his life was chiefly devoted to literature and librarianship. He was a man of extensive reading, a brilliant talker, a keen debater, an excellent writer. He edited several volumes for the Library Association, and contributed many articles and papers to the proceedings and journals of that society, which owes much to his self-denying labours, and to which, with several colleagues, he acted as honorary secretary for twelve years. He died at Tunbridge Wells on 5 Feb. 1892.

[Biography, with a complete bibliography, by the present writer, reprinted from the 'Library,' 1893, iv. 73–80; personal knowledge.]

H. R. T.

THOMAS, FRANCIS SHEPPARD (1794?–1857), archivist, was born at Kingston in Herefordshire in 1793 or 1794. In 1826 he entered the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane, where he rose to the position of secretary. In 1846 he privately printed a useful collection of passages from public records relating to the departments of state under the title 'Notes of Materials for the History of Public Departments,' with an account of the contents of the state paper office (London, fol.) This was followed in 1848 by a more elaborate work on the exchequer, which comprised a sketch of the entire central financial machinery of England and Ireland. It was entitled 'The Ancient Exchequer of England, the Treasury, and Origin of the Present Management of the Exchequer and Treasury of Ireland' (London, 8vo). In the following year appeared 'A History of the State Paper Office' (London, 8vo), elaborated from the sketch of the department which he had already given in 'Notes for the History of Public Departments.' In 1852 he wrote an explanatory preface to 'Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ,' by Rowley Lascelles [q. v.], which was then first offered to the public. In 1853 appeared his 'Handbook to Public Records,' and in 1856 'Historical Notes' (3 vols.), which was perhaps his most important work. It consists of a collection of short notes, chiefly biographical, compiled while he was arranging the papers in the state paper office, and afterwards supplemented by further research. Thomas died at Croydon on 27 Aug. 1857.

[Thomas's Works; Gent. Mag. 1857, ii. 469; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.] E. I. C.

THOMAS, FREDERICK JENNINGS (1786–1855), rear-admiral, younger son of Sir John Thomas (1749–1828) of Wenvoe Castle, Glamorganshire, fifth baronet, by his wife Mary, daughter of John Parker of Hasfield Court, Gloucestershire, was born on 19 April 1786. He entered the navy in March 1799 on board the Boston on the North American station, and afterwards in the West Indies. In the autumn of 1803 he joined the Prince of Wales, flagship of Sir Robert Calder [q. v.], and was present in the action of 22 July 1805. On 19 Sept. he was appointed acting lieutenant of the Spartiate, and in her was present in the battle of Trafalgar. His commission as lieutenant was confirmed on 14 Feb. 1806. He continued in the Spartiate off Rochefort, and afterwards in the Mediterranean till November 1809, when he was for a few months on board the Antelope, the flagship of Sir John Duckworth, and was then sent to Cadiz, where he was employed for the next three years in the defence of the town against the French flotilla; was promoted to be commander on 4 March 1811, and second in command of the English flotilla. Towards the end of 1813 he was acting captain of the San Juan, the flagship of Rear-admiral Samuel Hood Linzee at Gibraltar. He was posted on 8 Dec. 1813, and returned to Eng-

land with Linzee in the Eurotas in 1814. He had no further employment afloat, but married on 7 Aug. 1816, Susannah, daughter of Arthur Atherley of Southampton, and seems to have settled down in that neighbourhood. He accepted the retired rank of rear-admiral on 1 Oct. 1846, and died at Hill, near Southampton, on 19 Dec. 1855, leaving three sons and a daughter. He was buried at Millbrook, near Southampton.

[O'Byrne's Nav. Biogr. Dict.; Gent. Mag. 1856, i. 303; Burke's Peerage and Baronetage; Napier's Hist. of the War in the Peninsula, bk. xii. ch. ii.] J. K. L.

THOMAS, GEORGE (1756?–1802), adventurer in India, an Irishman, born about 1756 at Roscrea, Tipperary, was a quartermaster, or, according to some accounts, a common sailor in the British navy. About the end of 1781 he deserted from a man-of-war at Madras, and took service under the Poligar chiefs of the Carnatic. Going to Delhi in 1787, he was employed by the Begum Sumru of Sirdhana, who made him commander of her army. In 1788, when the moghul emperor of Delhi, Shah Alum, with the assistance of the begum's troops, was laying siege to Gokalgarh, the stronghold of a rebellious vassal, Thomas repulsed a sortie of the garrison, saved the emperor from capture, and turned the fortunes of the day. Being degraded in 1792 for misconduct, or, more possibly, displaced in the begum's favour by the Frenchman, Le Vaisseau, his old enemy, Thomas transferred his services to Scindia's cousin, Appa Rao, the Mahratta governor of Meerut, for whom he raised troops, and drilled them, as far as he could, on the European system. As a reward the district of Jhajjar was assigned to him, and he was made warden of the Sikh marches. He now built the fort of Georgegarh, known to the natives as Jehazgarh, and established a military post at Hânsi, eighty-nine miles north-west of Delhi, as a bulwark against the Sikhs. In 1795 he made his peace with the begum Sumru, whom he helped to suppress a mutiny and to recover possession of her territory east of the Jumna. Shortly after Appa Rao's death (1797) Thomas asserted his independence, seized Hissar and Hânsi, and began to encroach on the neighbouring Sikh and Rajput states. By the end of 1799 his authority extended over all Hissar, Hânsi, and Sirsa, and a greater part of Rohtak; and he was the most powerful ruler on the right bank of the Jumna, or, as he said himself, dictator of all the countries belonging to the Sikhs south of the Sutlej. His headquarters were at Hânsi. His annual revenue was reckoned at 200,000*l*. He started a mint and gun factories, maintained a large military force, levied tribute from Sikh states, 'and would probably have been master of them all, in the room of Ranjit Singh, had not the jealousy of Perron and other French officers in the Mahratta army interposed' (Sleeman). In 1797 he had invited the principal Sikh chieftains to join him in opposing the Mahrattas and conquering northern India. He projected an expedition to the mouths of the Indus, intending to transport his army in boats from Ferozepore. Another scheme was the conquest of the Punjab, which he offered to carry out on behalf of the British government, hoping, he said, to have the honour of planting the standard of England on the banks of the Attock. But he had already reached the height of his power. The Sikh chieftains east of the Sutlej, driven to desperation by his frequent forays, sought help from Perron, Scindia's French general at Delhi, who sent a force under Captain Felix Smith, supported by Louis Bourquin, to besiege Georgegarh. Thomas faced his enemies with boldness and at first with success. He compelled Smith to raise the siege of Georgegarh, and defeated Bourquin at Beri. But the Mahrattas were quickly reinforced; Jats and Rajputs gathered from the south, Sikhs from the north, and Georgegarh was threatened by an army of thirty thousand men, with 110 cannon. Some of his chief officers now deserted him, and he fled by night to Hânsi. He was followed and again surrounded, and, with traitors in his camp, was compelled early in 1802 to surrender. It was agreed that he should be escorted to the British frontier, where he arrived early in 1802 with a lakh and a half of rupees and property worth another lakh. Proceeding on his way to Calcutta, he died at Burhampore, Bengal, on 22 Aug. 1802.

Colonel James Skinner (1778–1841) [q. v.], who with Scindia's troops fought against Thomas at Georgegarh and Hânsi, has described his tall martial figure, great strength, bold features, and erect carriage, adding that in disposition he was frank, generous, and humane, though liable to sudden outbursts of temper. Sir William Henry Sleeman [q. v.] says 'he was unquestionably a man of extraordinary military genius, and his ferocity and recklessness as to the means he used were quite in keeping with the times.' He is still spoken of with admiration by the natives of the Rohtak district, 'whose affections he gained by his gallantry and kindness; and he seems never to have tarnished the name of his country by the gross actions

that most military adventurers have been guilty of' (*Rohtak Gazetteer*).

There is a portrait of 'General George Thomas,' apparently by a native artist, in his 'Memoirs,' by Capt. William Francklin [q. v.]

[Francklin's Military Memoirs of Mr. George Thomas, Calcutta, 1803; Compton's Military Adventurers of Hindustan, 1892, pp. 109–220, with portrait; Asiatic Annual Register, 1800; Calcutta Review, v. 362; Punjab District Gazetteers (Rohtak and Hissar).] S. W.

THOMAS, GEORGE HOUSMAN (1824–1868), painter, was born in London on 17 Dec. 1824. After serving his apprenticeship to the wood-engraver George Bonner in London, he began his professional career in Paris, first as an engraver, afterwards as a draughtsman on the wood. In 1846 he went to the United States to illustrate a New York paper, and remained there about two years. During this time he obtained a commission from the government of the United States to design bank-notes. His health compelled him to return to Europe, and he went to Italy. He was present at the siege of Rome by the French in 1849, and sent many sketches of the siege to the 'Illustrated London News.' After spending two years in Italy he returned to England. About 1850 he produced a remarkable set of woodcuts for 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' He also illustrated very many other books, including Longfellow's 'Hiawatha,' Foxe's 'Book of Martyrs,' and Trollope's 'Last Chronicle of Barset.' He exhibited his first picture, 'St. Anthony's Day at Rome,' at the British Institution in 1851; 'Garibaldi at Rome,' painted from sketches made in 1849, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1854, and attracted much attention. His next picture was 'Ball at the Camp, Boulogne,' 1856. He obtained the patronage of Queen Victoria, and painted the following pictures by her majesty's command: 'Distribution of Crimean Medals, 18 May 1855,' 1858; 'Review in the Champ de Mars in Honour of Queen Victoria,' 1859; 'Parade at Potsdam, 17 Aug. 1858,' 1860; 'Marriage of the Prince of Wales,' 'Homage of the Princess Royal at the Coronation of the King of Prussia,' and Marriage of the Princess Alice,' 1863; 'The Queen and Prince Consort at Aldershot, 1859,' 1866; 'The Children of Princess Alice, 1866; 'The Queen investing the Sultan with the Order of the Garter,' 1868, painted from a sketch by Princess Louise. All these were exhibited at the Royal Academy in the years named. Of his other exhibits, which were either military or domestic subjects, 'Rotten Row' (1862) was the most remarkable. His paintings were bright and animated and gained him considerable popularity, but had none of the higher qualities of art. Thomas resided at Kingston and Surbiton till illness caused his removal to Boulogne, where he died on 21 July 1868. A collection of his works was exhibited in Bond Street in June 1869, and his sketches and studies were sold at Christie's in July 1872.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Athenæum, 1 Aug. 1868; Art Journal, 1868, p. 181 (biography, 1869 (criticism).] C. D.

THOMAS, HONORATUS LEIGH (1769–1846), surgeon, the son of John Thomas of Hawarden, Flint, by his wife Maria, sister of John Boydell [q. v.], was born on 26 March 1769. On coming to London as a very young man, he presented a letter of introduction to John Hunter, the great surgeon. Hunter at once made an appointment with Thomas for five o'clock the following morning, and on his presenting himself at that hour he found Hunter busily engaged dissecting insects. He was appointed dresser to Hunter at St. George's Hospital and a pupil of William Cumberland Cruikshank [q. v.], the anatomist. He obtained the diploma of the Corporation of Surgeons on 16 Oct. 1794, was an original member of the College of Surgeons, and was elected to the fellowship on its foundation in 1843. Thomas's early professional work was in the army and navy. He passed as 1st mate, 3rd rate (navy), on 5 July 1792, and, on the recommendation of Hunter, was appointed assistant surgeon to Lord Macartney's embassy to China in the same year [see MACARTNEY, GEORGE, EARL MACARTNEY]. In 1799 he volunteered for medical service with the Duke of York's army in Holland. On the capitulation of the forces to the French enemy Thomas wished to remain with the wounded, who could not be moved. He was told that he could only stay as a prisoner, and he decided to remain in that capacity. As soon, however, as his services could be dispensed with he was allowed to return home.

Thomas married the elder daughter of Cruikshank, and in 1800 succeeded to his father-in-law's practice in Leicester Place, where he resided for nearly half a century. Notwithstanding his position at the College of Surgeons, Thomas seems rather to have avoided surgery, and was generally called in for consultation in medical cases. In this branch of his profession he was very successful.

At the College of Surgeons Thomas was a member of the court of assistants from 1818 to 1845, examiner from 1818 to 1845, vice-president in 1827, 1828, 1836, and 1837, and president in 1829 and 1838. In 1827 he

delivered the Hunterian oration. In this oration there are some interesting personal reminiscences of Hunter. Thomas was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on 16 Jan. 1806. He was also a member of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg. He died at Belmont, Torquay, on 26 June 1846. Edward Thomas [q. v.] was his son.

In addition to his Hunterian oration, Thomas published: 1. 'Description of an Hermaphrodite Lamb' (*London Medical and Physical Journal*, ii. 1799). 2. 'Anatomical Description of a Male Rhinoceros' (*Phil. Trans.* 1801, p. 145). 3. 'Case of Artificial Dilatation of the Female Urethra' (*Med. Chir. Trans.* i. 123). 4. 'Case of Obstruction in the Large Intestines occasioned by a Biliary Calculus of extraordinary size' (*ib.* vol. vi. 1845). There is a portrait in oil of Thomas by James Green at the Royal College of Surgeons.

[Lancet, 1846, ii. 26; Proc. Royal Soc. v. 640; Clarke's Autobiographical Recollections of the Medical Profession, p. 113; and private information kindly supplied by Mrs. Foss and F. L. Hutchins, esq., grandchildren of Thomas.]

J. B. B.

THOMAS, JOHN (1691–1766), successively bishop of Lincoln and Salisbury, born on 23 June 1691, was the son of a drayman in Nicholson's brewery in the parish of All Hallows the Great in the city of London, and was sent to the parish school (note in Le Neve's *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, ii. 28). He was admitted to Merchant Taylors' school on 11 March 1702–3. He graduated B.A. in 1713 and M.A. in 1717 from Catharine Hall, Cambridge, was made D.D. in 1728, and incorporated at Oxford on 11 July of the same year. He became chaplain of the English factory at Hamburg, where he was highly popular with the merchants, published a paper in German called the 'Patriot' in imitation of the 'Spectator,' and attracted the notice of George II, who voluntarily offered him preferment in England if his ministers would leave him any patronage to bestow. In 1736 he was presented to the rectory of St. Vedast's, Foster Lane; he accompanied the king to Hanover at his personal request, and succeeded Dr. Lockyer as dean of Peterborough in 1740, in spite of the opposition of the Duke of Newcastle (Newton, *Autobiogr.* pp. 81–5). In 1743 he was nominated to the bishopric of St. Asaph, but was immediately transferred to Lincoln, to which he was consecrated at Lambeth on 1 April 1744. He was translated to Salisbury in November 1761, died there on 19 July 1766, and was buried in the cathedral, where a tablet erroneously gives his age as eighty-five instead of seventy-five. His library was sold in 1767. He left one daughter, married to John Taylor, chancellor of Salisbury. Of his four wives, the first was a niece of Bishop Sherlock. The famous wedding-ring 'posy,' 'If I survive I'll make them five,' is attributed to him.

Thomas seems to have been a worthy man, though weak in the disposal of patronage. His knowledge of German had commended him to George II, who liked him, and refused to quarrel with him for having dined at Cliefden with Frederick, prince of Wales. He was often confused with his namesakes of Winchester and Rochester, especially with the former, who also had held a city living, was a royal chaplain, preached well, and squinted. Thomas was also very deaf. He was a man of some humour, perhaps occasionally a practical joker (Wakefield, *Life*, i. 15; *Gent. Mag.* 1783 i. 463, ii. 1008, 1784 i. 80). Thomas was the author of sermons published between 1739 and 1756. His portrait is in the palace at Salisbury.

[Cassan's Bishops of Salisbury, iii. 313–19; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. passim; Abbey's English Church and its Bishops, ii. 75–6; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Robinson's Merchant Taylors' Register, ii. 9.]

H. E. D. B.

THOMAS, JOHN (1696–1781), successively bishop of Peterborough, Salisbury, and Winchester, was the son of Stremer Thomas, a colonel in the guards; he was born on 17 Aug. 1696 at Westminster, and educated at Charterhouse school (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*) He matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, on 28 March 1713, and took the degrees of B.A. 1716, M.A. 1719, B.D. 1727, and D.D. 1731. In 1720 he was elected fellow of All Souls' College, and, having been disappointed of a living promised to him by a friend of his father, took a curacy in London. Here his preaching attracted attention; in 1731 he was given a prebend in St. Paul's, and was presented by the dean and chapter in 1733 to the rectory of St. Bene't and St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, which he retained till 1757; in 1742 he succeeded to a canonry of St. Paul's, and held it till 1748. In 1742 he had been made one of George II's chaplains, and preached the Boyle lectures, which he did not publish; and, having secured the favour of the king when Prince of Wales, he was at last 'popped into' the bishopric of Peterborough, and consecrated at Lambeth on 4 Oct. 1747.

In 1752 he was selected to succeed Thomas Hayter [q v.], bishop of Norwich, as preceptor to the young Prince of Wales, afterwards George III, Lord Waldegrave being governor; these appointments were directed

against the influence of the princess dowager. In 1757 he followed John Gilbert [q. v.], as bishop of Salisbury and also as clerk of the closet, and in 1761 was translated to Winchester in succession to Benjamin Hoadly (1676–1761) [q. v.] He seems to have been a useful bishop as well as a good preacher, though Hurd (Kilvert, *Life of Hurd*, p. 119) speaks rather contemptuously of 'Honest Tom's' laxity about patronage.

He died at Winchester House, Chelsea, on 1 May 1781, and was buried in Winchester Cathedral. He married Susan, daughter of Thomas Mulso of Twywell, Northamptonshire; her brother Thomas married the bishop's sister, and their daughter, Mrs. Hester Chapone [q. v.], spent much of her time after her husband's death with her uncle and aunt at Farnham Castle. Mrs. Thomas died on 19 Nov. 1778, leaving three daughters, who married respectively Newton Ogle, dean of Winchester; William Buller, afterwards bishop of Exeter; and Rear-admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle.

There are portraits of the bishop at the palaces of Salisbury and Lambeth, and a fine mezzotint engraving (three-quarter length in robes of the Garter) by R. Sayer from a picture by Benjamin Wilson, published on 24 Jan. 1771. Richardson the novelist, in a letter to Miss Mulso, alludes to 'the benign countenance of my good lord of Peterborough,' a phrase which is borne out by the portraits.

John Thomas published ten or eleven separate discourses, chiefly spital, fast, or charity sermons. He is credited with some scholarship, and with taste in letter-writing.

[Cassan's Bishops of Salisbury, iii. 281–283, and Bishops of Winchester, ii. 270–77; Le Neve's Fasti, ed. Hardy; Abbey's English Church and its Bishops, ii. 75; Life and Works of Mrs. Chapone; Watt's Bibl. Brit.]

H. E. D. B.

THOMAS, JOHN (1712–1793), bishop of Rochester, born at Carlisle on 14 Oct. 1712, was the eldest son of John Thomas (*d.* 1747), vicar of Brampton in Cumberland, by his wife Ann, daughter of Richard Kelsick of Whitehaven, a captain in the merchant service. The younger Thomas was educated at the Carlisle grammar school, whence he proceeded to Oxford, matriculating from Queen's College on 17 Dec. 1730. Soon after his admission he received a clerkship from the provost, Joseph Smith (1670–1756) [q. v.] After completing his terms he became assistant master at an academy in Soho Square, and afterwards private tutor to the younger son of Sir William Clayton, bart., whose sister he afterwards married. On 27 March 1737 Thomas was ordained a deacon, and on 25 Sept. received priest's orders. On 27 Jan. 1737–8 he was instituted rector of Bletchingley in Surrey, a living in the gift of Sir William Clayton. He graduated B.C.L. on 6 March 1741–2, and D.C.L. on 25 May 1742, and on 18 Jan. 1748–9 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to George II, a post which he also retained under George III. On 23 April 1754 he was made a prebendary of Westminster, and in 1762 he was appointed subalmoner to the archbishop of York. On 7 Jan. 1766 he was instituted to the vicarage of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, London, and in 1768 he became dean of Westminster and of the order of the Bath. On 13 Nov. 1774 he was consecrated bishop of Rochester. He signalised his episcopacy by repairing the deanery at Rochester and rebuilding the bishop's palace at Bromley, which was in a ruinous state. He died at Bromley on 22 Aug. 1793, and was buried in the vault of the parish church of Bletchingley. He was twice married: first, in 1742, to Anne, sister of Sir William Clayton, bart., and widow of Sir Charles Blackwell, bart. She died on 7 July 1772, and on 12 Jan. 1776 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Baldwin of Munslow in Shropshire, and widow of Sir Joseph Yates [q. v.], judge of the court of king's bench. He left no children. Among other bequests he founded two scholarships at Queen's College for sons of clergymen educated at the grammar school at Carlisle, and during his lifetime he established two similar scholarships from Westminster school.

Thomas's 'Sermons and Charges' were collected and edited after his death by his nephew, George Andrew Thomas, in 1796 (London, 8vo, 3rd ed. 1803). Several of his sermons were published separately in his lifetime. His portrait in the robes of the Bath, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is in the library of Queen's College. An engraving from it by Joseph Baker is prefixed to his 'Sermons and Charges.'

[Life of Thomas, by G. A. Thomas, prefixed to Sermons and Charges; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict. 1816; Gent. Mag. 1793 ii. 780, 863, 955, 1794 i. 275; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. 1854, ii. 575, iii. 349, 366; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Welch's Alumni Westmon. 1852, p. 33; American Church Review, xix. 528; Manning's History of Surrey, ed. Bray, ii. 315; Stanley's Memorials of Westminster Abbey, 5th ed. p. 477; Chester's London Marriage Licences, col. 1330.]

E. I. C.

THOMAS, JOHN (1813–1862), sculptor and architectural draughtsman, born at Chalford in Gloucestershire in 1813, was of

Welsh descent. In 1825 he was apprenticed to a neighbouring mason, and later assisted his brother William, an architect at Birmingham. A monument by him at Huntingdon attracted the attention of Sir Charles Barry [q. v.], who employed him on the schools at Birmingham. He first attracted public notice at the time of the rebuilding of the houses of parliament, when, coming to London, he was at once engaged by Barry on the sculptural decorations of the new structure. His quick intelligence, technical facility, and organising talent soon marked him out as a valuable collaborator for the architect, and the army of skilled carvers and masons employed upon the ornamentation of the building were placed practically under his sole control. His labours in this connection and the many commissions of a like nature resulting therefrom naturally hindered the production of more individual work. His only noticeable achievements of a more fanciful kind were the 'Queen of the Eastern Britons rousing her Subjects to Revenge,' 'Musidora,' 'Lady Godiva,' and 'Una and the Lion.' Of the great mass of decorative work carried out by him the most characteristic examples, says the 'Builder,' are 'the colossal lions at the ends of the Britannia Bridge over the Menai Straits, the large bas-reliefs at the Euston Square Station, the pediment and figures in front of the Great Western Hotel, figures and vases of the new works at the Serpentine, the decorative sculpture on the entrance-piers of Buckingham Palace. . . . In Edinburgh there are specimens of his handiwork on the life assurance building, besides the group of figures at the Masonic Hall, and the fountain at Holyrood. In Windsor Castle he was much engaged for the late prince consort.'

He had further a considerable practice as an architectural draughtsman, and prepared the designs for the national bank at Glasgow, Sir Samuel Morton Peto's house at Somerleyton, the mausoleum of the Houldsworth family, and the royal dairy at Windsor.

His design for a grand national monument to Shakespeare and a design for a great majolica fountain (executed by Messrs. Minton, and lately in the horticultural gardens) were at the International Exhibition of 1862. He died at his house in Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, on 9 April 1862, leaving a widow and a daughter. Among the unfinished works in his studio at his death were statues of Joseph Sturge [q. v.] for the city of Birmingham and of Sir Hugh Myddelton [q. v.] for Islington. He was a frequent exhibitor of busts and decorative subjects at the Royal Academy from 1838 to 1862.

[Scott's British School of Sculpture; Art Journal, 1862; The Builder, 1862; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Dict. of Architecture.]

W. A.

THOMAS, JOHN (1795–1871), musical composer and Welsh song writer, also known as Ieuan Ddu, was born at Pibwr Llwyd, near Carmarthen, in 1795. He was educated at Carmarthen, where subsequently he also kept a school for a short time. He then removed to Glamorganshire to follow the same occupation, and, except for a short period when he was clerk to Zephania Williams the chartist, at Blaenau, Monmouthshire, his whole life was spent in keeping a private school of his own, first at Merthyr Tydfil, and from 1850 on at Pontypridd and Treforest successively. He was twice married, and died at Treforest on 30 June 1871, being buried at Glyntaff cemetery, where a monument was erected over his grave by his 'friends and pupils.'

Thomas was one of the chief pioneers of choral training in the mining district of Glamorganshire, and is justly described in his epitaph as 'the first to lay the foundation of that prevailing taste for music which attained its triumph in the Crystal Palace (choral competition) in the years 1872 and 1873.' For many years he regularly held musical classes at Merthyr and Pontypridd. In 1845 he published a collection of Welsh airs entitled 'Y Caniedydd Cymreig: the Cambrian Minstrel,' Merthyr, 4to. This contained forty-three pieces of his own composition and a hundred and four old Welsh airs, one half of which he had gathered from the lips of the peasantry of Carmarthenshire and Glamorganshire, and which had never been previously published. For almost all these airs he wrote both the Welsh and English songs, several of which have been adopted in subsequent collections of Welsh music (cf. Brinley Richards, *Songs of Wales*, pp. iii, 39, 62, 68, 70). In 1849 he published a poem on 'The Vale of Taff' (Merthyr, 8vo), which was followed in 1867 by a volume of poetry entitled 'Cambria upon Two Sticks.' Thomas also contributed many papers to magazines, and a prize essay of his on the Welsh harp was published in the 'Cambrian Journal' for 1855.

[M. O. Jones's Cerddorion Cymreig (Welsh Musicians), pp. 131–3, 160.]

D. Ll. T.

THOMAS, JOHN (1821–1892), independent minister, son of Owen and Mary Thomas, was born in Thomas Street, Holyhead, on 3 Feb. 1821. Owen Thomas [q. v.] was an elder brother. At the age of seventeen he left the Calvinistic methodist

church in Bangor, with which his family was connected, and joined the independents, among whom he began in August 1839 to preach. After keeping school for some time at Penmorfa, Carnarvonshire, and Prestatyn, Flintshire, he entered the dissenting academy of Marton, Shropshire, and subsequently that of Froodvale, Carmarthenshire. In March 1842 he accepted the pastorate of Bwlch Newydd in the latter county, where he was ordained on 15 June 1842. His next pastorate was that of Glyn Nedd, Glamorganshire, whither he moved in February 1850. In March 1854 he became minister of the Tabernacle Welsh independent church, Liverpool, in which town he spent the remainder of his days. His vigorous intellect and energetic spirit made him for half a century a prominent figure in his denomination and in Welsh public movements generally. While a successful pastor and powerful preacher, he was even better known as a journalist, lecturer, organiser, and political speaker. He edited the 'Gwerinwr,' a monthly periodical, in 1855 and 1856; the 'Anibynnwr,' another monthly, from 1857 to 1861; and the 'Tyst,' a weekly newspaper of the independents, jointly with William Rees [q. v.] until 1872, and thereafter as sole editor until his death. He had a large share in the 1662 commemoration movement which led to the building of the Memorial College at Brecon; and he twice visited the United States, in 1865 and in 1876, in the interests of the Welsh independent churches established there. He took a keen interest in the total abstinence movement from its beginning in North Wales in 1835, and was one of its best known advocates. In 1876 he received the degree of D.D. from Middlebury College, Vermont. He was chairman of the Union of Welsh Independents in 1878, and of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1885. He died on 14 July 1892 at Uwch y Don, Colwyn, and was buried in Anfield cemetery, Liverpool. On 23 Jan. 1843 he married Mrs. Eliza Owens, widow of his predecessor at Bwlch Newydd.

The following is a list of his published works: 1. A volume of essays and sermons, Liverpool, 1864. 2. 'Memoir of Three Brothers,' viz., J., D., and N. Stephens, independent ministers, Liverpool, 1876. 3. 'History of the Independent Churches of Wales,' written jointly by Thomas and Thomas Rees (1815–1885) [q. v.], 4 vols., Liverpool, 1871–5. 4. A second volume of sermons, Wrexham, 1882. 5. 'Life of the Rev. J. Davies, Cardiff,' Merthyr, 1883. 6. 'History of the Temperance Movement in Wales,' Merthyr, 1885. 7. 'Life of the Rev. Thomas Rees, D.D.,' Dolgelly, 1888. 8. Fifth volume of the 'History of the Churches,' written by Thomas only, Dolgelly, 1891. A novel, 'Arthur Llwyd y Felin,' was published posthumously (Liverpool, 1893). There is a portrait in oils of Thomas in the Memorial College, Brecon.

[Information kindly furnished by Mr. Josiah Thomas, Liverpool; articles in the Geninen (October 1892) and Cymru (October 1892).]

J. E. L.

THOMAS, JOHN EVAN (1809–1873), sculptor, born in Brecon in 1809, was the eldest son of John Thomas of Castle Street, Brecon. He came to London and studied under Sir Francis Legatt Chantrey [q. v.] From 1835 to 1857 he exhibited frequently at the Royal Academy. His works were chiefly busts, and for many years he laboured at nothing else. Later in life, however, he executed several statues in marble and bronze and several portrait statuettes. Among his statues was a colossal bronze figure of the Marquis of Bute at Cardiff. He also sculptured a statue of the Duke of Wellington at Brecon, of Prince Albert on the Castle Hill, Tenby, of James Henry Vivian at Swansea, of the Prince of Wales at the Welsh schools at Ashford, of Sir Charles Morgan at Newport, and of Sir Joseph Bailey at Glanusk Park. About 1857 Thomas retired to Penisha'r Pentre in Brecknockshire, where he filled the office of sheriff. He died at his London residence, 58 Buckingham Palace Road, on 9 Oct. 1873, and was buried in Brompton cemetery. He was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on 3 Feb. 1842.

[Brecon County Times, 18 Oct. 1873; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists.]

W. A.

THOMAS, JOHN FRYER (1797–1877), Madras civil servant, born in 1797, entered the service in 1816, and after holding ministerial appointments in the court of Sadr Adálat and officiating in various revenue and judicial appointments, including those of principal collector and magistrate and of judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit, was eventually in 1844 appointed secretary, and in the following year chief secretary to the government of Madras, in both of which positions he exercised considerable influence over the governor, the Marquis of Tweeddale [see HAY, GEORGE, eighth MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE]. In 1850 he became a member of the governor's council, and in 1855 he retired from the service. He was a man of marked ability. Some of his minutes, re-

corded in very incisive language, are among the ablest papers in the archives of the Madras Presidency. Among them perhaps the most remarkable are a review of Macaulay's draft of the Indian penal code, and a minute on native education, written in 1850, shortly after he joined the Madras government. He considered the educational policy then in force unduly ambitious, and held that the funds available, very limited in amount, ought to be expended rather in educating the many through the medium of the vernacular languages than in instructing the few in the higher branches of literature and science through the medium of English. He also advocated the adoption of the grant-in-aid system and its application to missionary schools as well as to others. He strongly supported and liberally contributed to missionary efforts, and deprecated the continued exclusion of the Bible from the course of instruction in government schools, differing on this point from James Thomason [q. v.] He died in London on 7 April 1877.

[India Office Records; Selections from the Records of the Madras Government, No. 2, 1855; personal knowledge.] A. J. A.

THOMAS, JOHN WESLEY (1798–1872), translator of Dante, born on 4 Aug. 1798 at Exeter, was the son of John Thomas, a tradesman and leading Wesleyan local preacher in that city. In 1820 he went to London, attaching himself to the Hinde Street circuit, and in 1822 entered the itinerating ranks of the Wesleyan ministry. After fifty years of active ministerial effort he died at Dumfries on 7 Feb. 1872.

Although for the most part self-educated, Thomas was a considerable linguist, a poet of some capacity, and an artist of ability. He contributed largely to the 'Wesleyan Methodist Magazine' and other periodicals. His most important published works are: 1. 'An Apology for Don Juan,' cantos i. and ii. 1824; 3rd ed. with canto iii. 1850; new edition, 1855; this is a review and criticism of Lord Byron's poetry written in the 'Don Juan' stanza. 2. 'Lyra Britannica, or Select Beauties of Modern English Poetry,' 1830. 3. 'The Trilogy of Dante: "Inferno," 1859; "Purgatorio," 1862; "Paradiso," 1866.' An able translation of Dante's poem in the metre of the original, with scholarly notes and appendices. Its merits have been generally admitted by English students of Dante. 4. 'The Lord's Day, or the Christian Sabbath: its History, Obligation, Importance, and Blessedness,' 1865. 5. 'Poems on Sacred, Classical, Mediæval, and Modern Subjects,' 1867. 6. 'The War of the Surplice: a Poem in Three Cantos,' 2nd ed. 1871; the troubles in 1845 of Henry Phillpotts [q. v.], bishop of Exeter, are the subject of this poem. 7. 'The Tower, the Temple, and the Minster: the Historical and Biographical Associations of the Tower of London, St. Paul's Cathedral, and Westminster Abbey,' 1873. 8. 'William the Silent, Prince of Orange,' 1873.

[Christopher's Poets of Methodism, 1875, pp. 344–66; Methodist Recorder, February 1872, pp. 79, 91; Christian World, 16 Feb. 1872; Athenæum, 1872, i. 337; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub.] R. B.

THOMAS, JOSHUA (1719–1797), Welsh writer, was the eldest son of Morgan Thomas of Tyhên in the parish of Caio, Carmarthenshire, where he was born on 22 Feb. 1719. In 1739 he was apprenticed to his uncle, Simon Thomas, who was a mercer and independent minister at Hereford, and was the author of numerous works both in Welsh and English, mostly printed at a private press of his own, one of which, a popular summary of universal history, entitled 'Hanes y Byd a'r Amseroedd,' ran through several editions (Ashton, p. 159). In 1746 Joshua married and settled in business at Hay, Breconshire, where he preached occasionally at the baptist chapel of Maesyberllan, of which church he was appointed co-pastor in 1749. In 1754 he undertook the pastorship of the baptist church of Leominster, where he kept a day-school until his death.

Thomas translated into Welsh several works dealing with the doctrines of the baptist denomination, including the following: 1. 'Dr. Gill's Reply to the Arguments for Infant Baptism, advanced by Griffith Jones of Llanddowror,' with some additions by Thomas himself, 1751. 2. 'Tystiolaeth y Credadyn am ei hawl i'r Nefoedd,' 1757. 3. 'Samuel Ewer's Reply to Edward Hitchin on Infant Baptism,' with additions by Thomas, Carmarthen, 1767, 12mo. 4. 'Robert Hall's Doctrine of the Trinity,' Carmarthen, 1794.

But Thomas's most important work was his history of the baptists in Wales, published in 1778 under the title 'Hanes y Bedyddwyr ymhlith y Cymry, o amser yr Apostolion hyd y flwyddyn hon,' Carmarthen, 8vo. A supplement of corrections and additions was also issued in 1780. The author's own manuscript translation into English of this work, with additions thereto, is preserved in the Baptists' Library at Bristol. Thomas subsequently wrote, in English, 'A History of the Baptist Association in Wales,' which first appeared in the 'Baptist

Register' between 1791 and 1795, and was published in book form in the latter year (London, 8vo). These two works still form the chief sources of information as to the early history of the baptist denomination in Wales. A new edition of the Welsh history, with additions, was brought out by B. Davies of Pontypridd in 1885. Thomas died at Leominster on 25 Aug. 1797.

As many as eleven members of Thomas's family entered the baptist ministry. His son Timothy Thomas (1753–1827) was for forty-seven years pastor of the church at Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate. Two of Joshua's brothers, Timothy (1720-1768) and Zechariah (1727–1816), were successively pastors of Aberduar church, Carmarthenshire (*Seren Gomer*, 1820, p. 361; cf. DAVIES, *Echoes from the Welsh Hills*, p. 338). The former was the author or translator of several doctrinal works in Welsh, the best-known being 'Y Wisg wen Ddisglaer' (1759), and a small volume of hymns (1764).

There was another JOSHUA THOMAS (*d.* 1759?), who was born early in the seventeenth century at Penpes in the parish of Llanlleonfel, Breconshire. He became curate of Tir Abbot in the same county in 1739, vicar of Merthyr Cynog 1741, with which he also held, from 1746, the living of Llanbister, Radnorshire, till 1758, when he became vicar of Kerry (D. R. THOMAS, *St. Asaph*, p. 324). In 1752 he published a Welsh translation of Dr. John Scott's 'Christian Life,' under the title 'Y Fuchedd Gris'nogol,' London, 8vo. This has been described as 'in every respect one of the best Welsh books published in this period' (ROWLANDS, *Cambr. Bibliography*, pp. 431, 439–9).

[J. T. Jones's Geiriadur Bywgraffyddol, pp. 565, 571, 573, 575, 579, 591, 595; Ashton's Hanes Llenyddiaeth Gymreig, pp. 289–95; Rowlands's Cambrian Bibliography, pp. 445–6, 588; Williams's Eminent Welshmen, pp. 486–8; information from St. David's Diocesan Registry.] D. Ll. T.

THOMAS, LEWIS (*fl.* 1587–1619), preacher, born in 1568, was a native of Glamorganshire, or, according to another account, of Radnorshire. He was educated at Oxford, where he matriculated, under the name of Lewis Evans, from Gloucester Hall, 11 Dec. 1584, and graduated B.A. from Brasenose College on 15 Feb. 1586–7, being then described as 'Lewis Evans alias Thomas.' He took orders soon after, and was eventually beneficed 'in his native county of Glamorgan and elsewhere' (WOOD). It is supposed that he was alive in 1619, but the date of his death is unknown.

He was the author of the following two volumes of sermons: 1. 'Seaven Sermons, or the Exercises of Seven Sabbaths; together with a Short Treatise upon the Commandments.' The first edition was issued in 1599 (ARBER, *Transcript of the Stationers' Register*, iii. 140), but no copy of it is now known. A fourth edition appeared in 1602, and a seventh and tenth, printed in black letter, in 1610 and 1619 respectively (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*), while another edition is mentioned as issued in 1630 (WOOD). 2. 'Demegoriai. Certaine Lectures upon Sundry Portions of Scripture,' London, 1600, 8vo (cf. ARBER, *op. cit.* iii. 175). This is dedicated to Sir Thomas Egerton, lord keeper of the great seal, who was one of Thomas's first patrons.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ii. 277, Fasti ii. 236; Clark's Register of the University of Oxford, iii. 139; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714, s.v. 'Evans' and 'Thomas;' Williams's Eminent Welshmen, p. 487.] D. Ll. T.

THOMAS, MATTHEW EVAN (1788?–1830), architect, born in 1787 or 1788, was a student of the Royal Academy. In 1815 he gained the academy's gold medal for a design for a palace. He went to Italy in the following year, remaining there till 1819. During his stay he was elected a member of the academy at Florence, and of St. Luke at Rome. After his return he exhibited architectural drawings at the Royal Academy between 1820 and 1822. He died at Hackney on 12 July 1830, and was buried in St. John's Wood chapel.

[Dict. of Architecture, 1887; Gent. Mag. 1830, ii. 91.] W. A.

THOMAS, SIR NOAH (1720–1792), physician, son of Hophni Thomas, master of a merchant vessel, was born at Neath, Glamorganshire, in 1720. He was educated at Oakham school, when Mr. Adcock was its headmaster, and was admitted as a pensioner at St. John's College, Cambridge, on 18 July 1738, and there graduated B.A. in 1742, proceeding M.A. 1746 and M.D. 1753. He settled in London, was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society on 1 Feb. 1753, was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians on 22 Dec. 1757, and delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1759. In 1761, 1766, 1767, and 1781 he was one of the censors. He became physician extraordinary to George III in 1763, and physician in ordinary 1775, and was knighted in that year. He was also physician to the Lock Hospital. He died at Bath on 17 May 1792. His portrait was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and hangs in the combination-room of St. John's College, Cambridge. In the College of Physicians he was esteemed

for his learning, but he never published any book.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. ii. 218; extract from original register of St. John's College kindly made by the bursar, Mr. R. F. Scott.] N. M.

THOMAS, OWEN (1812–1891), Calvinistic methodist minister, son of Owen and Mary Thomas, was born in Edmund Street, Holyhead, on 16 Dec. 1812. John Thomas (1821–1892) [q. v.] was a younger brother. His father was a stonemason, and he followed the same occupation from the time of the removal of the family to Bangor in 1827 until he was twenty-two. In 1834 he began to preach in connection with the Calvinistic methodists, among whom his father had been a lay officer until his death in 1831, and at once took high rank as a preacher. After keeping school in Bangor for some years, he entered in 1838 the Calvinistic methodist college at Bala, and thence proceeded in 1841 to the university of Edinburgh. Lack of means, however, forced him to cut short his university course before he could graduate, and in January 1844 he became pastor of Penymount chapel, Pwllheli. In the following September he was ordained in the North Wales Association meeting at Bangor. Two years later he moved to Newtown, Montgomeryshire, to take charge of the English Calvinistic methodist church in that town, and at the end of 1851 he accepted the pastorate of the Welsh church meeting in Jewin Crescent, London. In 1865 he moved again to Liverpool, where he spent the rest of his days as pastor, first, of the Netherfield Road, and then (from 1871) of the Princes Road church of the Calvinistic methodists. He was moderator of the North Wales Association in 1863 and 1882, and of the general assembly of the denomination in 1868 and 1888. Throughout life he was a close student, and his literary work bears witness to his wide theological reading and talent for exposition. But it was as a preacher he won the commanding position he occupied in Wales; his native gifts of speech and intense earnestness enabled him to wield in the pulpit an influence which was said to recall that of John Elias [q. v.], and he never appeared to better advantage than in the great open-air services held in connection with the meetings of the two associations. In 1877 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton College, New Jersey. He died on 2 Aug. 1891, and was buried in Anfield cemetery, Liverpool.

The following is a list of his published works: 1. A Welsh translation of Watson's essay on 'Sanctification,' Llanrwst, 1839. 2. 'Commentary on the New Testament' (1862–1885), embodied in additional notes to a Welsh version of Kitto's 'Commentary.' Editions of the commentaries on 'Hebrews' (1889) and 'Galatians' (1892) were issued separately. 3. 'Life of the Rev. John Jones, Talsarn, with a Sketch of the History of Welsh Theology and Preaching' (Welsh), 2 vols. Wrexham, 1874. 4. 'Life of the Rev. Henry Rees' (Welsh), 2 vols. Wrexham, 1890. Thomas was a contributor to the 'Traethodydd' from its start, and for a time one of its two joint editors. Many of the articles in the first edition of the 'Gwyddoniadur,' a Welsh encyclopædia, in ten volumes (1857–77), were from his pen.

On 24 Jan. 1860 he married Ellen (*d.* 1867), youngest daughter of the Rev. William Roberts, Amlwch.

[Information kindly furnished by the Rev. Josiah Thomas, M.A. of Liverpool; articles in the Geninen (January 1892), Dysgedydd (September 1891); and Cymru (September 1891).] J. E. L.

THOMAS, RICHARD (1777–1857), admiral, a native of Saltash in Cornwall, entered the navy in May 1790 on board the Cumberland with Captain John Macbride [q. v.] He was afterwards in the Blanche in the West Indies, and when she was paid off in June 1792 he joined the Nautilus sloop, in which he again went to the West Indies, and was present at the reduction of Tobago, Martinique, and St. Lucia. At Martinique he commanded a flat-bottomed boat in the brilliant attack upon Fort Royal. He returned to England in the Boyne, and was still on board her when she was burnt at Spithead on 1 May 1795. He was afterwards in the Glory and Commerce de Marseille in the Channel, and in the Barfleur and Victory in the Mediterranean, and on 15 Jan. 1797 was promoted to be lieutenant of the Excellent, in which, on 14 Feb., he was present in the battle of Cape St. Vincent [see COLLINGWOOD, CUTHBERT, LORD]. He continued in the Excellent off Cadiz till June 1798, when he was moved to the Thalia; in February 1799 to the Defence; in December to the Triumph, and in October 1801 to the Barfleur, then carrying Collingwood's flag in the Channel. During the peace he was in the Leander on the Halifax station, and was promoted to the rank of commander on 18 Jan. 1803. The Lady Hobart packet, in which he took a passage for England, was wrecked on an iceberg. After seven days in a small boat he, with his companions, succeeded in reaching Cove Island, north of St. John's, Newfoundland. On his arrival in England he was appointed,

in December 1803, to the Etna bomb, which he took out to the Mediterranean. He was posted on 22 Oct. 1805 to the Bellerophon, from which he was moved to the Queen as flag-captain to Lord Collingwood, with whom, in the Ocean and the Ville de Paris, he continued till Collingwood's death in March 1810. He remained in the Ville de Paris, as a private ship, till December, and in February 1811 was appointed to the Undaunted, in which he co-operated with and assisted the Spaniards along the coast of Catalonia. In February 1813, after nine years' continuous service in the Mediterranean, he was obliged by the bad state of his health to return to England. In 1822–5 he was captain of the ordinary at Portsmouth, and in the same capacity at Plymouth in 1834–7. He became a rear-admiral on 10 Jan. 1837, was commander-in-chief in the Pacific from 1841 to 1844—a time of much revolutionary trouble and excitement, was promoted to be vice-admiral on 8 Jan. 1848, admiral on 11 Sept. 1854, and died at Stonehouse, Plymouth, on 21 Aug. 1857. He married, in October 1827, Gratina, daughter of Lieutenant-general Robert Williams of the Royal Marines, and left issue.

[O'Byrne's Nav. Biogr. Dict.; Gent. Mag. 1857, ii. 468.] J. K. L.

THOMAS, SAMUEL (1627–1693), nonjuror, born in 1627 at Ubley, Somerset, was the son of William Thomas (1593–1667) [q. v.], rector of Ubley. He graduated B.A. from Peterhouse, Cambridge, in 1648–9, and was incorporated at Oxford on 20 Aug. 1651. He became a fellow of St. John's College, and graduated M.A. on 17 Dec. 1651, being incorporated at Cambridge in 1663. In 1660 he was deprived of his fellowship by the royal commissioners, and was soon after made a chaplain or petty canon of Christ Church, where in 1672 he became a chantor. He was also vicar of St. Thomas's at Oxford, and afterwards curate of Holy well. In 1681 he became vicar of Chard in Somerset, and on 3 Aug. of the same year was appointed to the prebend of Compton Bishop in the see of Wells. On the accession of William and Mary, Thomas was one of those who refused to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and he was in consequence deprived of his prebend in 1691, and in the following year of the vicarage of Chard. He died at Chard on 4 Nov. 1693, and was buried in the chancel of the parish church.

Thomas was the author of: 1. 'The Presbyterians Unmask'd, or Animadversions upon a Nonconformist Book called the Interest of England in the Matter of Religion,' London, 1676, 8vo; republished in 1681 under the title 'The Dissenters Disarmed,' without the preface, as a second part to the 'New Distemper' of Thomas Tomkins (*d.* 1675) [q. v.] The 'Interest of England in the Matter of Religion' was written by John Corbet (1620–1680) [q. v.] Baxter terms Thomas's reply 'a bloody invective' (*Works*, xviii. 188). 2. 'The Charge of Schism renewed against the Separatists,' London, 1680, 4to. A pamphlet written in reply to 'An Answer to Dr. Stillingfleet's Sermon on the Mischief of Separation' by Stephen Lobb [q. v.] and John Humfrey [q. v.] 3. 'Remarks on the Preface to the Protestant Reconciler [by Daniel Whitby, q. v.] in a Letter to a Friend,' London, 1683, 4to. Thomas also wrote a preface to Tomkins's 'New Distemper,' in which he assailed Richard Baxter and other nonconformists.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iv. 390; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 5882, f. 39.] E. I. C.

THOMAS, SIDNEY GILCHRIST (1850–1885), metallurgist and inventor, born on 16 April 1850 at Canonbury, London, was son of William Thomas (1808–1867), a Welshman in the solicitors' department of the inland revenue office, and his wife Melicent (*b.* 1816), eldest daughter of the Rev. James Gilchrist, author of the 'Intellectual Patrimony' (1817). Thomas, who was mainly educated at Dulwich College, early manifested a strong bent towards applied science. The death of his father when Thomas was still at school and not yet seventeen led him to resolve to earn at once a livelihood for himself. For a few months he was an assistant master in an Essex school. Later in the same year (1867) he obtained a clerkship at Marlborough Street police-court, whence in the summer of 1868 he was transferred to a similar post at the Thames court, Arbour Square, Stepney. Here, at a very modest salary, he remained until 1879. Meanwhile he had, after office hours, pursued the study of applied chemistry, and the solution of one special problem became, about 1870, the real purpose of his life. This problem was the dephosphorisation of pig-iron in the Bessemer converter. A sentence used by Mr. Chaloner, teacher of chemistry at the Birkbeck Institution, in the course of a lecture which Thomas heard, seems to have imprinted itself deeply on Thomas's mind: 'The man who eliminates phosphorus by means of the Bessemer converter will make his fortune.'

Both the Bessemer and the Siemens-Martin processes, which were then, and still are, the most used methods of converting pig-iron into steel, laboured under the serious drawback that in neither was the phosphorus, which is a very common impurity of iron ores, removed. This was a matter of the highest practical importance; for the retained phosphorus rendered steel made by these systems from phosphoric ores brittle and worthless. Consequently only non-phosphoric ores could be used, and the great mass of British, French, German, and Belgian iron became unavailable for steel-making. If phosphoric pig-iron could be cheaply dephosphorised in the course of these processes, the cost of the production of steel would be diminished and the supply of the raw material indefinitely increased. From 1860 onwards Sir Henry Bessemer and an army of experimentalists vainly grappled with the difficulty.

Thomas devoted his whole leisure to these questions, experimentalising unceasingly in a little workshop at home, and attending systematically the laboratories of various chemical teachers. He submitted himself from time to time to the science examinations of the science and art department and of the Royal School of Mines, and he passed all the examinations qualifying him for the degree in metallurgy given by this latter institution, but was denied it because he was unable to attend the day-time lectures. Holidays from his police-court labours were mainly spent in visiting ironworks in this country and abroad. In 1873 he was offered the post of analytical chemist to a great brewery at Burton-on-Trent, but declined it from conscientious scruples about fostering, even indirectly, the use of alcohol. During 1874 and subsequent years he contributed regularly to the technical journal 'Iron.'

Towards the end of 1875 Thomas arrived at a theoretic and provisional solution of the problem of dephosporisation. He discovered that the non-elimination of phosphorus in the Bessemer converter was dependent upon the character, from a chemical standpoint, of its lining. This lining varied in material; but it was always of silicious sort. The phosphorus in the pig-iron was rapidly oxidised during the process, or, in other words, formed phosphoric acid. This phosphoric acid, owing to the silicious character of the slag, was again reduced to phosphorus and re-entered the metal. Thomas, therefore, saw clearly the necessity of a change in the chemical constitution of the lining. A basic lining was essential, a 'base' being a substance which would combine with the phosphoric acid formed by the oxidising of the phosphorus. In this way the phosphorus would be hindered from re-entering the metal and would be deposited in the slag. The basic substance must be one able to endure the intense heat of the process, since the durability of the 'lining' was essential to that cheapness which was the main requisite of commercial success. A long series of experiments led Thomas to the selection, for the material of the new lining, of lime, or its congeners—magnesia or magnesian limestone. Thomas foresaw not only that by employing such a lining he was removing phosphorus from the pig-iron, but that in the phosphorus deposited in the basic slag he was creating a material itself of immense commercial utility.

To a cousin, Mr. Percy Gilchrist, M.R.S.M. (afterwards F.R.S.), who was chemist to large ironworks at Blaenavon, Thomas communicated the 'basic theory,' and Gilchrist joined him in further experiments with varying success; but ultimately the two young men established their theory. Thomas took out his first patent in November 1877. Mr. E. P. Martin, the manager of the works where Mr. Gilchrist was employed, was early in 1878 admitted into the secret, and proved most helpful. In March 1878 Thomas first publicly announced, at a meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, that he had successfully dephosphorised iron in the Bessemer converter. The announcement, however, was disregarded, but the complete specification of his patent was filed in May 1878, and patent succeeded patent down to the premature death of the inventor. Thomas had meanwhile made an all-important convert in Mr. E. Windsor Richards, then manager of Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co.'s huge ironworks in Cleveland. On 4 April 1879 most successful experiments on a large scale were carried out at that company's Middlesborough establishment. These experiments at once secured the practical commercial triumph both of the process and of the inventor. A paper, written earlier by Thomas in conjunction with Mr. Gilchrist for the Iron and Steel Institute on the 'Elimination of Phosphorus in the Bessemer Converter,' was read in May 1879. There the problem to be solved and its solution, now experimentally demonstrated by the 'basic' process, were clearly and succinctly stated. Thomas proved that he had solved the problem by substituting in the Bessemer converter a durable basic lining for the former silicious one, and he avoided 'waste of lining by making large basic additions, so as to secure a highly basic slag at an early stage of

the blow.' This last branch of the solution differentiated the successful Thomas-Gilchrist process from some other attempts on somewhat similar lines. The process could also be adapted to the 'Siemens Martin' system. It was immediately used both in Great Britain and abroad, and it spread rapidly. In 1884 864,700 tons of 'basic' steel were produced in all parts of the world, and in 1889 2,274,552 tons. Moreover in this last year there were also produced, together with the steel, 700,000 tons of slag, most of which was used for land-fertilising purposes. In England and Germany alone—no figures are now accessible for other countries—the output in 1895 amounted to 2,898,476 tons. The production of basic slag in the same year may be estimated as about a third of the weight of the steel produced.

Thomas, who was possessed of great financial ability, as well as of a thorough knowledge of British and continental patent law, had early secured his inventor's rights, not only in Great Britain but also on the continent and in America. He thus secured the 'fortune' predicted by Mr. Chaloner. But systematic overwork had ruined his health, and serious lung trouble soon manifested itself. In May 1879 he at length resigned his junior clerkship at the Thames police-court. In the early part of 1881 Thomas paid a triumphal visit to the United States, where he was enthusiastically welcomed by the leading metallurgists and ironmasters. In 1882 he was elected a member of the council of the Iron and Steel Institute, succeeding Sir James Ramsden, and on 9 May 1883 he was voted the Bessemer gold medal by the council of the institute. But the last few years of his short life were occupied in a vain search for health. After sojourns at Ventnor and Torquay, he made in 1883 a prolonged voyage round the world, by way of the Cape, India, and Australia, returning by the United States. The winter of 1883 and the spring and early summer of 1884 were spent in Algiers. Here experiments were pursued on the utilisation of the 'basic slag' formed in the Thomas-Gilchrist process. New lines of research were also begun—notably an endeavour to produce a new type-writer. In the summer of 1884 Thomas came northward with his mother and sister to Paris, where he died on 1 Feb. 1885 of 'emphysema.' He was buried in the Passy cemetery. He was unmarried.

Thomas secured a large financial reward for his labours; but from the first he held 'advanced' political and social views, and had he lived he had intended to devote his fortune to the alleviation of the lives of the workers. He bequeathed this intention to his sister as a sacred trust. After a modest provision had been made for her and for his mother his money was spent on philanthropic objects.

There is a portrait of Thomas in oils by Mr. Hubert Herkomer, R.A. (executed from photographs after death), now in the possession of Mrs. Percy Thompson at Sevenoaks.

[Jeans's Creators of the Age of Steel, 1884; Burnie's Memoir and Letters of Sidney Gilchrist Thomas, 1891; 'A Rare Young Man,' by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in Youth's Magazine (Boston, Mass.), 4 Aug. 1892; personal knowledge.] R. W. B.

THOMAS, THOMAS (1553–1588), printer and lexicographer, born in the city of London on 25 Dec. 1553, was educated at Eton school. He was admitted a scholar of King's College, Cambridge, on 24 Aug. 1571, and a fellow on 24 Aug. 1574. He proceeded B.A. in 1575, commenced M.A. in 1579, and on 20 Jan. 1580–1581 was enjoined to divert to the study of theology. On 3 May 1582 he was constituted the first printer to the university of Cambridge, but nothing from his press appeared before 1584, when he issued the edition of Ramus's 'Dialectics' by (Sir) William Temple (1555–1627) [q. v.] About 1583 he had begun to print a book by William Whitaker [q. v.], and had other works in readiness for the press, when the Stationers' Company of London, regarding the proceedings as an infringement of their privileges, seized his press and materials. The vice-chancellor and heads of colleges applied to their chancellor, Lord Burghley, requesting his interposition on behalf of their ancient privilege. Eventually Burghley wrote in reply, stating that he had consulted Sir Gilbert Gerrard, master of the rolls, to whom he had submitted their charter, and who concurred with him in opinion that it was valid.

Thomas, who was called by Martin Mar-Prelate the puritan Cambridge printer, laboured with such assiduity at the compilation of his Latin dictionary as to bring on a fatal disease. He was buried in the church of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge, on 9 Aug. 1588.

Ames enumerates seventeen works which came from his press. He was the author of: 'Thomæ Thomasii Dictionarium summa fide ac diligentia accuratissime emendatum, magnaque insuper Rerum Scitu Dignarum, et Vocabulorum accessione, longè auctius locupletiusque redditum. Hinc etiam (præter Dictionarium Historicum & Poeti-

cum, ad profanas historias, poëtarumque fabulas intelligendas valdè necessarium) novissimè accessit utilissimus de Ponderum, Mensurarum, & Monetarum veterum reductione ad ea, quæ sunt Anglis iam in usu, Tractatus,' Cambridge, 1587, 8vo; 3rd ed. Cambridge, 1592, 4to; 4th ed. Cambridge, 1594, 4to; 'quinta editio superioribus cum Græcarum dictionum, tum earundem primitivorum adiectione multo auctior,' Cambridge, 1596, 4to; 6th edit. Cambridge, 1600, 8vo; 7th ed. Cambridge, 1606, 4to; 10th ed. Cambridge, 1610, 4to; 'cum Supplemento Philemonis Hollandi,' London, 1615, 4to, 1619, 8vo; 12th ed. London, 1620, 4to; 13th ed. 1631, 4to; 14th ed. London, 1644, 4to. The dictionary is dedicated to Lord Burghley. It was largely used by John Rider (1562–1632) [q. v.] in his 'Dictionary' published in 1589. In the subsequent editions Rider was obliged to make numerous additions and alterations in consequence of an action brought against him by Thomas's executors. Francis Gouldman of Christ's College, Cambridge, afterwards brought out a new edition of Thomas's dictionary.

The following work is also ascribed to Thomas: 'Fabularum Ovidii interpretatio ethica, physica, et historica, tradita in academia Regiomontana a Georgio Sabino; in unum collecta et edita studio et industria T. T.,' Cambridge, 1584, 12mo.

[Ames's Typogr. Antiq. (Herbert); Bowes's Cat. of Cambridge Books; Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 393; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. ii. 29, 543; Hartshorne's Book Rarities of Cambridge, p. 211; Harwood's Alumni Eton. p. 185; Mullinger's Hist. of Cambridge Univ. vol. ii.; Patent Roll, 4 James I, pt. vi.; Strype's Annals, iii. 195, 442, Appendix p. 65, iv. 75 fol.; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Worthington's Diary, ii. 46.]

T. C.

THOMAS, VAUGHAN (1775–1858), antiquary, son of John Thomas of Kingston, Surrey, was born in 1775. He matriculated from Oriel College, Oxford, on 17 Dec. 1792, and on 6 May 1794 was admitted a scholar of Corpus Christi College. He was afterwards elected to a fellowship, which he held till 1812. From Corpus he graduated B.A. in 1796, M.A. in 1800, and B.D. in 1809. On 12 Feb. 1803 he became vicar of Yarnton in Gloucestershire; on 11 June 1804 he was appointed vicar of Stoneleigh in Warwickshire, and on 25 March 1811 he received the rectory of Duntisborne Rouse in Gloucestershire. These three livings he held during the remainder of his life. He died at Oxford on 26 Oct. 1858, leaving a widow, but no children.

Thomas was a voluminous author. His most important work was 'The Italian Biography of Sir Robert Dudley [q. v.], Knight,' Oxford, 1861, 8vo, for which he began to collect materials in 1806. Among his other writings may be mentioned: 1. 'A Sermon on the Impropriety of conceding the Name of Catholic to the Church of Rome,' Oxford, 1816, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1838. 2. 'The Legality of the present Academical System of the University of Oxford asserted,' Oxford, 1831, 8vo; 2nd part, 1832; 2nd edit. 1853 (*Edinburgh Review*, liii. 384, liv. 478). 3. 'The universal Profitableness of Scripture for Doctrine,' Oxford, 1836, 8vo. 4. 'On the Authenticity of the Designs of Raffaelle and Michael Angelo,' Oxford, 1842, 8vo. 5. 'Thoughts on the Cameos and Intaglios of Antiquity,' Oxford, 1847, 8vo. 6. 'Account of the Night March of King Charles the First from Oxford,' Oxford, 1850, 8vo. 7. 'Christian Philanthropy exemplified in a Memoir of the Rev. Samuel Wilson Warneford' [q. v.], Oxford, 1855, 8vo.

[Gent. Mag. 1858 ii. 645, 1859 i. 320; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Fowler's History of Corpus Christi College, p. 409; Foster's Index Ecclesiasticus, 1800–40, p. 172; Times, 28 Oct. 1858.]

E. I. C.

THOMAS, WILLIAM (*d.* 1554), Italian scholar and clerk of the council to Edward VI, was by birth or extraction a Welshman, being probably a native of Radnorshire. He was presumably educated at Oxford, where a person of both his names was admitted bachelor of the canon law on 2 Dec. 1529 (Wood; Foster). He may also have been the William Thomas who, along with two other commissioners, inquired into and reported to Cromwell from Ludlow, 27 Jan. 1533–4, on certain extortions in Radnorshire and the Welsh marches (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, vi. 32), but he is not to be identified (as is done in Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.*) with the witness of the same name who was examined in 1529 in the course of the proceedings against Catherine of Arragon (*Brit. Mus. Cottonian MSS.* Vitellius B. xii. f. 109).

In 1544 he was, according to his own account, 'constrained by misfortune to abandon the place of his nativity,' perhaps (as Froude suggests) for his religious opinions. He spent the next five years abroad, chiefly in Italy, and is mentioned in 1545 as being commissioned to pay some money to Sir Anthony Browne (*d.* 1548) [q. v.] in Venice (*Acts of the Privy Council*, i. 176, ed. Dasent). In February 1546–7, when the news of the death of Henry VIII reached Italy, Thomas was at Bologna, where, in the course of a dis-

cussion with some Italian gentlemen, he defended the personal character and public policy of the deceased king. He subsequently drew up a narrative of the discussion, and an Italian version was issued abroad in 1552. There is a copy in the British Museum bearing the title, 'Il Pellegrino Inglese ne'l quale si defende l'innocente & la sincera vita de'l pio & religioso re d'Inghilterra Henrico ottauo.' He also wrote, but did not publish, an English version, to which he added a dedication to Pietro Aretino, the Italian poet, and a copy of this, possibly in Thomas's own writing, is preserved among the Cottonian MSS. at the British Museum (Vespasian D. 18), a later transcript being also in the Harleian collection (vol. cccliii. ff. 8–36), while there is a third copy at the Bodleian Library, Oxford (No. 53). Froude erroneously states that there is also a copy among the Lansdowne MSS. Presumably in ignorance of the existence of these texts, Edward Brown made, about 1690, an independent translation of the Italian version, which he intended incorporating in the third volume of his 'Fasciculus' (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* i. 220), and which is still preserved at the Bodleian Library (Tanner MS. No. 303). The Cottonian text was quoted by Strype (*Eccles. Mem.* I. i. 385) and more fully in the 'Miscellaneous Antiquities' (No. ii. pp. 55–62), issued in 1772 from the Strawberry Hill press. Two years later the dialogue was published in its entirety by Abraham D'Aubant, together with Thomas's political discourses, also in the Cottonian collection, under the title of 'The Works of William Thomas' (London, 8vo). A reprint of the dialogue, edited by Froude, was published in 1861, bearing the title 'The Pilgrim: a Dialogue of the Life and Actions of King Henry the Eighth,' London, 8vo. Thomas's work is specially valuable as representing the popular view of the character of Henry VIII current in England at the time of his death. It is not free from mistakes, but it 'has the accuracies and the inaccuracies' which might be naturally expected 'in any account of a series of intricate events given by memory without the assistance of documents' (Froude).

From Bologna Thomas appears to have gone to Padua, whence on 3 Feb. 1548–9 he forwarded to his 'verie good friende Maister [John] Tamworth at Venice' an Italian primer which he had undertaken at his request. This Tamworth showed to Sir Walter Mildmay [q.v.], who, approving of it, 'caused it to be put in printe' (cf. Strype, III. i. 279), under the title of 'Principal Rvles of the Jtalian Grammer, with a Dictionarie for the better vnderstandynge of Boccace, Petrarcha, and Dante, gathered into this tongue by William Thomas.' It was printed (in black letter, 4to) by Berthelet in 1550, subsequent editions being brought out by H. Wykes in 1560 and 1567, and by T. Powell in 1562.

During the summer of 1549 Thomas appears to have returned to England 'highly fam'd for his travels through France and Italy,' and bringing home with him another work, the result of his Italian studies, which was also published by Berthelet under the title, 'The Historie of Italie . . .' (1549, 4to, black letter). This work was dedicated, under the date of 20 Sept. 1549, to Lord Lisle, then Earl of Warwick. It is said to have been 'suppressed and publicly burnt,' probably after Thomas's execution (*Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. v. 361, viii. 48; *Cat. of Huth Libr.* p. 1466), but it was twice reprinted by Thomas Marshe, in 1561 and (with cuts) in 1562.

On 19 April 1550, partly owing to his knowledge of modern languages, but chiefly perhaps for his defence of the late king, Thomas was appointed one of the clerks of the privy council, and was sworn in on the same day at Greenwich (*Acts P. C.* ii. 433, iii. 3–4; cf. *Lit. Remains of Edward VI*, Roxb. Club, p. 258). Possibly a portion of the register of the council for the next year is in his autograph (*Acts P. C.* iii. pref. p. v).

The new clerk had 'his fortunes to make' (Strype), and, though not a spiritual person, he 'greedily affected a certain good prebend of St. Paul's,' which, doubtless at his instigation, the council on 23 June 1550 agreed to settle on him (*Acts P. C.* iii. 53, 58). Ridley, who had intended this preferment for his chaplain Grindal, stigmatised Thomas as 'an ungodly man,' and resisted the grant, but without success; for when the prebend fell vacant, it was conveyed to the king, 'for the furnishing of his stables,' and its emoluments granted to Thomas (Ridley, *Works*, Parker Soc., 1841, pp. 331–4, and Strype, *Eccl. Mem.* III. ii. 264; cf. II. i. 95, *Life of Grindal*, p. 7). This 'unreasonable piece of covetousness' was, in Strype's opinion, 'the greatest blur sticking upon' Thomas's character.

Among many other grants which Thomas received was that of the tolls of Presteign, Builth, and 'Elvael' in Radnorshire on 27 Dec. 1551 (Strype, *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. 522; cf. II. ii. 221), and the parsonage of Presteign with the patronage of the vicarage on 26 Oct. 1552 (*Acts P. C.* iv. 153). These were in addition to a sum of 248*l.* previously given him 'by waie of rewarde,' 7 Jan. 1550–1 (*ib.* iii. 186). In April 1551 he was appointed

member of the embassy which, with the Marquis of Northampton at its head, proceeded in June to the French king, to negotiate the marriage of Princess Elizabeth of France to Edward. To cover his expenses, he was granted imprests amounting to 300*l.* (*ib.* iii. 269, 326); and on 26 June he was despatched to England with letters to the council asking for further instructions, with which he probably returned to France (*Cal. State Papers*, For. 1547–53, pp. 128, 133; Strype, II. i. 473, ii. 243).

While clerk of the council Thomas became a sort of political instructor to the young king, who appears to have narrowly watched the proceedings of his council, and, without the knowledge of its members, sought Thomas's opinion on their policy and on the principles of government generally (see especially Thomas's 'Discourse on the Coinage' in Strype, op. cit. II. ii. 389). The nature of this teaching may be gathered from a series of eighty-five questions drawn by Thomas for the king, and still preserved, along with a prefatory letter, in his own writing at the British Museum (*Cotton. MSS.* Titus B. ii.); they were printed in Strype's 'Ecclesiastical Memorials' (II. i. 156). Another autograph manuscript in the same collection (Vespasian, D. xviii. ff. 2–46) contains six political discourses confidentially written for the king. These were published in their entirety (in Strype, op. cit. II. ii. 365–393, and in D'Aubant's edition of Thomas's works, ut supra), while that treating of foreign affairs was summarised by Burnet (*Hist of Reformation*, ii. 233), and printed by Froude (*Hist. of England*, v. 308–10). Some further 'commonplaces of state' drawn up by Thomas for the king's use are also printed in Strype (op. cit. II. ii. 315–27). Froude suggests that Thomas's teaching, if not his hand, is also perceptible in the king's journal (Preface to *Pilgrim*, vol. viii.; *Hist.* v. 349). He also dedicated to the king as 'a poore newe yeres gift,' probably in January 1550–1, an English translation from the Italian of Josaphat Barbaro's account of his voyages to the east, which had been first published in Venice in 1543. Thomas's manuscript, which is still preserved at the British Museum (Royal MSS. 17 C. x.), was edited, with an introduction by Lord Stanley of Alderley, for the Hakluyt Society in 1873, in a volume of 'Travels to Tana and Persia' (London, 8vo).

Influential as was Thomas's position at court, it was not free from danger, and, realising this, he vainly asked to be sent on government business to Venice (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1547–80, p. 43). On the accession of Mary, Thomas lost all his preferments, including his employment at court, because 'he had (it is said) imbibed the principles of Christopher Goodman against the regimen of women, and too freely vented them' (*Biographia Britannica*, ii. 947; cf. Wood, loc. cit.; Strype, *Eccles. Mem.* III. i. 278). He attached himself to the ultra-protestant party, and according to Bale (*Script. Illustr. Brit.* ed. 1557–9, ii. 110) designed the murder of Bishop Gardiner, but of this there is no evidence (but cf. Strype, III. i. 112). He took an active part in Sir Thomas Wyatt's conspiracy. On 27 Dec. 1553 he left London for Ottery Mohun in Devonshire, the residence of Sir Peter Carew, who was the leader of the disaffected in the west; but when Carew failed to raise the west, Thomas on 2 Feb. 1553–4 fled, going 'from county to county, in disguise, not knowing where to conceal himself; and yet he did not desist from sending seditious bills and letters to his friends declaring his treasonable intentions, in order that he might induce them to join him in his treasons' (indictment against Thomas printed in *Dep. Keeper of Records*, 4th Rep. p. 248; Froude (*Hist.* vi. 174) erroneously mentions him as being with Wyatt when he made his entry into London on 7 Feb.) Probably his intention was to escape to Wales (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. s.a. p. 59), but he went no further than Gloucestershire, with which county he had some previous connection (Strype, II. i. 522). He was arrested, and on 20 Feb. he was committed to the Tower along with Sir Nicholas Throckmorton [q. v.] (*ib.* p. 395; Stow, *Annales*, ed. 1615, p. 623). Conscious 'that he should suffer a shameful death,' he attempted on the 26th to commit suicide 'by thrusting a knife into his body under his paps, but the wound did not prove mortal' (Wood). He was put on the rack with the view of extracting some statement implicating the Princess Elizabeth, and it was probably to prevent this that he attempted suicide. The chief evidence against him, apart from his sojourn at Sir Peter Carew's house, was the confession of a fellow conspirator, Sir Nicholas Arnold, who alleged that on the announcement of the proposed marriage between Mary and Philip of Spain, Thomas 'put various arguments against such marriage in writing,' and finally on 22 Dec. suggested that the difficulty might be solved by asking one John Fitzwilliams to kill the queen. This 'devyse' was communicated to Sir Thomas Wyatt, who, when suing for pardon during his own trial, said that he had indignantly repudiated it. Throckmorton,

however, when his own trial came on, traversed the allegations of Arnold, who (he said) sought 'to discharge himself if he could so transfer the devise to William Thomas.' In support of his statement he asked that the court should examine Fitzwilliams, who was prepared to give evidence, but was denied audience, at the request of the attorney-general (cf. STRYPE, III. i. 297). When, however, Thomas's own trial came on at the Guildhall on 8 May, he was found guilty of treason; and, on the 18th, was drawn upon a sled to Tyburn, where he was hanged, beheaded, and quartered, making 'a right godly end' (*ib.* p. 279), saying at his death that 'he died for his country' (STOW, *Annales*, p. 624). On the following day his head was set on London Bridge 'and iii. quarters set over Crepullgate' (MACHYN, *Diary*, pp. 62–3), whereabouts he had perhaps previously lived (STRYPE, III. i. 192).

In a private act of parliament, passed on the accession of Elizabeth, Thomas's name was included among those whose heirs and children were restored in blood after their attainder, but it is not known whether he was married or had a family (STRYPE, *Annals of the Reform.* I. i. 468).

In addition to the works already mentioned, Thomas wrote 'Of the Vanitee of this World,' 8vo, 1549. Some authorities date it 1545, in which case it was the author's first work (STRYPE, III. i. 279; AMES, *Typogr. Antiq.* ed. Herbert, i. 449; cf. *ib.* ed. Dibdin, iii. 331). But no copy is extant either of this work or of another work attributed to Thomas by Tanner and Wood, 'An Argument wherein the Apparel of Women is both Reproved and Defended: being a Translation of Cato's Speech and L. Valerius Answer out of the Fourth Decad of Livy' (London, 1551, 12mo). He is also said by Bale to have translated from the Italian into English 'The Laws of Republicks' and 'On the Roman Pontiffs,' and during his imprisonment he wrote 'many pious letters, exhortations, and sonnets' (STRYPE, III. i. 279), but none of these survive.

Thomas was a shrewd observer of men and affairs, but, according to Wood, had a 'hot fiery spirit,' which was probably the cause of most of his troubles. He was certainly 'one of the most learned of his time' (STRYPE). His Italian grammar and dictionary were the first works of the kind published in English, while his 'History of Italy' was formerly held in the highest esteem for its comprehensive account of the chief Italian states. All his works are remarkable for their methodical arrangement, his style is always lucid, and his English shows 'much better orthography than that current at a later period.'

[Authorities cited; Strype's works, especially his Ecclesiastical Memorials, which is always the work referred to in the text above when 'Strype' simply is quoted; Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, ed. Bliss, i. 218–21, and Biographia Britannica (1747), ii. 947; Lansdowne MSS. (Brit. Mus.), vol. 980, folio 144; Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation, ed. Pocock, ii. 232–3; Anthony Harmer's Specimen of Errors (1693), p. 159; Richard Grafton's Chronicle (1569), p. 1341; Foulis's History of Romish Treasons (1681), pp. 317–18; Froude's Preface to the Pilgrim, and his History of England, v. 308–10, 349, vi. 145, 174, 189. Thomas's trial is briefly reported in Dyer's Reports, ed. 1688, p. 99 *b*, and its legal and constitutional aspects discussed in Willis Bund's Selection of Cases from the State Trials, i. 154–64. The indictment, together with notices of some other papers, was printed in the Deputy-Keeper of Records' 4th Rep. pp. 246–9, and in Lord Stanley of Alderley's Introduction to the Travels to Tana, while further particulars are given in the reports of the trials of Wyatt and Throckmorton in Cobbett's State Trials, i. 862–902. There is an excellent Welsh account of Thomas in Y Traethodydd for 1862, pp. 369–76; see also Cymru, 1895, p. 151.] D. LL. T.

THOMAS, WILLIAM (1593–1667), ejected minister, born at Whitchurch in Shropshire, was educated first in the high school there. On 1 Dec. 1609 he matriculated from Brasenose College, Oxford, graduating B.A. on 8 Feb. 1613 and M.A. on 17 June 1615. On 4 Jan. 1616 he was presented to the rectory of Ubley, near Pensford in Somerset, where he worked for over forty years. He was an earnest puritan. In 1633 he refused to read 'The Book of Sports,' and on 23 June 1635 he was suspended *ab officiis*, and on 28 July *a beneficiis*. He was restored after three years' suspension, on the intercession of friends with Archbishop Laud. He took the 'covenant' of August 1643, and the 'engagement' of October 1649. He was one of the subscribers to the 'Attestation of the Ministers of the County of Somerset, against the Errors, Heresies, and Blasphemies of the Times' in 1648. In 1654 he was assistant to the committee for the ejection of scandalous ministers.

Having addressed some letters of remonstrance to Thomas Speed, a merchant and quaker preacher at Bristol, Thomas was attacked by Speed in 'Christ's Innocency Pleaded' (London, 1656). The question of the lawfulness of tithes was chiefly in dispute, and Thomas was accused by his adversary of a readiness to preach 'rather at Wells for

tithes than at Ubley for souls' (p. 10). Thomas retorted in a work entitled 'Rayling Rebuked,' with a second part, 'A Defence of the Ministers of this Nation' (London, 1656). Thomas's controversial tone is more moderate than that of his antagonist. Speed, however, prepared another work, 'The Guilty-covered Clergyman Unveiled' (London, 1657), to which Thomas replied in 'Vindication of Scripture and Ministry' (London, 1657). The controversy then dropped. Both of Thomas's books were noticed by George Fox in his 'Great Mistery of the Great Whore Unfolded' (1659, pp. 104–10, 237–42).

In 1662, on the passing of the act of uniformity, Thomas declined to conform, and was ejected from his living. He continued to reside at Ubley, and attended the established worship. He took the oath imposed by the Oxford Five Mile Act in 1666. He died on 15 Nov. 1667, and was buried in the chancel of the church at Ubley. His son Samuel [q. v.] erected a monument to his memory there.

Thomas was a good scholar and a successful preacher. He kept copious manuscript volumes of 'Anniversaria,' in which he entered comments on memorable events, besides volumes on special subjects, his 'Ægrotorum Visitationes' and 'Meditationes Vespertinæ.' Bishop Bull, who resided in his house as pupil for two years (1652–4), states that he 'received little or no improvement or assistance from him in his study of theology,' but adopted views opposed to those of Thomas, through the influence of his son Samuel, with whom he contracted an intimate acquaintance.

In addition to the controversial tracts against Speed, and some 'Exhortations,' Thomas published: 1. 'The Protestant's Practice,' London, 1656. 2. 'Christian and Conjugal Counsall,' London, 1661. 3. 'A Preservation of Piety,' London, 1661, 1662. 4. 'The Country's Sense of London's Sufferings in the Late Fire,' London, 1667. 5. 'Scriptures opened and Sundry Cases of Conscience Resolved' (on Proverbs, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, and Daniel), London, 1675, 1683.

The subject of this article must be distinguished from three other silenced ministers of both his names: William Thomas, a schoolmaster, who died in 1693; William Thomas, an itinerant baptist preacher about Caermarthen, who died on 26 July 1671 and was buried at Llantrissent in Monmouthshire; and William Thomas, M.A., of Jesus College, Oxford, who was ejected from the rectory of St. Mary's Church, Glamorganshire, and afterwards kept a school at Swansea.

[Foster's Alumni; Reg. Univ. Oxon. (Oxford Hist. Soc.) II. ii. 307, iii. 317; Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, iii. cols. 798–9; Calamy's Cont. p. 745; Palmer's Nonconformist's Memorial, iii. 171, 212–15, 500, 503; Nelson's Life of Bull, pp. 22–4; Sylvester's Reliquiæ Baxterianæ, iii. 13.]

B. P.

THOMAS, WILLIAM (1613–1689), bishop of St. David's and Worcester successively, was born at Bristol on 2 Feb. 1613, being the son of John Thomas (a linendraper of that town, but a native of Carmarthen) by his wife Elizabeth Blount, a niece of Thomas Blount, a wealthy Bristol lawyer, and a descendant of the Blounts of Eldersfield in Worcestershire. According to a pedigree which Thomas took out of the Herald's College in 1688 (cf. *Harleian MS.* No. 2300), with the view of establishing his claim to the Herbert arms, his father's family was descended from Henry Fitzherbert, chamberlain to Henry I, through Thomas ap William of Carmarthen, whose great-grandson, William Thomas, having probably entered Gray's Inn on 2 June 1600 (Foster, *Gray's Inn Register*, p. 99), became recorder of Carmarthen in 1603, was elected M.P. for the borough in 1614, although the sheriff made no return (Williams, *Parl. Hist. of Wales*, p. 52), and was described by the Earl of Northampton, when lord president of Wales, as 'the wisest and most prudent person he ever knew member of a corporation.' He was the bishop's grandfather, and it was with him that the bishop was brought up after his father's somewhat early death at Bristol. After attending the grammar school, Carmarthen, then kept by Morgan Owen [q. v.], he proceeded to Oxford, where he matriculated from St. John's College on 13 Nov. 1629, but graduated B.A. 12 May 1632 and M.A. 5 Feb. 1634–5 from Jesus College, of which he was also fellow and tutor. He was ordained deacon on 4 June 1637 and priest in 1638 by Bancroft, the bishop of Oxford. He was appointed shortly afterwards vicar of Penbryn, Cardiganshire, and chaplain to the Earl of Northumberland (cf. Braybrooke manuscripts in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 8th Rep. p. 279*a*), who presented him to the living of Laugharne with Llansadwrnen in Carmarthenshire, from which he was ejected in 1644. During the Commonwealth he maintained his increasing family by keeping a private school at Laugharne, but in 1660 he was restored to his livings, and was also appointed precentor of St. David's (Le Neve, *Fasti*, i. 316; cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660–1, p. 173), and on 2 Aug. created D.D. of Oxford by chancellor's letters. He subsequently held the

rectory of Lampeter Velfrey, Pembrokeshire (1661–5), and in 1661 was made chaplain to the Duke of York, whom he attended in his voyage to Dunkirk and in one of his engagements with the Dutch. Through the duke's interest he was appointed dean of Worcester on 25 Nov. 1665, and, though a stranger, he is said to have 'gained the affections of all the gentlemen of that county, particularly the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Windsor (afterwards Earl of Plymouth), and Sir John Pakington' (1620–1680), the last of whom presented him on 12 June 1670 to the rectory of Hampton Lovett, Worcestershire.

In November 1677 he was appointed bishop of St. David's, but was allowed to hold the deanery of Worcester *in commendam*. His predecessor, William Lucy, had apparently regarded him as his most likely successor as early as 1670, when he enjoined Thomas to complete the private chapel commenced by Laud at Abergwili, 'if I finish it not in my life' (Hutton, *Laud*, p. 22). Excepting John Lloyd, who died (February 1686–7) within a few months of his consecration, Thomas was the only Welshman appointed to the see of St. David's in the seventeenth century, and he was 'the one bishop who, during the whole of that period, seems to have thoroughly identified himself with the interests of his diocese' (Bevan, *Diocesan History of St. David's*, p. 196). He was popular with the gentry and clergy, whose sufferings he had shared during the Commonwealth. He was well acquainted with the Welsh language, in which he often preached in various parts of his diocese. It was through his instrumentality that Stephen Hughes, the puritan divine, obtained the necessary authority for publishing the third part of Vicar Prichard's Welsh songs in 1670, and he is also said to have supported Hughes and Thomas Gouge in bringing out an octavo edition of the Welsh Bible, either in 1671 or 1677 (cf. Rowlands, *Cambrian Bibliography*, pp. 197–8, 200, 213; *Canwyll y Cymry*, ed. Rice Rees, 1867, p. 320). He began to repair the episcopal palaces at Brecon and Abergwili, and revived a scheme of Bishop Barlow's for removing the see from St. David's to Carmarthen (Jones and Freeman, *St. David's*, p. 333; cf. Bevan, *Diocesan History of St. David's*, p. 188).

In 1683 he was translated to the see of Worcester, his election thereto being confirmed on 27 Aug. Here he indulged in such lavish, if not excessive, charity and hospitality as to considerably impoverish his family. 'The poor of the neighbourhood were daily fed at his door;' he contributed largely to the support of the French protestants; and during his visitations he entertained the clergy at his own charge, devoting the customary fees to the purchase of books for the cathedral library. In July 1684 he entertained the Duke of Beaufort on his official progress through Wales and the marches (Dineley, *Beaufort Progress*, p. 29), and on 23 Aug. 1687 James II also stayed at the palace, where the decorations caused him to say to the bishop, 'My lord, this looks like Whitehall.' He, however, staunchly adhered to the protestant cause, and is said to have been cited in June 1687 before the ecclesiastical commission for refusing orders to several papists who declined to take the usual oaths (Luttrell, *Brief Relation*, i. 405), He also refused to distribute among his clergy the declaration of indulgence by James in May 1688. He was one of the bishops who absented themselves from the convention called in the following January, after the landing of William, and he subsequently refused to take the oath of allegiance, whereupon he was suspended, and would have been deprived but for his death on 25 June 1689. Two days before his death he sent for his dean, Dr. George Hickes [q. v.], and made to him a solemn declaration, which was afterwards much quoted by the nonjurors, saying, 'I think I could burn at a stake before I took this oath' (*Memoirs of the Life of George Kettlewell*, 1718, pp. 198–203; Carter, *Life of Kettlewell*, pp. 105, 126). He was buried, at his own request, at the north-east corner of the cloisters, near the foot of the choir steps.

He married, about 1638, Blanche, daughter of Peter Samyne, a Dutch merchant, of Lime Street, London. She died on 3 Aug. 1677, and was buried in Worcester Cathedral, having borne him four sons and four daughters. The eldest surviving son, John, was father of William Thomas (1670–1738) [q. v.], the antiquary.

By his will the bishop made numerous charitable bequests, including 100*l.* to the poor of Worcester, but his whole estate amounted to only 800*l.* His portrait, engraved by T. Sanders 'from an original picture,' is given in Nash's 'Worcestershire' (vol. ii. App. p. 160).

In December 1655, in reply to the friendly challenge of a dissenting minister, Thomas wrote, while still at Laugharne, 'An Apology for the Church of England in point of separation from it,' but the work was not published till 1679 (London, 8vo). Three of his sermons were issued separately (in 1657, 1678, and 1688). There were also

'printed, with many things expunged since his death' (Wood), 'A Pastoral Letter on the Catechising of Children' (1689, London, 4to), and an incomplete work entitled 'Roman Oracles Silenced' (London, 1691, 4to), being a reply to the Romanist arguments advanced in Henry Turberville's 'Manual of Controversies.' Numerous letters from him to Sancroft and others are preserved in the Bodleian Library (see Hackman, *Catalogue*, s.v. 'Thomas').

[There is a detailed memoir of Thomas in Nash's Worcestershire (vol. ii. App. pp. 158–63), the materials for it having been communicated to the author by George Wingfield of Lippard, near Worcester, who was a grandson of William Thomas (1670–1738) [q. v.] the antiquary. Information as to the bishop's pedigree was kindly communicated by Alcwyn C. Evans, esq. of Carmarthen. See also Wood's Athenæ Oxon. iv. 262, and Fasti Oxon. ii. 240; Willis's Survey of St. David's, pp. 133–5, 149, and Survey of the Cathedrals, ii. 654, 660; Thomas's Survey of Worcester (1736), pp. 73–5, 106 (where a drawing of the bishop's monument, with the inscription thereon, as well as the inscriptions in memory of his wife and some members of his family, is given); Valentine Green's Hist. and Antiq. of Worcester, i. 212, ii. 103; Burnet's Hist. of his own Times, ed. 1823, iv. 10; Spurrell's Hist. of Carmarthen, pp. 63, 179; Curtis's Hist. of Laugharne, 2nd ed. pp. 100–1; Jackson's Curiosities of the Pulpit, p. 181; Williams's Eminent Welshmen, p. 489; Chalmers's General Biographical Dict. xxix. 286; Lansdowne MSS. (Brit. Mus.) No. 987, ff. 113–15; Foster's Alumni Oxon.] D. Ll. T.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, D.D. (1670–1738), antiquary, was grandson of William Thomas (1613–1689) [q. v.], bishop of Worcester, being the only child of John Thomas by his wife Mary, whose father, William Bagnal, assisted in the escape of Charles II after the battle of Worcester. William was admitted to Westminster school in 1685, and thence was elected on 25 June 1688 to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1691. He graduated B.A. in 1691, M.A. in 1695, B.D. in 1723, and D.D. in 1729. In 1700 he travelled in France and Italy, where he formed a close friendship with Sir John Pakington (1671–1727) [q. v.] Afterwards he obtained the living of Exhall, Warwickshire, through the interest of Lord Somers, to whom he was distantly related. He had a considerable estate at Atherstone in the same county, and another at the Grange, near Toddington, Gloucestershire. He removed to Worcester for the education of his numerous children in 1721, and in 1723 he was presented by John Hough [q. v.], bishop of Worcester, to the rectory of St. Nicholas in that city. With a view to the publication of a history of Worcestershire he transcribed many documents, besides visiting every church in the county, and his collections were of great service to Nash, who acknowledges his obligations to them. His industry was amazing, and he hardly allowed himself time for sleep, meals, and amusement. He died on 26 July 1738, and was buried in the cloisters of Worcester Cathedral. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of George Carter, esquire, of Brill, Buckinghamshire.

His works are: 1. 'Antiquitates Prioratus Majoris Malverne in agro Wicciensi, cum Chartis originalibus easdem illustrantibus, ex Registris Sedis Episcopalis Wigornensis,' London, 1725, 8vo. 2. 'A Survey of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, with an account of the Bishops thereof from the foundation of the see to the year 1660 [a mistake for 1610], also an appendix of many original papers and records, never before printed,' London 1736, 4to; also with a new title-page, dated 1737. Thomas is best known as the editor of the second edition, 'revised, augmented, and continued,' of Sir William Dugdale's 'Antiquities of Warwickshire,' 2 vols. London, 1730, fol. His 'Index of Places to Dugdale's "Warwickshire," 2nd edit.' fol., was privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillips at Middle Hill about 1844. Thomas contributed verses to the collection published by the University of Cambridge on the birth of the Prince of Wales, 1688.

In Nash's 'Worcestershire' (i. 177) there is a portrait of Thomas engraved in mezzotint by Valentine Green.

[Bromley's Catalogue of Engraved Portraits, p. 281; Cooke's Preacher's Assistant, ii. 337; Gough's British Topography, ii. 299, 385, 388, 391; Historical Register, vol. xxiii. Chron. Diary, p. 29; Lipscomb's Buckinghamshire, i. 114; Nash's Worcestershire, vol. ii. App. p. clxii; Upcott's English Topography, iii. 1259, 1342, 1346; Welch's Alumni Westmon. (Phillimore), pp. 210, 212.] T. C.

THOMAS, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1780–1794), architect, was from 1780 to 1794 an occasional exhibitor at the Royal Academy of Arts. He practised as an architect, chiefly, if not solely, in London. In 1783 he published 'Original Designs in Architecture' (London, fol.), with twenty-seven plates, comprising villas, temples, grottoes, and tombs. Between 1786 and 1788 he designed Wilersley Castle, Derbyshire, for Richard Arkwright. He was a member of the Artists' Club. The date of his death is unknown.

[Dict. of Architecture, 1887.] W. A.

THOMAS, WILLIAM (Islwyn) (1832–1878), Welsh poet, was born at Ynysddu, a small village on the banks of the Howy, in the parish of Mynyddislwyn in Monmouthshire, on 3 April 1832. His father was a native of Ystradgynlais, and his mother of Blaengwawr. Both became members of the Calvinistic methodist church of Goitre. William, the youngest of nine children, received the best education his parents could give. He attended schools at Tredegar, Newport, Cowbridge, and Swansea, but his career at school was cut short by the sudden death of his father, and he began life as a land surveyor in Monmouthshire.

Under the influence of Daniel Jenkins, who had married his eldest sister, and was pastor of the church of Y Babell (The Tabernacle), Thomas resolved to enter the Calvinistic methodist ministry. His first sermon was preached in 1854, but it was not till 1859 that his ordination took place at Llangeitho.

Thomas, who wrote verse from an early age, and adopted the bardic name of Islwyn, long devoted his leisure to a remarkable philosophical poem in Welsh called 'The Storm,' which was to extend to over nine thousand lines (cf. *Wales*, June 1896, p. 357). He published some extracts in a volume of poems which appeared at Wrexham in 1867 with a dedication to Jenkins. Translated specimens of this and of others of Thomas's Welsh poems may be seen in 'Welsh Lyrics of the Nineteenth Century,' 1896. His Welsh poetry, although now acknowledged to be the finest of the century, was not widely recognised in his own lifetime. He edited the Welsh column of poetry in the periodicals entitled 'Cylchgrawn,' 'Ymgeisydd,' 'Star of Gwent,' 'Y Glorian,' 'Y Gwladgarwr,' 'Cardiff Times,' and 'Baner Cymru.' Thomas's attempts in English poetry were failures, giving no indication of the high quality of his Welsh poetry. Some twenty specimens were published in 'Wales' for 1896 and in 'Young Wales,' 1896.

Islwyn spent his life in Mynyddislwyn and its vicinity, the district of his birth. There he won a reputation as a preacher, and he died there on 20 Nov. 1878. He was buried in the churchyard of Y Babell, where a granite column was erected to his memory by public subscription. In 1864 he married Martha, daughter of William Davies of Swansea. There was no issue.

His published works were: 1. 'Barddoniaeth [Poetry] gan Islwyn,' Cardiff, 1854, 12mo. 2. 'Caniadau [Songs of] Islwyn,' Wrexham, n.d.; 1867, 16mo. 3. 'Ymweliad y Doethion â Bethlehem [Visit of the Wise Men to Bethlehem] gan Islwyn,' Aberdare, 1871, 12mo. 4. 'Pregethau [Sermons] y Parch. William Thomas (Islwyn) yn nghyda Rhagdraethawd ar "Islwyn fel Pregethwr" [An Essay on Islwyn as a Preacher] gan y Parch. Edward Matthews,' Treherbert, 1896, 8vo. 5. A complete collection of his Welsh poems, 'Gweithiau Islwyn,' edited by Mr. Owen M. Edwards in 1897, Wrexham, 8vo.

[The Life, Character, and Genius of Islwyn, by Dyfed, 'Y Geninen,' Ionawr, 1884; The Genius of Islwyn, by Dewi Wyn o Essyllt, 'Ceninen Gwyl Dewi,' Mawrth, 1887; Islwyn, by John Owen Jones, B.A., 'Y Geninen,' Hydref, 1892, Mawrth, 1893; Islwyn as a Preacher, by Edward Matthews, 'Cylchgrawn,' 1879; Islwyn as a Preacher, by John Hughes, M.A., 'Y Mis;' Bro [the land of] Islwyn in 'Y Tyst,' 7 Aug. 1896; Islwyn (a Criticism?) 'Cymru,' by D. Davies, 1896; Islwyn's Peculiarities, 'Cymru,' by J. M. Howell, 1896; Review of his Caniadau [Songs] in Llanelly Guardian by W. Thomas, M.A., all except this in Welsh.] R. J. J.

THOMASON, Sir EDWARD (1769–1849), manufacturer and inventor, son of a buckle manufacturer of Birmingham, was born in that place in 1769. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to Matthew Boulton [q v.] of Soho, the engineer. In 1793, his father having retired from business, Edward commenced a manufactory of gilt and plated buttons, which was gradually extended to medals, tokens, works in bronze, and silver and gold plate. In 1796 he submitted to the admiralty the model of a fireship propelled by steam and steered automatically, with which he proposed to assail the French shipping in their own harbours. It met with considerable approbation, but was not adopted. On 25 Oct. 1796 and on 22 Dec. 1798 he took out patents (Nos. 2142 and 2282) for a carriage-step folding up automatically on the door of the vehicle being closed. At various times he patented improvements in gun-locks and corkscrews, and in the manufacture of hearth-brushes, umbrellas, whips, medals, tokens, and coins. He also produced many works of great artistic merit, among others a full-sized copy of the Warwick vase in metallic bronze. In 1830 he completed a series of sixty large medals on bible subjects from pictures by the old masters. He presented these medals to all the sovereigns in Europe, and in return received many marks of honour and magnificent gifts. He held on behalf of eight foreign governments the office of vice-consul for Birmingham, and was honoured with eight foreign orders of knighthood, including the Red Eagle of Prussia. In 1832 he was knighted by William IV. In 1844 he re-

tired from business, and settled at Ludlow, whence he removed to Bath and afterwards to Warwick. He died at Warwick on 29 May 1849, and was buried in the family vault in St. Philip's, Birmingham. By his wife, Phillis Bown, daughter of Samuel Glover of Abercarne, he had one son, Henry Botfield, who died on 12 July 1843.

Sir Edward published an autobiography entitled 'Memoirs during Half a Century' (London, 1845, 8vo), consisting chiefly of an elaborate account of the various honours he had received. His portrait is prefixed, engraved by C. Freeman.

[Thomason's Memoirs; Colvile's Warwickshire Worthies, p. 743; Gent. Mag. 1849, ii. 430.]
E. I. C.

THOMASON, GEORGE (*d.* 1666), the collector of the remarkable series of books and tracts issued during the period of the civil war and the Commonwealth, formerly known as the 'King's Pamphlets,' but now more often referred to as the 'Thomason Collection,' was a bookseller who carried on business at the sign of the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Churchyard, London. He took up his freedom as a member of the Stationers' Company in 1626 (ARBER, *Transcript of the Register*, iii. 686), and his name first appears in the entries of books on 1 Nov. 1627, when there was assigned to him, James Boler, and Robert Young, Martyn's 'History of the Kings of England,' of which a new edition, with portraits by R. Elstracke, was published by them in 1628. He does not appear to have published any books of much importance except the two narratives by Jean Puget de La Serre, the French historiographer, of the visits of Mary de' Medici to the Netherlands and to England—'Histoire de l'Entrée de la Reyne Mere du Roy tres-chrestien dans les Prouinces Vnies des Pays-Bas,' and 'Histoire de l'Entrée de la Reyne Mere du Roy tres-chrestien dans la Grande-Bretaigne'—both of which were published by John Raworth, George Thomason, and Octavian Pullen in 1639, and were illustrated with plates engraved by Hollar and others.

In 1647 Thomason issued a trade catalogue bearing the title 'Catalogus Librorum diversis Italiæ locis emptorum Anno Dom. 1647, a Georgio Thomasono Bibliopola Londinensi, apud quem in Cæmiterio D. Pauli ad insigne Rosæ coronatæ, prostant venales,' which included among other books a number of works in oriental languages, and in 1648 the parliament directed that a sum of 500*l.* 'out of the receipts at Goldsmiths' Hall should be paid to George Thomason for a collection of books in the Eastern languages, late brought out of Italy,' that the same might be bestowed on the Public Library in Cambridge. In 1651 Thomason was implicated in the royalist and presbyterian plot [see LOVE, CHRISTOPHER]. On confessing what he knew and giving bail for 1,000*l.* the council of state ordered his release (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1651, pp. 218, 230; *Report on the Duke of Portland's MSS.* i. 586, 590).

Thomason's chief claim to notice rests on the important collection which he formed of the books, pamphlets, and single sheets which poured forth from the press on both sides during the civil war and afterwards until the Restoration. The idea of collecting these ephemeral productions appears to have occurred to him first in 1641, and he began his task by seeking to procure copies of all such tracts and broadsides printed in the years immediately preceding as were still to be obtained. His sympathies were with the king, but he nevertheless collected impartially everything which appeared on both sides of the controversy, as well as many tracts from abroad which related to English affairs. He then, to use his own words, 'proceeded with that chargeable and heavy burthen, both to myself and my servants that were employed in that business, which continued about the space of twenty years, in which time I buried three of them who took great pains both day and night with me in that tedious employment.' He pursued his object steadily until 1662, by which time he had gathered together nearly twenty-three thousand separate articles, and he himself records that 'exact care hath been taken that the very day is written upon most of them that they came out.' He obtained also transcripts of 'near one Hundred several MS. Pieces, that were never printed, all, or most of them on the King's behalf, which no man durst then venture to publish here without endangering his Ruine.' This enormous mass of historical materials he arranged in chronological order and caused to be bound in about 1983 volumes. A catalogue which he drew up still remains in manuscript in the British Museum.

Some of the tracts have on them notes as to their authorship, or sarcastic comments if the opinions of their writers were not exactly those of their possessor; but he records with equal pride that one work had been 'given me by Mr. Milton,' and that another had been borrowed by the king and returned both speedily and safely.

The collection underwent many vicissitudes and caused much anxiety to its

owner. Early in the days of the civil war it was hastily packed up and sent into Surrey, but afterwards, through fear of the advance of the parliamentary army from the west, it was brought back to London. It was next entrusted to the care of a friend in Essex, whence it returned again to London, and remained for a time hidden in tables with false tops in its owner's warehouse; but at length Thomason decided to send his collection for safe custody to Oxford, and so it escaped destruction in the great fire of 1666. Bishop Barlow, then Bodley's librarian, tried in vain to secure the collection for Oxford, and eventually, about 1680, it was sold to Samuel Mearne, who was acting on behalf of the king. It was left, however, on Mearne's hands, and in 1684 his widow petitioned for and obtained leave to sell it, when it appears to have passed back to Thomason's descendants and to have remained in their hands until 1761, when, on the recommendation of Thomas Hollis, it was bought by George III for 300*l.*, and presented to the British Museum in 1762.

Thomason died in Holborn, near Barnard's Inn, London, in April 1666, and was buried 'out of Stationers' Hall (a poore man)' on 10 April (Smyth, *Obituary*, Camden Soc. 1849).

[Thomason's Note prefixed to the manuscript catalogue of his collection, printed in Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. iv. 413; Edwards's Memoirs of Libraries, 1859, i. 455-60, 595; Madan's Notes on the Thomason Collection of Civil War Tracts, in Bibliographica, iii. 291-308; Masson's Life of Milton, 1859-94, iii. 44, 45 *n.*, vi. 399-400, 403.] R. E. G.

THOMASON, JAMES (1804–1853), lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces of India and governor-designate of Madras, was born at Great Shelford, near Cambridge, on 3 May 1804. In 1808 his father, Thomas Truebody Thomason, curate to Charles Simeon [q. v.], accepted a chaplaincy in Bengal. In India he became distinguished as a good preacher and a devoted clergyman. He was an intimate friend of David Brown (1763–1812) [q. v.], of Claudius Buchanan [q. v.], and of Henry Martyn [q. v.], and for a time as chaplain to the governor-general, Lord Moira [see Hastings, Francis Rawdon, first Marquis of Hastings]. James was sent to England at the age of ten, and was consigned to the care of Simeon, who was residing at Cambridge with his grandmother, Mrs. Dornford. Shortly after his arrival he was sent to a school at Aspeden Hall, near Buntingford, where he had Macaulay as one of his fellow-pupils. Four years later he went to a school at Stansted in Sussex, where Samuel Wilberforce was his schoolfellow. Thence, having obtained an appointment to the Bengal civil service, he moved to Haileybury College, and arrived at Calcutta in September 1822, at the age of eighteen.

He speedily acquired considerable proficiency in native languages. His earlier service was passed in the judicial department. Before he had been seven years in India he was appointed registrar to the court of Sadr Adálat at Calcutta, and he afterwards acted as judge in the Jungle Mahals. In 1830 he was appointed secretary to government, and held that office until 1832, when, at his own request, he was transferred to the post of magistrate and collector of Azamgarh, in order that he might acquire administrative experience and practical knowledge of district work in immediate contact with the people. In this work he was employed for five years. A survey and reassessment of the revenue for thirty years was at that time in progress. He was settlement officer, as well as magistrate and collector, and his settlement work brought him into the closest touch with agricultural affairs and with the landed interests. It may be said that the five years which Thomason spent in Azamgarh did more than any part of his official life to fit him for his later duties as governor of a province. Early in 1837 Thomason was appointed secretary to the government of Agra, which had been constituted under the statute of 1833. In 1839 the state of his wife's health compelled him to return with her to England. He had only taken leave to the Cape of Good Hope, and his conduct, by the rules of the company, involved forfeiture of his membership of the civil service. The court of directors, however, knowing his value, restored him to the service, and the government of India kept his appointment open for him.

Returning to Agra early in 1840, Thomason served on in the secretariat until the end of 1841, when he succeeded Robert Merttins Bird [q. v.] as a member of the board of revenue. Early in the following year he was appointed by Lord Ellenborough foreign secretary to the government of India, and in the latter part of 1843 was nominated lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces, which office he assumed on 12 Dec. of that year. This appointment Thomason held until his death in 1853. Throughout his long term of office his abilities and energies were devoted with unparalleled success to the well-being of the province under his charge. His directions to settlement officers and to collectors of land revenue are still, with but slight modifications, the guide of

those important branches of the administration. It was entirely owing to his strenuous advocacy that the construction of the Ganges Canal, which was seriously opposed by Lord Ellenborough, and was not opened until after Thomason's death, became an established fact. In developing the communications, in improving the police and gaols, in promoting popular education, and generally in carrying out improvements in every branch of the public service, few rulers have achieved more marked success. Thomason died at Bareilly on 27 Sept. 1853. On the same day the queen affixed her signature to his appointment as governor of Madras.

Thomason throughout his life was influenced by strong religious sentiments and by the highest Christian principles, but he was not the less careful to abstain from any measures which might be regarded as interfering with the religious feelings or prejudices of the natives. He married, in 1829, Maynard Eliza Grant, the daughter of a civil servant.

[James Thomason, by Sir Richard Temple, Oxford, 1893; Directions for Revenue Officers in the North-Western Provinces in the Bengal Presidency, Agra, 1849.] A. J. A.

THOMASSON, THOMAS (1808–1876), manufacturer and political economist, born at Turton, near Bolton, on 6 Dec. 1808, came of a quaker family which settled in Westmoreland in 1672. His grandfather owned a small landed estate at Edgeworth, near Bolton, and built a house there known as 'Thomasson's Fold.' He gave the site for the Friends' meeting-house and burial-ground at Edgeworth. The father, John Thomasson (1776–1837), was manager and shareowner of the Old Mill, Eagley Bridge, Bolton, and subsequently became a cotton-spinner at Bolton on his own account.

Thomas Thomasson at an early age joined his father's business, and, soon taking control of it, greatly extended it. In 1841, at a time of great depression in trade and distress in the town, he erected a new No. 1 mill in Bolton, and the prime minister (Sir R. Peel) called the attention of the House of Commons to Thomasson's action as proof that capital was still applied to the further extension of the cotton trade, notwithstanding its depressed condition. With great business aptitude Thomasson combined a sagacious interest in municipal and public affairs and a practical philanthropy. Although he did not closely adhere to quaker customs, his political views were largely influenced by quaker principles, which were mainly identical with the enlightened radicalism of the period. His aim in public life was, he said, to seek to 'extend to every man, rich or poor, whatever privilege, political or mental, he claimed for himself.' He was a good speaker, and rapidly gained a pre-eminent influence in the affairs of his native town. He actively supported the movement for securing the incorporation of Bolton, and was elected to the first council at the head of the poll. He remained a member of the council over eighteen years, but steadfastly declined any other public office. Throughout his life he worked hard for the material, moral, and intellectual welfare of his fellow-townsmen. He strenuously advocated the provision of the town with cheap gas and cheap water, and sanitary improvements. He helped to establish an industrial school, a library and museum, and a school on the plan of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

In general politics Thomasson was mainly known as the chief promoter of the anti-corn law agitation, and as the largest subscriber to its funds. John Bright liberally acknowledged his indebtedness to his counsels, and Cobden owed to Thomasson much pecuniary assistance at critical periods in his public career. When the great subscription was raised for Cobden in 1845, Thomasson was the first to put down 1,000*l.* When it was proposed to make some national gift to Cobden, Thomasson gave 5,000*l.* He subsequently gave 5,000*l.* to a second subscription for Cobden, and, at an even larger expenditure of money, he twice privately freed Cobden from pressing pecuniary embarrassments. After Thomasson's death there was found among his papers a memorandum of his advances to Cobden containing these magnanimous words: 'I lament that the greatest benefactor of mankind since the invention of printing was placed in a position where his public usefulness was compromised and impeded by sordid personal cares, but I have done something as my share of what is due to him from his countrymen to set him free for further efforts in the cause of human progress.' Thomasson was similarly generous in aiding those who were engaged in agitating for the repeal of the taxes on knowledge and the freedom of reasoned opinion, and he was always careful to make his philanthropic gifts as unostentatiously as possible.

Thomasson died at his residence, High Bank, Haulgh, near Bolton, on 8 March 1876. He married a daughter of John Pennington of Hindley, a Liverpool merchant. His wife was a churchwoman, and, though he was brought up a member of the Society of Friends, Thomasson attended the Bolton

parish church from the date of his marriage until 1855, when disgust at a sermon justifying the Crimean war led him to absent himself thenceforth. A son, John Pennington Thomasson, was M.P. for Bolton from 1880 to 1885.

[Manchester Examiner, 10 March 1876; Morley's Life of Cobden, 1881, passim; private information.] G. J. H.

THOMLINSON or TOMLINSON, MATTHEW (1617–1681), soldier, baptised 24 Sept. 1617, was the second son of John Thomlinson of York, and Eleanor, daughter of Matthew Dodsworth (DUGDALE, *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1665, Surtees Soc. xxxvi. 66). He is first heard of as one of the gentlemen of the Inns of Court who enlisted to form the lifeguard of the Earl of Essex in 1642 (LUDLOW, *Memoirs*, i. 39, ed. 1894). On 25 March 1645 Whitelocke mentions the defeat of a party of the garrison of Wallingford by Captain Thomlinson and a detachment from Abingdon (*Memorials*, ed. 1853, i. 411). In the new model army he held the rank of major in Sir Robert Pye's regiment of horse (SPRIGGE, *Anglia Rediviva*, p. 331), becoming colonel of that regiment in the summer of 1647. During the quarrel between the army and the parliament, he adhered to the former and was one of the officers presenting the remonstrance of the army (25 June 1647) to the parliament (RUSHWORTH, vi. 592). On 23 Dec. 1648 the council of the army ordered him to take charge of the king, then at Windsor, and Charles remained in his custody at St. James's during the trial, and up to the day of his execution (*Clarke Papers*, Camden Soc. ii. 140-7). Thomlinson then delivered Charles up to Colonel Hacker, the bearer of the death-warrant, but, at the king's request, accompanied him as far as the entrance to the scaffold. The king gave him a gold toothpick and case as a legacy (*Trial of the Regicides*, p. 218; cf. *Memoirs of Sir T. Herbert*, ed. 1701, p. 133). Thomlinson had been appointed by the commons one of the king's judges, but had declined to sit in the court.

In 1650 Thomlinson and his regiment followed Cromwell to Scotland (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1650, p. 297). On 17 Jan. 1652 he was appointed one of the committee for the reformation of the law (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 74). On the expulsion of the Long parliament he was one of the members of the council of state erected by the officers of the army, and on 5 July 1653 he was also co-opted to sit in the Little parliament (*ib.* vii. 281, 283; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1652–3, p. 339).

During the greater part of the Protectorate Thomlinson was employed in Ireland as one of the council first of Fleetwood (27 Aug. 1654) and afterwards of Henry Cromwell (16 Nov. 1657) (*Deputy Keeper of Irish Records*, 14th Rep. pp. 28, 29). On 11 Dec. 1654, when the officers of the Irish army made their agreement with Dr. (afterwards Sir William) Petty [q. v.] for the survey of Ireland, there was 'a solemn seeking of God, performed by Colonel Thomlinson, for a blessing upon the conclusion of so great a business' (LARCOM, *Hist. of the Down Survey*, p. 22). Henry Cromwell found him rather a thorn in his side, and, in spite of his 'sly carriage,' suspected him of stirring up disaffection against his government and of secret intrigues with the republican opposition (*Thurloe Papers*, vi. 223, 857, vii. 199). Nevertheless Cromwell, when he became lord deputy, selected Thomlinson for knighthood (24 Nov. 1657), in order to show his willingness to be reconciled to old opponents; nor did he hesitate to give him a commendatory letter when he went to England (*ib.* vi. 632, vii. 291). The Protector summoned Thomlinson to sit in his House of Lords, but his employment detained him in Ireland (*ib.* vi. 732).

On 7 July 1659 the restored Long parliament made Thomlinson one of the five commissioners for the civil government of Ireland (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 678, 707). In the quarrel which followed between the parliament and the army he was suspected of too great an inclination to the cause of the latter, and was consequently arrested (13 Dec. 1659) and impeached (19 Jan. 1660) by the supporters of the parliamentary party (LUDLOW, *Memoirs*, ed. 1894, ii. 186, 464). The impeachment, however, was not proceeded with, and when Thomlinson arrived in England he was permitted to remain at liberty on giving his engagement not to disturb the existing government (*ib.* ii. 255).

At the Restoration Thomlinson was excepted by name from the order for the arrest of the king's judges and the seizure of their estates (17 May 1660). In his petition to the lords he stated that he had never taken part in the proceedings against the king (though his name had been mistakenly inserted among those who sate and gave judgment). He pleaded also that the king had specially recommended him to his son for his civility, and, as this was confirmed by the evidence of Henry Seymour, the lords agreed with the commons to free him from any penalty (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. p. 123; *Old Parliamentary History*, xxii. 299, 402). Charles II and some royalists argued that

Thomlinson ought to have allowed the king to escape, and grudged him his impunity (Ludlow, ii. 286).

At the trial of the regicides Thomlinson bore evidence against Colonel Hacker, but most of his testimony was directed to his own vindication (*Trial of the Regicides*, p. 218). He lost by the Restoration Ampthill Park, which he had acquired during the Commonwealth (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660-1, p. 236).

Thomlinson died on 3 Nov. 1681, and was buried in the church of East Malling, near Maidstone. He married Pembroke, daughter of Sir William Brooke, by whom he had two daughters: (1) Jane, married Philip Owen, and died in 1703; (2) Elizabeth, died unmarried. His widow died on 10 June 1683, and was buried in East Malling church. Thomlinson's sister Jane was the wife of Sir Thomas Twysden (*Twysden on the Government of England*, p. xxxiv; Thurloe, iv. 445; *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1665–6, p. 66).

His portrait by Mytens represents him with long dark hair (*Cat. First Loan Exhibition of National Portraits at South Kensington*, No. 738).

[Noble's House of Cromwell, i. 420; Lives of the English Regicides, 1798, ii. 277; notes supplied by Mr. W. Shand of Newcastle-on-Tyne.]

C. H. F.

THOMLINSON, ROBERT (1668–1748), benefactor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the youngest son of Richard Thomlinson of Akehead, near Wigton, Cumberland, of an old Durham family, was born at Wigton in 1668, matriculated from Queen's College, Oxford, on 22 March 1685–6, aged 17, and graduated from St. Edmund Hall, B.A. in 1689, and M.A. in 1692 (he was incorporated at Cambridge in 1719, and graduated D.D. from King's College in that year). In 1692 he held for a time the post of vice-principal of St. Edmund Hall, and in 1695 he was appointed lecturer of St. Nicholas (now the cathedral), Newcastle-on-Tyne. After some lesser preferments, which he probably owed to a family connection with Dr. John Robinson [q. v.], afterwards bishop of London, he was in 1712 inducted to the rectory of Whickham, Durham, upon the nomination of Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham. In 1715 he became master of St. Mary's Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and four years later Robinson appointed him to a vacant prebend at St. Paul's. Between 1720 and 1725, as executor of his brother John, rector of Rothbury, Thomlinson erected at Wigton a hospital (the 'College of Matrons') for the widows of poor clergymen, he himself contributing part of the expense, as well as a schoolmaster's house for the parish. In 1734 he contributed liberally to the rebuilding of St. Edmund Hall, and shortly afterwards he made over some sixteen hundred books to form the nucleus of a public library for Newcastle-on-Tyne. A building was provided to receive the books, and the library was opened to the public in October 1741. The librarian's salary having been provided for by an endowment from Sir Walter Blackett, Thomlinson purchased a perpetual rentcharge of 5*l.* to be expended annually on the purchase of books. Of these some eight thousand were included in 4,870 volumes, when they were made over to the public library committee of the Newcastle corporation in 1884. Thomlinson's other benefactions included a chapel-of-ease at Allenby in Cumberland, the charity school at Whickham, and considerable bequests to Queen's College, Oxford, to the Society for Propagating the Gospel (of which he was one of the earliest members), and to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He died at Whickham on 24 March 1747–8, and was buried in the north aisle of Whickham church. He married, in 1702, at East Ardsley, near Leeds, Martha Ray, who survived him. They appear to have had no issue.

[Notes kindly given by W. Shand, esq., and the same writer's elaborate Memoir of Dr. Thomlinson, to which is prefixed a pen-and-ink portrait, ap. Archæologia Æliana, new ser. x. 59–79, xv. 340–63; Foster's Alumni Oxon. early ser.; Surtees's Durham, ii. 240; Yorkshire Diaries (Surtees Soc.), ii. 43 sq.; Gent. Mag. 1748, p. 187.]

T. S.

THOMOND, Marquis of. [See O'Brien, James, third marquis, 1769–1855.]

THOMOND, Earls of. [See O'Brien, Murrough, first earl, *d.* 1551; O'Brien, Conor, third earl, 1534?–1581; O'Brien, Donough, fourth earl, *d.* 1624; O'Brien, Barnabas, sixth earl, *d.* 1657.]

THOMPSON. [See also Thomson, Tompson, and Tomson.]

THOMPSON, Sir BENJAMIN, Count von Rumford (1753–1814), born at North Woburn, Massachusetts, on 26 March 1753, was the only son of Benjamin Thompson (*d.* 1754) by his wife, Ruth Simonds, daughter of an officer who fought against the French and Indians through the seven years' war. A paternal ancestor, James Thompson, accompanied John Winthrop to New England in 1630. Thompson lost his father at the age of twenty months. His mother married again when he was three years old. His grandfather, who died in 1755, had made provision for his maintenance, and his step-

father exacted the weekly payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* till the boy was seven.

He was educated first at the school of his native village; secondly, at that of Byfield; and thirdly, at that of Medford. It is said (G. E. Ellis, *Memoir*, p. 15) 'that he showed a particular ardour for arithmetic and mathematics, and it was remembered of him, afterwards, that his playtime, and some of his proper worktime, had been given to ingenious mechanical contrivances, soon leading to a curious interest in the principles of mechanics and natural philosophy.'

When fourteen he was apprenticed to John Appleton of Salem, who kept a large 'store,' remaining there 'till about October 1769.' He busied himself with experiments for the discovery of perpetual motion and the preparation of fireworks. An unforeseen explosion jeopardised his life. In 1769 he entered the employment of Hopestill Capen of Boston. His spare time was devoted to learning French and to fencing. He attended lectures at Harvard University, and acquired some knowledge of surgery and medicine. The disputes between the colonies and the motherland having brought commerce to a standstill, he became a schoolmaster, first at Wilmington in Massachusetts, and afterwards at Rumford (subsequently renamed Concord) in New Hampshire. Being handsome in feature and figure, and about six feet in height, he found favour in the eyes of Sarah (1739–1792), daughter of the Rev. Timothy Walker of Rumford, and widow of Colonel Benjamin Rolfe (*d.* 1771), the squire of Rumford. The lady had one child (afterwards Colonel Paul Rolfe) and a competence. Rumford married her in January 1773; he was under twenty and she was thirty-three. Their only child, Sarah, was born on 18 Oct. 1774. Wentworth, the governor of New Hampshire, gave him a commission as major in the second provincial regiment, greatly to the dissatisfaction of the junior officers. He now devoted his leisure hours to experiments in gunpowder and to farming the land acquired by marriage.

In 1775 he was cast into prison for lukewarmness in the cause of liberty, and was released, without being acquitted, after the committee of safety had failed to prove his guilt. He then converted his property into cash, embarked on the frigate Scarborough at Newport, and was landed at Boston, where he remained till the capitulation, sailing for England in the frigate bearing despatches from General Gage to Lord George Germain [q. v.], secretary of state. Lord George appointed Thompson secretary for Georgia, a barren honour, and to a place of profit in the colonial office. He again occupied himself with experiments in gunpowder; he determined the velocity of projectiles while advantageously altering their form, and he succeeded in getting bayonets added to the fusees or carabines of the horse-guards for use when fighting on foot. A paper on the cohesion of bodies which he sent to the Royal Society led to the formation of an acquaintance with Sir Joseph Banks, and to his election as a fellow on 22 April 1779. In the same year he made a cruise as a volunteer in the Victory belonging to the squadron under Sir Charles Hardy, when he studied the firing of guns, and obtained 'much new light relative to the action of fired gunpowder.'

In September 1780 he was appointed undersecretary for the colonies, an office which he held for thirteen months, during which, as Cuvier stated on Thompson's authority (*Memoir*, p. 121), 'he had been disgusted with the want of talent displayed by his principal [Lord George Germain], for which he had himself not unfrequently been made responsible.' Lord George appointed Thompson lieutenant-colonel of the king's American dragoons after Cornwallis had surrendered to Washington and Rochambeau at Yorktown; and, though he did some skirmishing at Charleston before its evacuation, his career in America as a soldier was uneventful. He went with his regiment from Charleston to Long Island, where he remained at Huntingdon till peace was concluded. The historians of Long Island denounce him for having acted as a barbarian in pulling down a presbyterian church and using the materials for building a fort in the public burying-ground (Thompson, *Hist. of Long Island*, i. 211, 478; Prime, *Hist. of Long Island*, pp. 65–6, 251).

Returning to England, he retired from the army on half-pay, and went abroad on 17 Sept. 1783, one of his fellow-passengers between Dover and Boulogne being Gibbon (Gibbon, *Letters*, ii. 72). Thompson journeyed to Strassburg, was present in uniform at a review, and formed the acquaintance of Duke Maximilian, the general in command, and was introduced by him to his uncle, the elector of Bavaria, into whose service he afterwards entered. George III not only gave Thompson the requisite permission, but knighted him on 23 Feb. 1784, shortly before his departure for Bavaria. He returned to England in October 1795 with the title of Count von Rumford. During the eleven years he passed in Munich he had made important reforms in the public service and in social economy. As minister of war he increased the pay and comfort of

the private soldier; as head of the police he freed the city from the plague of beggars. A large piece of waste ground belonging to the elector he converted, with the elector's sanction, into a public park having a circumference of six miles. This is now known as the English Garden. When he left in 1795 the citizens of Munich erected a monument in it as a token of their gratitude.

In the spring of 1796 he went to Ireland as the guest of Lord Pelham, and while in Dublin he introduced improvements into the hospitals and workhouses. He left behind him a collection of models of his inventions. He was elected a member of the Irish Royal Academy and Society of Arts, and he received formal thanks from the grand jury and lord mayor of Dublin, and from the lord-lieutenant. In London he effected great improvements in the Foundling Hospital (*Ann. Reg.* 1798, p. 397). The cooking of food, and the warming of houses economically, occupied his thoughts, as well as smoky chimneys, five hundred of which he claimed to have cured. He made the first experiment at Lord Palmerston's house in Hanover Square, and the houses of other noblemen were afterwards freed from smoke.

Like his countryman Franklin, the aim of Rumford as an inventor was to promote comfort at the fireside, the main object of his life being, in Tyndall's words, 'the practical management of fire and the economy of fuel' (*New Fragments*, p. 168). Yet he made as valuable contributions to pure science as Franklin's in the domain of electricity. When a cannon was bored at Munich he noticed the amount of heat developed, and he succeeded in boiling water by the process. He answered the question 'What is heat?' by the statement that it cannot be other than 'motion.' Succeeding investigators confirmed his conclusion, and to him pertains the honour of having first determined that 'heat is a mode of motion' and of annihilating, as Tyndall says, 'the material theory of heat.' M. Berthollet, one of Rumford's eminent contemporaries, contested his theory of heat, and maintained the hypothesis of caloric in his 'Essai de Statique Chimique,' published in 1803, to which Rumford made a convincing reply (Rumford, *Works*, iii. 214, 221). Tyndall likewise gave Rumford the credit of travelling with Sir John Leslie [q.v.] over common ground on the subject of radiant heat and of anticipating Thomas Graham (1805–1869) [q.v.] in experimenting on the diffusion of liquids (*New Fragments*, pp. 163, 166), and also 'for the first accurate determinations of the caloric power of fuel' (*Heat a Mode of Motion*, p. 145). An interesting summary of Rumford's numerous practical suggestions touching cookery, clothing, and fuel-economy, as well as of his scientific discoveries, appears in the Royal Institution 'Proceedings' (vi. 227), 24 Feb. 1871.

In 1796 he presented 1,000*l.* to the Royal Society on condition that the interest should be devoted to the purchase of a gold and silver medal for presentation every second year to the discoverer during the preceding two years of any useful improvement or application in light and heat. The first award was made in 1802, the result of a ballot being a unanimous vote that both the gold and silver medal should be conferred on Rumford. He made a like donation, under similar conditions, in 1796 to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Up to 1829 no candidates deserving one of these medals had appeared in America, and the trustees of the fund obtained an act from the Massachusetts legislature authorising the payment of a lecturer on the subjects in which Rumford was interested, the fund itself having increased in seventy years from five to twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1798 he gave two thousand dollars to Concord in New Hampshire, formerly Rumford, the interest to be used in clothing twelve poor children yearly, and the gift was accepted with the proviso that the girls should be educated as well as clothed.

He returned to Munich in 1796 with his daughter, who had joined him in England. Two years later he was in London as minister for Bavaria, but the king declined to receive one of his own subjects in that capacity. John Adams, president of the United States, gave Rumford the choice of the offices of lieutenant and inspector of artillery or engineer and superintendent of the military academy (*Life and Works of Adams*, viii. 660). He declined, but presented the model of a new field-piece as a personal acknowledgment of the compliment.

The most important of his works was founding the Royal Institution of Great Britain in Albemarle Street, London. In the 'Proposals' (London, 1799, 8vo) which he drafted its objects were stated to be twofold, the first being the diffusion of the knowledge of new improvements, the second 'teaching the application of science to the useful purposes of life.' Subscriptions were collected, and a charter obtained in 1799. Rumford became secretary and took up his residence in Albemarle Street, superintending the 'Journal' until he left for Bavaria in May 1802. He designed the lecture-room, and his sketches belong to the Royal Institute of British Architects. Thomas

Young [q. v.] and Sir Humphry Davy [q. v.] were among the Institution's earliest professors, and to the latter's energy was due the success of Rumford's design (Bence Jones, *The Royal Institution*, pp. 121, 123). On 24 Oct. 1805 he married for the second time, his new wife being Marie Anne Pierret Paulze, widow of Lavoisier. They separated by mutual consent on 30 June 1809. Rumford thereupon took an estate at Auteuil near Paris, where he lived till his death on 25 Aug. 1814. He was buried in Auteuil cemetery (now disused). Under the provisions of his will, a professorship of physics was established at Harvard University in 1816, and his philosophical apparatus passed with 1,000*l.* to the Royal Institution. Cuvier read his 'éloge' before the French Institute on 9 Jan. 1815, concluding with the words that Rumford 'by the happy choice of his subjects as well as by his works had earned for himself both the esteem of the wise and the gratitude of the unfortunate.' According to Tyndall: 'The German, French, Spanish, and Italian languages were as familiar to Rumford as English. He played billiards against himself; he was fond of chess, which, however, made his feet like ice and his head like fire. The designs of his inventions were drawn by himself with great skill; but he had no knowledge of painting and sculpture, and but little feeling for them. He had no taste for poetry, but great taste for landscape gardening. In late life his habits were abstemious, and it is said that his strength was in this way so reduced as to render him unable to resist his last illness' (*New Fragments*, p. 154).

His heiress and only child (by his first wife), Sarah (1774–1852), known as countess of Rumford, chiefly resided at Concord in New Hampshire after her father's death, and founded there the Rolfe and Rumford asylum for poor motherless girls.

Portraits of Rumford are at Harvard College, Cambridge, U.S.A., and at the Royal Society's rooms in Burlington House, London. From the latter was engraved the head on the society's Rumford medal. Three other portraits (reproduced in George E. Ellis's memoir) were bequeathed by Sarah, countess of Rumford, to a relative, Mr. Joseph B. Walker. Besides the monument in the English garden at Munich, erected in 1795, a bronze statue was set up there in Maximilianstrasse in 1867.

The first collected edition of Rumford's works began to appear in London in 1796 as 'Essays Political, Economical, and Philosophical.' The fourth and last volume was issued in 1802. A German edition (3 vols.) was published at Weimar in 1797–8; 2nd edit. 4 vols., 1802–5. An American edition (3 vols.) appeared at Boston, 1798–1804. The essays on 'Food' and 'The Management of the Poor' were reissued separately, the former at Dublin in 1847, and the latter in London in 1851. Of a new and exhaustive edition of Rumford's writings, which was undertaken by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the first volume appeared at Boston in 1870, and the memoir by G. E. Ellis, forming the fifth and last volume, at Philadelphia in 1875.

[Life by George E. Ellis in Collective Works, vol. v. (Philadelphia, 1875; Chev. von Bauernfeind, Benjamin Thompson Graf von Rumford, Munich, 1889; American Journal of Science (by Cuvier), 1831, xix. 28; Spark's American Biography, new ser. vol. v.; Sabine's American Loyalists; Quincy's Hist. of Harvard, 1840; Heat a Mode of Motion, and New Fragments by Tyndall.] F. R.

THOMPSON, BENJAMIN (1776?–1816), dramatist, born about 1776, was the son of Benjamin Blades Thompson, a merchant of Kingston-upon-Hull. He was educated for the law, but, disliking the profession, he was sent to Hamburg as his father's agent. He occupied his leisure by translating several of Kotzebue's dramas. On 24 March 1798 one of these, 'The Stranger,' was brought out at Drury Lane, Kemble taking the title rôle. It met with much success both there and in 1801 at Covent Garden (Genest, *Hist. of the Stage*, vii. 336, 513, 591, viii. 478, ix. 457). It was published in 1801 (London, 8vo), and has since been frequently reprinted. On 12 Oct. 1812 an original operatic drama by Thompson, entitled 'Godolphin,' was unsuccessfully produced at Drury Lane. A second piece, called 'Oberon's Oath,' at the same theatre on 21 May 1816, was not well received at first. The disappointment is said to have killed him. He died in Blackfriars Road, London, on 26 May 1816. In 1799 he married Jane, youngest daughter of John Bourne, rector of Sutton-cum-Duckmanton and of South Wingfield in Derbyshire. By her he had six children.

Besides the works mentioned, Thompson was the author of: 1. 'The Florentines: a Tale,' London, 1808, 8vo. 2. 'An Account of the Introduction of Merino Sheep into the different States of Europe and at the Cape of Good Hope,' London, 1810, 8vo. He also translated numerous German plays, which were published in a collective form under the title 'The German Theatre' in 1801, London, 8vo.

[Memoir prefixed to Oberon's Oath; Baker's Biogr. Dramatica; Gent. Mag. 1816, i. 569; Watt's Bibliotheca Brit.] E. I. C.

THOMPSON, CHARLES (1740?–1799), vice-admiral, born about 1740, went first to sea in a merchant ship, but on the imminence of war with France entered the navy on board the Nassau in 1755. In the Nassau, in the Prince Frederick, and afterwards with Captain Samuel Barrington [q. v.] in the Achilles, he served till 3 Dec. 1760, when he passed his examination, being then, according to his certificate, 'more than 20.' On 16 Jan. 1761 he was promoted to be lieutenant of the Arrogant, at first in the Channel and afterwards in the Mediterranean. The Arrogant was paid off at the peace, and in August 1763 Thompson joined the Cygnet sloop, in which he served for five years on the North American station. In July 1768 the Cygnet was sold out of the navy in South Carolina, and Thompson, with the other officers, was left to find his own passage to England, for which a payment of 39*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* was afterwards made to him. In May 1770 he was appointed to the Salisbury, again on the North American station, and in February 1771 was promoted by Commodore James Gambier [q. v.] to be commander of the Senegal sloop. Three months later he was appointed by Gambier to be captain of the Mermaid, which he took to England in December 1771. The admiralty refused to confirm this last commission, but promoted him to the rank of captain on 7 April 1772, and appointed him to the Chatham, going out to the West Indies with the flag of Vice-admiral William Parry. From the Chatham he was moved into the Crescent frigate, which he brought home in the summer of 1774. In the following year he was appointed to the Boreas frigate, in which he went out to Jamaica early in 1776. He returned to England with the convoy of merchant ships in October 1777, and was again sent out to the West Indies, where towards the end of 1780 he was moved by Sir George Rodney into the Alcide of 74 guns. He commanded the Alcide in the action off the Chesapeake on 5 Sept. 1781 [see GRAVES, THOMAS, LORD], with Sir Samuel (afterwards Lord) Hood [q. v.] at St. Kitts in January 1782, and in the action of 12 April 1782 [see RODNEY, GEORGE BRYDGES, LORD]. In 1787 he commanded the Edgar at Portsmouth, and the Elephant during 'the Spanish armament' in 1790.

In 1793 he was appointed to the Vengeance, which he took out to the West Indies. There in the following year, as commodore, he took part in the capture of Martinique and Guadeloupe, and the other operations of the squadron under the command of Sir John Jervis (afterwards Earl of St. Vincent) [q. v.] On 12 April 1794 he was promoted to be rear-admiral; he returned to England in 1795 with his flag in the Vanguard, and on 1 June was promoted to be vice-admiral. During 1796, with his flag in the London, he commanded a detached squadron in the Channel and on the coast of France. Towards the close of the year he was sent out to the Mediterranean, and, with his flag in the Britannia, was second in command in the battle of Cape St. Vincent, for which he was made a baronet. He continued with the fleet for some months, but having 'presumed to censure the execution' of four mutineers on Sunday, 9 July, Lord St. Vincent wrote home insisting that he should be immediately removed (NICOLAS, ii. 409). Thompson was accordingly recalled, and appointed to a command in the fleet off Brest. He held this during 1798, but his health had for some time been failing, and early in 1799 he was obliged to strike his flag and go on shore. He died at Fareham on 17 March. He married Jane, daughter and heiress of R. Selby of Bonington, near Edinburgh, and left issue.

[Official letters, paybooks, &c. in the Public Record Office; Ralfe's Naval Biogr. ii. 1; Navy Lists; Beatson's Naval and Military Memoirs; James's Naval Hist.; Nicolas's Despatches and Letters of Lord Nelson.] J. K. L.

THOMPSON, EDWARD (1738?–1786), commodore and author, son of a merchant of Hull, received his early education at Beverley and afterwards at Hampstead under Dr. Cox, formerly of Harrow. He is said to have made a voyage to Greenland in 1750. In 1754 he entered on board an East Indiaman and made a voyage to the East Indies. On his return to England he entered on board the Stirling Castle, a 64-gun-ship, being rated midshipman. Two years later, on 16 Nov. 1757, he passed his examination and was promoted to be lieutenant of the Jason, in the North Sea and the Channel; ten days later, in December 1758, he was moved into the Dorsetshire with Captain Peter Denis [q. v.], and in her shared in the long blockade of Brest through the summer of 1759, and in the battle of Quiberon Bay on 20 Nov. In March 1760 he accompanied Denis to the Bellona, in which he stayed till the end of the war. He was then put on half-pay.

He had already shown some turn for literature, and during the next few years devoted himself wholly to it. His amusing satire 'The Meretriciad' (1755?), in which he cele-

brates the charms of 'Kitty' Fisher and some of her associates, reached a sixth edition in 1765. It was followed by the 'Demi-Rep' (1756), by the 'Courtesan,' and by several other 'Meretricious Miscellanies,' as the author called them. None of these works bore the author's name. They were collected in 1770 under the collective title of 'The Court of Cupid.' In the previous year he had issued his boisterous ode entitled 'Trinculo's Trip to the [Stratford] Jubilee.' That he was not very judicious in his choice of friends is shown by his dedication of it to 'John Hall' [Stevenson, q. v.], to whom he expressed anxiety to 'laugh to the last like Aretin.'

Of greater interest was his 'Sailor's Letters, written to his Select Friends in England during his Voyages and Travels in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, from the year 1754 to 1759' (2 vols. 12mo, 1767), which depicts the social life of the navy, as well as giving a graphic account of the battle of Quiberon Bay.

In 1771, through the influence, it is said, of Garrick, he was promoted to the rank of commander and appointed to the Kingfisher, a small vessel employed in the North Sea on preventive service. At the end of the year he was moved into the Raven, in which he went out to the Mediterranean, where Sir Peter Denis, the commander-in-chief, promoted him to be captain of the Niger by a commission that was confirmed by the admiralty and dated 2 April 1772. In June he brought the Niger home and was again for some years on half-pay. In 1773 he altered from the old play of Charles Shadwell [q. v.] 'The Fair Quaker: or the Humours of the Navy,' which was produced at Drury Lane on 11 Nov. 1773 and printed within the year. Miss Pope played the title rôle and the revival was a success (Genest, v. 398). It still possesses a certain interest as bearing upon contemporary naval life. In 1775 he published 'The Case and Distressed Situation of the Widows of the Officers of the Navy,' dated from 'St. James's Street,' and in the following year his two-act masque called 'The Syrens,' which was given at Covent Garden, and printed during 1776. The dedication, to Mrs. Vaughan, is dated from Kew.

In May 1778 Thompson was appointed to the Hyæna, a small frigate, which early in 1779 he took out to the West Indies, returning to England with convoy in September. In December the Hyæna was attached to the fleet which under Sir George Brydges Rodney (afterwards Lord Rodney) [q. v.] relieved Gibraltar, and was sent home with despatches. In August 1780 she went out to New York in charge of convoy, and from there to Charlestown and Barbados. On 29 March 1781 Thompson wrote from Barbados, 'I am now, by command of the admiral, going to take Berbice and establish the colonies of Demerara and Essequibo according to capitulation.'

On this service he continued during the greater part of the year, organising the government of the colonies and taking such measures for their defence as were possible with very inadequate resources. Rodney had returned to England; Sir Samuel Hood (afterwards Lord Hood) [q. v.], whom he left in command, had gone to New York, and in November, Thompson, at the very urgent request of the merchants, convoyed their trade to Barbados. Finding that there was no provision for convoying it thence to Europe, he took on himself the responsibility of doing it, and after calling at St. Kitts and vainly endeavouring to persuade the commanding officer of the troops to co-operate with him in an attempt to recover St. Eustatius, he sailed for England, where he arrived in the end of January 1782. Unfortunately, in his absence, the Guiana colonies were captured by a small French squadron; and on 1 April Thompson was tried by court-martial on the charge of having left his station and returned to England without orders. The court, however, pronounced what he had done to be 'necessary, judicious, and highly meritorious,' and honourably acquitted him. In the following year he was appointed to the Grampus of 50 guns, in which he went out to the west coast of Africa as commodore of the small squadron there. In 1784 he visited Charles Murray, the British consul at Madeira, and while there wrote his 'nautic poem' entitled 'Bello Monte,' in which he describes the discovery of the island. He died, unmarried, on board the Grampus on 17 Jan. 1786. His portrait was engraved by A. McKenzie (Bromley, p. 381).

Thompson edited 'The Works of Oldham' (3 vols. 8vo, 1771); of Andrew Marvell (3 vols. 4to, 1776); and of Paul Whitehead (1777, 4to). His poems, which procured for him in the navy the distinguishing name of Poet Thompson, have been long since deservedly forgotten; but some of his sea songs still find their way into naval song-books, notably 'Loose every Sail to the Breeze,' and 'The Topsail shivers in the Wind.'

[Brydges's Censura Literaria, iv. 307; Official letters, &c., in the Public Record Office, where the minutes of the court-martial are unfortunately missing; Thompson's Sailor's Letters; Brit. Mus. Cat.] J. K. L.

THOMPSON, GEORGE (1804–1878), anti-slavery advocate, born at Liverpool on 18 June 1804, was the third son of Henry Thompson of Leicester. He first became widely known as an advocate of the abolition of slavery in the British colonies. In October 1833 a series of lectures by him led to the formation of 'the Edinburgh Society for the abolition of slavery throughout the world.' He also lectured and took part in public discussions in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Bath, and other places. In September 1834 he undertook a mission to the United States. He engaged with William Lloyd Garrison, Whittier, and the members of the American Anti-Slavery Society in the movement for the abolition of slavery, and was instrumental in forming upwards of three hundred branch associations for that object. He is said to have caused by his speeches the failure of Thomas Jefferson Randolph's so-called 'Port Natal' plan of negro emancipation in Virginia. He was denounced by General Jackson in a presidential message. His life was frequently in danger. At the end of 1835 he had to escape from Boston in an open boat to an English vessel bound for New Brunswick, whence he sailed for England. On his return he was received with enthusiasm at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and other large towns. He revisited America in 1851, and again during the civil war, when a public reception was given to him in the house of representatives, in the presence of President Lincoln and the majority of the cabinet.

Thompson was associated with Joseph Hume [q.v.], Sir Joshua Walmsley, and other public men in the National Parliamentary Reform Association. He was a member of the Anti-Cornlaw League, and took part in forming the British India Association, visiting India in order to acquire a knowledge of Indian government. In 1846 he was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh; on 31 July 1847 he was returned to parliament for the Tower Hamlets, retaining his seat till 1852, and about 1870 a testimonial was raised for him by his friends in England and the United States. He died at Leeds on 7 Oct. 1878. In 1831 he married Anne Erskine, daughter of Richard Spry, a minister in the connection of the Countess of Huntingdon. By Anne he had two children.

Thompson was an admirable speaker, and of attractive manner in society (W. L. Garrison). John Bright 'always considered him the liberator of the slaves in the English colonies.'

[Howitt's Journal, 1847, ii. 257–60 (with portrait); Ann. Register, 1878, ii. 175, 176; Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biogr. iv. 760, v. 173, vi. 90; Garrison's Lectures by George Thompson, with . . . a brief Hist. of his Connection with the Anti-Slavery Cause in England; Burleigh's Reception of George Thompson in Great Britain; Grimké's Slavery in America; Holyoake's Sixty years of an Agitator's Life, 1892, i. 98.] W. A. S. H.

THOMPSON, GILBERT (1728–1803), physician, was born in Lancashire in 1728, and for many years kept a well-frequented school near Lancaster, on retiring from which he went to Edinburgh, and graduated doctor of medicine on 8 June 1753. He then went to London, but, meeting with little encouragement as a practitioner, he for a time served as writing master in a boarding-school at Tottenham, and subsequently became a dispensing assistant to Timothy Bevan, the druggist. About 1765 his uncle, Gilbert Thompson of Penketh, died and left him 4,000*l*. He then commenced work as a physician in the city, and eventually attained to a fair practice. He was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians on 25 June 1770. He died at his house in Salter's Court, Cannon Street, 1 Jan. 1803. He was a quaker, and is represented as a man of great integrity, of mild and unassuming manners, and possessed of considerable learning and professional skill. He was an intimate friend of the physician, John Fothergill [q.v.] He is said to have been secretary to the Medical Society of London for several years, but there is no entry to this effect in the books of the society; he was, however, one of the members, and was present at the first meeting of the society in May 1773.

His works were: 1. 'Disputatio Medica Inauguralis de Exercitatione,' Edinburgh, 1753, 4to. 2. 'A Biographical Memoir of the Life and a View of the Character of the late Dr. Fothergill,' London, 1782, 8vo. 3. 'Select Translations from Homer and Horace, with original Poems,' London, 1801, 8vo.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. ii. 290; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Gent. Mag. 1803, i. 89; Records of the Medical Society of London.] W. W. W.

THOMPSON, Sir HARRY STEPHEN MEYSEY (1809–1874), agriculturist, born at Newby Park in Yorkshire on 11 Aug. 1809, was the eldest son of Richard John Thompson (1771–1853) of Kirby Hall, Yorkshire, captain in the 4th dragoons, by his wife Mary, daughter and coheiress of Richard Meysey of Shakenhurst, Worcestershire. After reading at home and under a private tutor near London, Harry entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a fellow commoner in 1829. For some time he studied entomology under Charles Darwin, and gra-

duated in honours in the mathematical tripos of 1832. He then travelled in Scotland and on the continent, spending part of 1834 in the south of France, and even setting out on a journey to Constantinople. He stayed some time at Pesth, but was prevented by the sickness of a companion from reaching his destination. His letters home show with what keen interest he observed the agricultural methods and practices of foreign countries. On his return home he settled down at Kirby to the ordinary life of a country gentleman, though, but for his father's objections, his ambitions would have been rather directed to a parliamentary and diplomatic career.

Following the example of Arthur Young, Thompson, accompanied by John Evelyn Denison (afterwards Lord Ossington) [q. v.], by Mr. (now Sir John) Lawes, and by others, made a number of practical agricultural tours in various parts of the country. Some of his impressions relative to the agricultural state of Ireland are to be found in 'Tait's Magazine,' April 1840.

In 1837 Thompson took an important part in founding the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, of which he was president in 1862, and of which he continued to be the leading spirit till 1870, when pressure of work compelled him to resign.

Thompson was also one of the founders and strongest supporters of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, established in 1838, and he contributed largely to its earlier publications. After the death of Philip Pusey [q. v.] in 1855 Thompson conducted the society's journal, first as editor, and then as chairman of the journal committee. After taking an active part in the affairs of the society for thirty-five years he was compelled to resign through ill health in 1873. He was member of council from 27 June 1838 till 3 March 1858, and trustee from 3 March 1858 till his death on 17 May 1874.

In connection with Joseph Spence [q. v.], a chemist of York, Thompson began, in the summer of 1845, some experiments as to the power of the soil in absorbing and assimilating ammonia. The series of experiments was never completed. About 1848 a brief outline of the results was communicated to Professor Way and Mr. Huxtable. Professor Way followed up the subject and produced some important results. In 1850 Thompson published an account of his unfinished studies in an open letter to Philip Pusey, which appeared in the 'Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society' (xi. 68). This slight experiment contains the germ of one of the most important, if not the most important, of all the scientific investigations connected with the practice of agriculture.

But one of Thompson's most valuable contributions to practical agriculture was the discovery of the great value of covered fold-yards for protecting cattle and for improving the quality of manure. At that time all fold-yards were open to the weather, and the attention of farmers had not been drawn to the damage done by rain and snow to the manure. The first covered yard (made for pigs) is still in existence on the Kirby Hall estate exactly as it was put up. The experiment was so successful that it was soon followed by a larger covered yard for cattle. The fame of these yards spread, they were visited by many agriculturists, and have now become common throughout the country.

Thompson's connection with railways began in 1849. Deeming George Hudson's management of the companies under his charge to be unsatisfactory, Thompson summoned in that year on his own responsibility a meeting of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick shareholders at York, and he secured the deposition of Hudson, and the election of a new board of directors. He refused a seat on the board at the time, but shortly afterwards became chairman of the North Midland Railway Company. When, in 1854, the two companies were amalgamated under the title of the North-Eastern Railway, he became chairman of the united companies. Neither of the two was paying a dividend at the period at which the amalgamation took place; in 1874, when Sir Harry Thompson resigned his seat as chairman, some months before his death, the North-Eastern was paying a dividend of nine and a quarter per cent.

In 1853 Thompson had succeeded, on his father's death, to the family estates; and in 1859 entered parliament as member for Whitby in the liberal interest. He took part especially in legislation bearing on agriculture, the management of railways, and church rating. He held his seat for nearly seven years, but was defeated in 1865. In 1868 he stood for the eastern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, but was again defeated. He was a justice of the peace, deputy lieutenant, and high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1856.

On 26 March 1874 he was created a baronet. Two months later he died at his seat of Kirby Hall in Yorkshire on 17 May 1874. He was married, on 26 Aug. 1843, to Elizabeth Ann, second daughter of Sir John Croft, bart. By her he had five sons and five daughters. He was succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, Sir Henry Meysey Meysey-Thompson.

Thompson's papers in the 'Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society,' eighteen in number, deal with many agricultural topics, particularly with questions relating to implements.

There is a portrait of him at Kirby Hall, in the uniform of a captain in the Yorkshire hussar yeomanry, and an enlarged photograph of him in the rooms of the Royal Agricultural Society.

[Journal of the Royal Agricultural Soc. passim, especially xi. 68, 1850, and 2nd ser. x. 519, 1874 (Biography by Earl Cathcart); Ann. Register, 1874, p. 153; Agricultural Gazette, 1874, p. 658; see also pp. 273 and 1435 of same volume; Mark Lane Express, 25 May 1874; private information; Hansard passim.] E. C–E.

THOMPSON, HENRY (1797–1878), miscellaneous writer, was born in Surrey in 1797. He was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, as a pensioner on 29 April 1818, graduating B.A. in 1822, and proceeding M.A. in 1825. In 1820 he competed for Sir William Browne's medal, receiving an extra prize for a Latin ode, and in 1824 he obtained the first members' prize for a Latin essay. He was ordained deacon in 1823 and priest in 1827. After being successively curate of St. George's, Camberwell, Surrey (1824–7), of St. Mary's, Salehurst, Sussex (1827–8), and of Wrington, Somerset (1828–1853), he was appointed vicar of Chard, Somerset, on 14 Sept. 1853, where he resided till his death on 29 Nov. 1878. He left two sons—Henry Bell, vicar of Tatworth, and Christopher.

Thompson was a man of very conservative instincts. In the words of his friend, Edward Augustus Freeman, whom he first met at Hannah More's house at Barley-Wood, he 'seemed to look at everything in 1878 with exactly the same eyes with which he looked on things in 1839.' At the same time, Freeman adds, 'he showed us that past generation in its best colours.' He was a good classical scholar and knew Hebrew and German.

Thompson was the author of: 1. 'Davidica: twelve practical Sermons on the Life of David,' London, 1827, 8vo. 2. 'Pastoralia: a Manual of Helps for the Parochial Clergy,' London, 1830, 12mo; 2nd edit. 1832. 3. 'The Life of Hannah More,' London, 1838, 8vo. 4. 'Concionalia: Outlines of Sermons for the Christian Year,' London, 1853, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1862; 2nd ser. 1871. He published editions of Horace (1853, 8vo), and Virgil (1854, 8vo; 3rd edit. 1862), and also contributed most of the classical articles to the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana' (1824), several of which he afterwards published separately. In 1845 he translated Schiller's 'Maid of Orleans' and 'William Tell,' and in 1850 he edited a volume of 'Original Ballads by living Authors,' to which E. A. Freeman was a contributor of nine poems. Thompson also contributed to 'Lyra Sanctorum,' 'Lyra Eucharistica,' and to the 'Churchman's Companion.'

[Luard's Grad. Cantabr.; Chard and Ilminster News, 7 Dec. 1878; Stephens's Life and Letters of E. A. Freeman, 1894, i. 23–36.] E. I. C.

THOMPSON, HENRY LANGHORNE (1829–1856), soldier, born at the cottage, Clumber Park, on 21 Sept. 1829, was the son of Jonathan Thompson of Sherwood Hall, Nottinghamshire, receiver-general of crown rents for the northern counties, by his wife Anne, daughter of Ralph Smyth, colonel in the royal artillery. He was educated at Eton, and on 20 Dec. 1845 received the commission of ensign in the East Indian army. On 20 Aug. 1846 he was appointed to the 68th Bengal native infantry, and on 12 Feb. 1850 was promoted lieutenant. He took part in the second Burmese war in 1852 and 1853, receiving a wound which necessitated his return to England. For his services he received the Pegu medal. In 1854 he volunteered in the Turkish army, received the rank of major, and, after visiting the Crimea, proceeded to Kars, where he arrived in March 1855. Under the command of Colonel Williams (afterwards Sir William Fenwick Williams [q. v.]), he gave important assistance in strengthening the fortifications. He distinguished himself in repelling the Russian assault on 29 Sept., crushing the Russian columns by his fire from Arab Tabia. His bravery won the admiration of the besiegers, and, on the surrender of Kars in November, Mouravieff, the Russian commander, returned him his sword. On 9 Nov. he was appointed captain unattached in the British army; on 7 Feb. 1856 he received the third class of the Turkish order of Medijie; and on 10 May was nominated an honorary C.B. He died unmarried at 70 Gloucester Street, Belgrave Road, on 13 June 1856, immediately after his return from Russia, where he had been detained a prisoner of war. He was buried in Brompton cemetery. A mural tablet was erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral by public subscription. His letters, which give an interesting account of the siege of Kars, were published in Lake's 'Kars and our Captivity in Russia' (2nd ed. 1856).

[Lake's Defence of Kars, 1857; Sandwith's Siege of Kars, 3rd ed. 1856; Smith's Military Obituary, 1856; Times, 14 June 1856; Gent. Mag. 1856, ii. 118; Annual Register, 1856;

Chronicle, p. 255; Illustrated London News, 21 June 1856; information kindly given by B. H. Soulsby, esq. (Thompson's nephew).]

E. I. C.

THOMPSON, JACOB (1806–1879), landscape-painter, eldest son of Merrick Thompson, a manufacturer of linen check and a well-known member of the Society of Friends, was born in Lanton Street, Penrith, Cumberland, on 28 Aug. 1806. His father was then in prosperous circumstances, but the depression of trade caused by the war of 1812 brought about his failure. Young Thompson's aspirations to become an artist met with little sympathy from his family, and he was apprenticed to a house-painter; but he struggled with energy and perseverance against these adverse influences, and devoted all his leisure time to his favourite pursuit. He at length attracted the notice of Lord Lonsdale, and with his help he came in 1829 to London with an introduction to Sir Thomas Lawrence (1769–1830) [q. v.], and became a student at the British Museum and the Royal Academy.

He began to exhibit in 1824, when he had in the first exhibition of the Society of British Artists a 'View in Cumberland,' but he did not send a picture to the Royal Academy until 1832, in which year appeared 'The Druids cutting down the Mistletoe.' This was followed in 1833 by a picture containing full-length portraits of the daughters of the Hon. Colonel Lowther. His next exhibit was 'Harvest Home in the Fourteenth Century,' which appeared at the British Institution in 1837, and was presented by the artist to his patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. After this date he painted portraits, views of mansions, &c., but he did not exhibit again until 1847, when he sent to Westminster Hall 'The Highland Ferry-Boat,' which was engraved in line by James Tibbits Willmore [q. v.] 'The Proposal' appeared at the Royal Academy in 1848; 'The Highland Bride,' likewise engraved by Willmore, in 1851; 'Going to Church: Scene in the Highlands,' in 1852; 'The Hope Beyond,' in 1853; 'The Course of true Love never did run smooth,' in 1854; 'The Mountain Ramblers,' in 1855; 'Sunny Hours of Childhood' and 'Looking out for the Homeward Bound,' in 1856; and 'The Pet Lamb,' in 1857. He painted in 1858 'Crossing a Highland Loch,' which was engraved by Charles Mottram [q. v.]; but he did not again exhibit until 1860, when he sent to the Royal Academy 'The Signal,' which was engraved by Charles Cousen for the 'Art Journal' of 1862. In 1864 he had at the academy 'The Height of Ambition,' engraved by Charles Cousen for the 'Art Journal,' as was likewise by J. C. Armytage 'Drawing the Net at Hawes Water,' painted in 1867 for Lord Esher, but never exhibited. 'Rush Bearing' and a view of Rydal Mount are among his best works.

In his later years Thompson devoted himself chiefly to landscape subjects with figures, the themes of which were for the most part drawn from the mountains and lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, but occasionally from Scotland. His range, however, was limited, and his work was lacking in poetic sympathy. His attempts at classical and scriptural subjects, such as 'Acis and Galatea,' exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1849, and 'Proserpine,' were not a success. His last work was 'Eldmuir, or Solitude.'

Thompson died at the Hermitage, Hackthorpe, Cumberland, where he had lived in retirement for upwards of forty years, on 27 Dec. 1879, and was buried in Lowther churchyard. His first wife was a sister of George Parker Bidder [q. v.], the celebrated calculator and civil engineer.

A portrait of Thompson, drawn on wood by himself, and engraved by W. Ballingall, is prefixed to his 'Life' by Llewellyn Jewitt.

[Llewellyn Jewitt's Life and Works of Jacob Thompson, 1882 (cf. review by T. Hall Caine in Academy, 1882, ii. 16); Eldmuir, an Art-story of Scottish Home-life, Scenery, and Incident, by Jacob Thompson, junior, 1879; Art Journal, 1861 pp. 9–11, 1880 p. 107; Magazine of Art, iv. 32–5; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1832–66.]

R. E. G.

THOMPSON, JAMES (1817–1877), journalist and local historian, son of Thomas Thompson, proprietor of the 'Leicester Chronicle,' by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Garton of Halstead, Leicestershire, was born at Leicester on 6 Dec. 1817. He received his education first at a school kept by Mr. Creaton of Billesdon, and afterwards under the Rev. Charles Berry, minister of the great meeting at Leicester. He adopted his father's profession of journalist, commencing as a reporter, and afterwards assisting in the editorial department. He soon became an able leader-writer, and for more than thirty years wrote nearly all the leading articles of the 'Leicester Chronicle,' the chief liberal paper in Leicestershire, which had belonged to his father since 1813. In 1841 he became joint proprietor of this journal with his father, and sole proprietor in 1864. In the same year he purchased the copyright of the 'Leicestershire Mercury,' which he united with the 'Leicester Chronicle.' In politics he was a liberal and a reformer. He worked actively for the abolition of the corn laws and of church rates,

and for the extension of the electoral franchise. For some time he was a member of the town council of Leicester; and he was one of the founders of the Mechanics' Institute in that town, and honorary curator of the Leicester Museum.

Thompson in early life took a keen interest in the study of archæology and antiquities. He began by publishing in his journal a series of 'Passages from the History of Leicester.' In 1847, in conjunction with William Kelly, he arranged the ancient manuscripts which were lying in a state of disorder in the Leicester corporation muniment-room.

In 1849 he brought out a 'History of Leicester, from the time of the Romans to the end of the Seventeenth Century.' This, his largest and most important work, was the fruit of much original research. In 1854–6 he edited the 'Midland Counties Historical Collector,' of which only two volumes appeared. In 1867 he published 'An Essay on English Municipal History,' a work which threw much new light on the origin, institution, and development of municipal government in Leicester and other ancient English towns. The manuscripts of the ancient merchant guild of Leicester gave him a mass of original materials for this book, which is referred to by John Richard Green and other writers (cf. Mrs. J. R. Green's *Town Life in the Fifteenth Century*, 1894, i. 235 seq.) In 1871 he issued a 'History of Leicester in the Eighteenth Century,' supplementary to his earlier history.

Thompson was one of the founders of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society in 1855, and to its 'Transactions' he contributed numerous papers and communications. He was also local secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, a member of the British Archæological Association, and a fellow of the Royal Historical Society. To 'Notes and Queries' he was a frequent contributor, under the signature of 'Jaytee.'

He died at his residence, Dannett House, Fosse Road, Leicester, on 20 May 1877, and was buried on 24 May in the Leicester cemetery. He married at St. Martin's, Leicester, on 24 June 1847, Janet Bissett, daughter of John McAlpin of Leicester, but left no issue. His widow died on 29 Oct. 1879.

Besides the books above mentioned, his works were: 1. 'The Handbook of Leicester,' 1844, his earliest work; 2nd edit. 1846. 2. 'An Account of Leicester Castle,' 1859. 3. 'Pocket Edition of the History of Leicester,' 1879.

[Memoir of the late Mr. James Thompson, F.R.H.S., 1877; Leicester Chronicle and Mercury, 26 May and 1 June 1877; Leicester Archæological Society's Transactions, v. 60, 61; information from his sister, and personal knowledge.] W. G. D. F.

THOMPSON, THOMSON, or TOMSON, JOHN (*fl.* 1382), Carmelite, was probably born, as Pits suggests, at Thompson, near Watton in Norfolk, where a family of Thompsons was settled (Blomefield). He was educated at the Carmelite house at Blakney, Norfolk, whence he proceeded to Oxford (cf. Wood, *Hist. et Antiq.* 1674, p. 103, col. 1). He graduated B.D. and attained some fame as a theologian before 1382, when he was one of the two Carmelite members of the provincial council summoned to meet in the Black Friars, London, in May to pronounce judgment on Wyclif's doctrines (Wilkins, *Concilia*, iii. 158, 165; Netter, *Fasciculi Zizaniorum*, Rolls Ser., pp. 287, 500). Subsequently he is said to have graduated D.D. and to have devoted himself to the study of philosophy and theology. Villiers de St. Etienne (*Bibl. Carmel.* ii. 127–8) gives a list of fifteen works by Thompson, and says he wrote 'plura alia,' all of which were preserved in Bale's time (circa 1550) in the house of the Carmelites at Norwich. None are now known to be extant, with the possible exception of a work, 'Ex Trivetho de transformatis,' attributed to Thompson by Bale, and beginning 'Abbas a monacho veneno occiditur;' a manuscript with this incipit is extant in Merton College MS. lxxxv. f. 111, and its full title is 'Tabula Nicolai Trivet super allegorias libri Ovidii de transformatis' (Coxe, *Cat. MSS. in Coll. Aulisque Oxon.* i. 46; cf. art. Trivet, Nicholas). There is nothing to identify the Carmelite with the John Thomson who died vicar of Leeds in 1430, bequeathing his books to Gonville Hall, Cambridge (Venn, *Biogr. Hist. of Gonville and Caius College*, p. 5).

[Authorities cited; Lezana's Annales Minorum, iv. 706; Bale's Scriptt. vi. 66; Pits, pp. 449, 526; Lelong's Bibl. ii. 987, 991; Fabricius's Bibl. Lat. Medii Ævi, iv. 445; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. p. 718, s.v. 'Tompson;' Villiers de St. Etienne's Bibl. Carmel. ii. 127–8; Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk.] A. F. P.

THOMPSON, Sir JOHN, first Baron Haversham (1647–1710), born in 1647, was the son of Morris or Maurice Thomson of Haversham in Buckinghamshire, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of John Vaux of Pembrokeshire. Morris, like his brother, George Thomson (*fl.* 1643–1668) [q. v.], was a prominent member of Cromwell's government. He made his peace at the Restoration, but

was accused of supplying information to the enemy during the war with Holland (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1665–6, p. 457). He died in 1671.

His son John was created a baronet on 12 Dec. 1673, and returned to parliament as member for Gatton, Surrey, on 23 March 1684–5. He inherited his father's political and religious opinions, and, throwing himself heartily into opposition to James II, was one of the earliest subscribers to the invitation to William of Orange. He retained his parliamentary seat until his elevation to the peerage on 4 May 1696, with the title of Baron Haversham of Haversham (*Official Returns of Members of Parliament*, i. 555, 562, 569, 576). On 2 June 1699 he was appointed a lord of the admiralty, and retained the post until December 1701, when, learning that Thomas Herbert, eighth earl of Pembroke [q. v.], was to be made lord high admiral, he took umbrage and resigned (Luttrell, *Brief Historical Relation*, 1857, iv. 520, v. 121). Until that time he had been a strenuous whig, and a few months before had espoused the cause of Somers and Montagu with sufficient warmth to provoke the commons to decline further conferences with the lords until he had been punished (*ib.* v. 60, 61, 64, 66). On resigning office, however, he joined the opposition, and was instrumental in inducing the upper house persistently to reject the Occasional Conformity Bill, which passed the commons three times. On 23 Nov. 1704 he introduced a discussion on Scottish affairs, opposing any concessions to Scottish wishes (*ib.* v. 490, 492). On 15 Nov. 1705 he compromised both himself and his party by moving the ill-advised address to the queen praying her to call to England the heir-presumptive, Sophia of Brunswick. This step completed her alienation from the tories (*ib.* v. 612; Stanhope, p. 205). In 1709, although still himself in the position of an occasional conformist, he vehemently opposed the impeachment of Sacheverell, in company with Harley, and did not hesitate to support the cry of the church in danger. Haversham died on 1 Nov. 1710 at Richmond, Surrey, and was buried at Haversham.

He was twice married: first, on 14 July 1668, to Frances, daughter of Arthur Annesley, first earl of Anglesey [q. v.], and widow of John Wyndham. She died on 3 March 1704, leaving a son Maurice and six daughters. On the death of Maurice, on 11 April 1745, the titles became extinct. Haversham married, secondly, Martha Graham, a widow, who was buried at Haversham on 13 March 1724.

[Memoirs of John, Lord Haversham, 1711; Life, Birth, and Character of John, Lord Haversham, 1710; Haversham's Speeches; Burnet's Own Time; Wyon's Reign of Anne, i. 217, 312, 383, ii. 102, 180; G. E. C[okayne]'s Peerage; Haydn's Book of Dignities, p. 176; A True Account of the Proceedings relating to the Charge of the House of Commons against John, Lord Haversham.] E. I. C.

THOMPSON, JOHN (1776–1864), admiral, born in 1776, entered the navy in December 1787, and, having been borne on the books of various ships on the home station, joined the Lion in June 1792 with Captain Erasmus Gower [q. v.], and in her made the voyage to China. On his return he was promoted, on 18 Dec. 1794, to be a lieutenant of the Bombay Castle in the Mediterranean, one of the fleet with Hotham in the action off Toulon on 13 July 1795 [see Hotham, William, Lord], with Jervis during the blockade of Toulon in 1796, and wrecked in the Tagus in December 1796. For his exertions at that time in saving life he was commended and thanked by Vice-admiral Charles Thompson [q. v.], the president of the court-martial to inquire into the loss of the ship. He was afterwards in the Acasta in the West Indies, and, having distinguished himself in several boat expeditions, was appointed to his flagship, the Sans Pareil, by Lord Hugh Seymour [q. v.] After Seymour's death he was promoted by his successor, Rear-admiral Robert Montagu, on 28 April 1802, to the command of the Tisiphone sloop. He returned to England in January 1803, commanded a division of Sea Fencibles for a year, and in January 1806 was appointed to the Fly sloop, in which he was for some time in the West Indies, afterwards at the Cape of Good Hope and in the Plate River, where he had command of the flotilla intended to co-operate in the attack on Buenos Ayres, assisted in landing the army, and afterwards in re-embarking it. He was then appointed acting captain of the Fuerte, and went home in charge of convoy; but the admiralty refused to confirm the promotion, and Thompson was sent back to the Fly, which he commanded on the French coast during 1808. In 1809 he commanded a division of the flotilla in the Scheldt, and was advanced to post rank on 21 Oct. 1810. He had no further service, but on 1 Oct. 1846 accepted the rank of rear-admiral on the retired list, on which he rose in course of seniority to be vice-admiral on 27 May 1854, and admiral on 9 June 1860. He died on 30 Jan. 1864, aged 88. He married in 1805 a sister of Dr. Pickering of the Military College at Sandhurst, and had a large family. One

son, Thomas Pickering Thompson, died an admiral, at the age of eighty-one, in 1892.

[O'Byrne's Dict. of Naval Biogr.; Gent. Mag. 1864, i. 403, 534; Times, 10 March 1892.]

J. K. L.

THOMPSON, JOHN (1785–1866), wood-engraver, son of Richard Thompson, a London merchant, was born at Manchester on 25 May 1785. He learned his art from Allen Robert Branston [q. v.], and became the most distinguished wood-engraver of his time. In the early part of his career he was specially associated with John Thurston [q. v.], by whom he was very beneficially influenced, and about nine hundred of whose designs he engraved, including those for Dibdin's 'London Theatre,' 1814–18; Fairfax's 'Tasso,' 1817; Puckle's 'Club,' 1817; and Butler's 'Hudibras,' 1818. In 1818 he produced his largest cut, the diploma of the Highland Society, from a design by Benjamin West. Among the innumerable book illustrations which he subsequently executed, the most noteworthy are those in Singer's edition of Shakespeare, 1826 (after Harvey, Stothard, and Corbould); 'Mornings at Bow Street' and 'Beauties of Washington Irving' (after George Cruikshank); Rogers's 'Italy,' 1828 (after Stothard and Landseer); Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield,' 1843 (after Mulready); Bürger's 'Leonora,' 1847 (after Maclise); 'Sir Roger de Coverley,' 1850 (after Frederick Tayler); and Moxon's edition of Tennyson, 1857. His latest work was the 'Death of Dundee,' from a design by Sir Noel Paton, for Aytoun's 'Lays of the Cavaliers,' 1863. In 1839 he cut in relief on brass Mulready's design for the penny postage envelope, and in 1852 executed on steel the figure of Britannia which still appears on the Bank of England notes. Thompson's work was much appreciated in France, and he was for many years extensively employed by the Paris publishers upon the designs of Grandville, Ary Scheffer, Tony Johannot, P. Delaroche, Horace Vernet, and other popular book illustrators; at the Paris exhibition of 1855 he was awarded the grand medal of honour for wood engraving. He received, but declined, an invitation from the government of Prussia to settle in that country. From 1852 to 1859 he superintended the female school of wood engraving at South Kensington, and in 1853 delivered a course of valuable lectures on the subject to the students. Thompson was perhaps the ablest exponent that has ever lived of the style of wood engraving which aimed at rivalling the effect of copper, and his cuts in Fairfax's 'Tasso' and Puckle's 'Club' may be instanced as supreme triumphs of the art. For about fifty years he stood at the head of his profession, and, vast as was the amount of work he produced during that period, he never allowed it to become mechanical or degenerate into a manufacture. He died at South Kensington on 20 Feb. 1866, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery. By his wife, Harriott Eaton, to whom he was married in 1807, he had two sons, Charles Thurston Thompson (noticed below) and Richard Anthony Thompson, who was, until 1892, an assistant director of the South Kensington Museum, and survives.

CHARLES THOMPSON (1791–1843), engraver, younger brother of John Thompson, born in London in 1791, was a pupil of John Bewick [q. v.] and Allen Robert Branston, and became an able wood-engraver. In 1816 he was induced to settle in Paris, where he executed the illustrations to many fine publications. His work was much admired, and in 1824 he was awarded a gold medal. Thompson introduced into France the English method of working on the end of the wood instead of in the direction of the grain, and using the graver instead of the knife. He died at Bourg-la-Reine, near Paris, on 19 May 1843, and his widow was granted a pension by the French government.

CHARLES THURSTON THOMPSON (1816–1868), engraver and photographer, son of John Thompson, was born at Peckham, London, on 28 July 1816. He was trained to his father's profession, and for some years practised wood-engraving with success; but after the 1851 exhibition, in the organisation of which he was actively engaged, he took up the new art of photography, and subsequently became the official photographer to the South Kensington Museum. He did much excellent work in reproducing drawings and other works of art in this country, and for the same purpose paid visits to France, Spain, and Portugal. He died in Paris after a short illness, on 22 Jan. 1868, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery.

[Art Journal, 1866; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Linton's Masters of Wood Engraving; private information.]

F. M. O'D.

THOMPSON, SIR JOHN SPARROW DAVID (1844–1894), premier of Canada, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on 10 Nov. 1844, was son of John Sparrow Thompson, who had emigrated from Waterford, Ireland, to Nova Scotia, and became queen's printer in that colony. His mother was Charlotte Pottinger. John was educated at the public elementary schools and the free church academy in that city. He early gave evidence

of great skill in debate. In 1859 he entered the office of Henry Pryor, attorney, and, learning shorthand, was employed as a reporter in the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia. He was called to the bar in January 1865. He soon acquired a good practice, but still kept his work as a reporter in the assembly, becoming in 1867 reporter in chief. This experience proved valuable to him. Having become an alderman of Halifax and chairman of the school commissioners, Thompson in December 1877 entered the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia as member for Antigonish. In 1878 he was re-elected after the general election, and became the local attorney-general in what is usually known as the Holmes-Thompson government, which made a great effort to abolish the Upper House in the local legislature. He became Q.C. in 1879. In 1881, on the retirement of Simon Holmes, he became premier. In July 1882 he was defeated on the municipal corporation bill, a measure designed to consolidate and purify the local administration of Nova Scotia, and therefore opposed to the private interests of large numbers of old office-holders. He was readily induced to retire from political life by the offer of the judgeship of the supreme court of Nova Scotia in 1882. Thompson not only performed with vigour the work of the court, but established a reputation as a jurist. The Nova Scotia Judicature Act of 1884 was a monument of his toil. He delivered a course of lectures at this time in the Dalhousie law school on 'Evidence.'

In September 1885 Sir John Alexander Macdonald [q. v.] requested Thompson to become minister of justice for the Dominion, and on 16 Oct. 1885 he was elected to the House of Commons for Antigonish. He made his reputation in parliament by his speech of 20 March 1886, defending the action of the government in regard to the execution of Louis Riel [q. v.] In Quebec they called him 'le pendard;' in Ontario he was received with acclamation. His amendment of the banking law and codifications of the criminal law in 1886 were the chief legislative products of this period of his life. At the general election in February 1887 Thompson was returned, after a sharp contest, for Antigonish. Later in the year he made a tour through the North-West territories, inspecting the prisons under his charge as minister. Before the end of the year he accompanied Sir Charles Tupper to Washington as legal adviser to the British plenipotentiaries, who negotiated the fishery treaty of that year with the United States. For his services on this occasion he was made K.C.M.G. in August 1888.

In June 1891, on the death of Sir John Macdonald, Thompson was sent for by the governor-general, but stood aside in favour of Sir John Abbott. He took the lead, however, in the Dominion House of Commons, and when Abbott's health failed he became prime minister (November 1892).

In July 1893 Thompson proceeded to Paris as one of the court of arbitrators upon the Behring Sea fisheries question. In the session of 1894 the chief questions with which he dealt were the explanation of the Behring Sea award and the Manitoba schools question. He welcomed the delegates to the intercolonial conference on 28 June 1894. His last public speech in Canada was delivered in unveiling Sir John Macdonald's statue at Toronto. On 13 Oct. he left for England, partly on private business, which took him as far as Italy, partly to discuss the vexed question of copyright with the imperial government. He died suddenly at Windsor Castle on 13 Dec., shortly after he had been sworn of the privy council. His body was embalmed and taken for burial to Halifax, Nova Scotia, by her majesty's ship Blenheim. He was there accorded a state funeral.

Thompson married, in 1871, Annie, daughter of Captain Affleck, and left two sons and three daughters. He became a Roman catholic in the year after his marriage.

Sir John Macdonald was once heard to say, 'My greatest discovery was Thompson.' The two were often spoken of as 'the two Johns.' His devotion to public duty left him a poor man, and his colleagues promoted a national subscription for his family when he died. His portrait hangs in the conservative caucus room of the Dominion House of Commons.

[Montreal Daily Herald, 13 Dec. 1894; Montreal Gazette, 13 Dec. 1894; Toronto Globe, 13 Dec. 1894; Times, 13, 14, 15 Dec. 1894; Castell Hopkins's Life and Work of Sir John Thompson, 1895.] C. A. H.

THOMPSON, JOHN VAUGHAN (1779–1847), zoologist, was born on 19 Nov. 1779, and when a youth lived at Berwick-on-Tweed, where he learnt medicine and surgery. At the age of twenty Thompson joined the Prince of Wales's fencibles as assistant surgeon, and on 15 Dec. 1799 was ordered to sail with the 37th foot for Gibraltar. Three months later his regiment embarked for the West Indies and Guiana, to take part in the war against the Dutch, and in the engagements that followed Thompson was present (as staff-surgeon) at the taking of Demerara and Berbice, and was made full surgeon in 1803. In 1807 he pub-

lished a 'Catalogue of Plants growing in the vicinity of Berwick-on-Tweed.' While in the military service he interested himself in zoological work. During his nine years' service in the West Indies he described in 1809 a new pouched-rat from Jamaica, *Mus anomalus* (*Trans. Linn. Soc.* vol. ii. 1815), while he observed and was the first to explain the habit of land-crabs in going down to the sea to spawn, and the changes of form which the young crab undergoes during development.

At the close of 1809 Thompson returned to England, and on 6 Feb. 1810 was elected to the fellowship of the Linnean Society, in whose 'Transactions' (1808, vol. ix.) his observations on certain British birds had already been published. In 1812 Thompson sailed for Madagascar and the Mauritius, where he spent four years. He was deputed to introduce vaccine into Madagascar for two successive years, and devoted a considerable part of the remainder of the time to an examination of the famous extinct Mascarene birds. His observations on the dodo appeared in the 'Magazine of Natural History' for 1829.

After his return in 1816 Thompson settled at Cork as district medical inspector, and completed those wonderful discoveries of the life-histories of the marine invertebrata of the Cove of Cork, which made his name famous. In 1830 he was appointed deputy inspector-general, and in 1835 he went to Sydney in charge of the convict medical department and as acting officer of health. He remained in New South Wales until his death at Sydney on 21 Jan. 1847.

Vaughan Thompson has secured a permanent place in zoological literature through his discoveries of the nature and life-histories of the feather-star (*Antedon*, belonging to the Crinoid echinodermata), the polyzoa, the cirripedes (or barnacles), and several divisions of the crustacea. Our present conceptions of the structure of these forms, of their zoological position, and of the metamorphoses which they undergo, date from Thompson's papers.

The first of these, 'A Memoir on Pentacrinus Europæus, a recent species discovered in the Cove of Cork' (1 July 1823, Cork, 4to, 2 plates), announced the presence of a stalked crinoid in our seas; the discovery that the crinoidea were truly 'radiata,' and that (as was shown more fully by a second paper in the 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Transactions,' 1836) this pentacrinus was really the young stage of antedon, the feather-star. These startling conclusions drew the attention of zoologists in France, Germany, and elsewhere to Thompson's work, and many of his succeeding papers were translated or abstracted into scientific journals abroad.

In September 1828 there appeared the first number of Thompson's 'Zoological Researches,' published at Cork, containing an account of the life-history of the shore-crab. With the exception of Slabber, who published some observations on the subject at Haarlem in 1778, Thompson was the first to point out that, contrary to the received opinion, the crab passes through such a remarkable series of changes of form and structure in attaining the adult condition as to constitute a veritable metamorphosis. The greater part of the remainder of Thompson's work, of which six numbers appeared between 1828 and 1834, consisted in the detection of the metamorphosis in other groups of the crustacea.

His third discovery was the nature and life-histories of barnacles (*Zool. Researches*, No. iii., 1830, and *Phil. Trans.* 1835). Up to 1830 these animals, chiefly owing to Cuvier's influence, had been classed with the mollusca. Thompson showed that from their structure, and the nature and fate of their larvæ, the cirripedes must be considered to form a division of the crustacea.

The last of Thompson's more important discoveries was that of 'Polyzoa, a new Animal discovered as an Inhabitant of some zoophytes' (*Zool. Researches*, No. iv., Memoir v., December 1830). This paper demonstrated 'another form of animal not hitherto known, and which, while it must be allowed to belong to a new type of mollusca acephala, resembles exteriorly in some measure the hydra.' 'This discovery will remove that part of the sertularia not provided with distinct oviferous receptacles to the class mollusca acephala, as well as such other genera as may hereafter be found similarly circumstanced.' These and other passages clearly show that Thompson used the term 'polyzoa' as the name of a colonial animal exhibiting a distinct type of structure and hitherto confounded with hydroid polypes (for the discussion of Thompson's meaning of polyzoa see Hincks's *British Marine Polyzoa*, i. 131).

There is no complete list of Vaughan Thompson's works. Papers contributed by him to learned societies are to be found in the Royal Society's 'Catalogue' (v. 958–9). Besides an important paper (*Entomol. Mag.* 1836) containing a large number of observations on *Sacculina*, a parasite of crabs, on land crabs, and other crustacea, Thompson evidently wrote, but never published, works on the development of parasitic copepoda, since he announced several discoveries in the covers of his 'Zoological Researches.'

His last papers dealt with the growing of cotton and sugar-cane (*India Agric. Soc. Journal*, 1842–5, vols. i–iv.)

Vaughan Thompson's work has not been fully appreciated. Probably no naturalist has ever written so little, and that so good. In his lifetime the discoveries Thompson made were combated by men of authority, and since his death they have too often been accepted without due acknowledgment or have been attributed to later observers.

[Information from the War Office; Professor Ray Lankester's article 'Zoology' in the Encycl. Brit.; letters from Dr. James Hardy of Oldcambus, N.B.] F. W. G.

THOMPSON, Sir MATTHEW WILLIAM (1820–1891), railway director, born at Manningham in the West Riding of Yorkshire on 1 Feb. 1820, was the son of Matthew Thompson of Manningham Lodge, Bradford, by Elizabeth Sarah, daughter of the Rev. William Atkinson of Thorparch. He was educated at private schools and at Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he matriculated in 1840, graduating B.A. in 1843 and M.A. in 1846. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1847, and for ten years practised as a conveyancing counsel. Having married on 10 May 1843 Mary Anne, daughter of his uncle, Benjamin Thompson of Parkgate, Guiseley, who possessed the controlling influence in the old brewery, Bradford, he retired from the bar in 1857 and went to Bradford to take a part in the management and development of the brewery. Almost immediately he began to take an active share in the conduct of municipal affairs, becoming a town councillor in 1858, an alderman in 1860, and mayor of Bradford in 1862. In 1865 he was elected a director of the Midland railway, and in 1867 was returned as a liberal-conservative borough member for Bradford, with William Edward Forster [q. v.] as his colleague. He was no ardent politician, and did not stand at the general election in 1868; but on the unseating of the conservative member, Henry William Ripley, in March 1869, he again contested the constituency, but was defeated. In 1871 and 1872 he was re-elected mayor of Bradford, and in October 1873 was publicly entertained and a presentation of plate made to him in recognition of his services. In 1879 Thompson became chairman of the Midland railway company, which concern immediately began to reap benefit from his prudent and energetic management. He was also chairman of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and a director and some time chairman of the Forth Bridge railway company. The sanction of parliament for the erection of the Forth Bridge had been obtained in 1873, but the work was not begun till 1882, when the direction of the policy of the Midland railway company was greatly influenced by Thompson. The shareholders of the Forth Bridge company were guaranteed 4 per cent. on their capital by the North British, Midland, Great Northern, and North-Eastern companies, and the great work was completed in January 1890, and formally opened by the Prince of Wales on 4 March 1890. On this occasion a baronetcy was conferred upon Thompson, in recognition of the ability with which he had helped forward the undertaking.

Thompson resigned the chairmanship of the Midland railway company in 1890, owing to failing health. He died at Guiseley on 1 Dec. 1891, and was buried on 5 Dec. in the churchyard, Guiseley. By his wife, who survived him, he left three sons and two daughters. There is a portrait of Thompson by Mr. Herkomer, R.A., in the possession of the Midland railway company.

[Yorkshire Post; Bradford Observer; Times; Ann. Reg.; Burke's Peerage and Baronetage; private information.] W. C–R.

THOMPSON, PISHEY (1784–1862), historian of Boston, was born at Peachey Hall, Freiston, near Boston, Lincolnshire, in 1784. While engaged as a bank clerk at Boston he began to collect materials for a history of that town and the neighbouring villages. His intention to publish such a work was announced in 1807, and he continued his labours until 1819, when he removed to the United States. His materials were then arranged and published under the title of 'Collections for a Topographical and Historical Account of Boston and the Hundred of Skirbeck in the County of Lincoln,' 1820. While in America he followed the occupation of a bookseller and publisher at Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, where he formed the acquaintance of Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, and other leading men. When he returned to England in 1846 he resumed work on his book, which he eventually published in 1856 as 'The History and Antiquities of Boston and the Villages of Skirbeck, Fishtoft, Freiston, Butterwick, Benington, Leverton, Leake, and Wrangle, comprising the Hundred of Skirbeck in the County of Lincoln' (royal 8vo, pp. xxii, 824). This work is admirably arranged and executed, and well illustrated and indexed. He died at Stoke Newington on 25 Sept. 1862, and was buried at Abney Park cemetery. He was married, but had no children. His

wife, whose maiden name was Jane Tonge, was the author of a small volume of poems.

[Pref. to Hist. of Boston; Gent. Mag. 1862, ii. 651; information kindly supplied by Mr. Charles Wright, sen. and Miss J. E. Smith of Boston.] C. W. S.

THOMPSON, SAMUEL (1766–1837), founder of the 'Freethinking Christians,' born in Aldgate, London, on 7 June 1766, was the son of Samuel King Thompson, victualler, of the Bell, Church Row, Houndsditch, by his wife Catherine. He was admitted to Christ's Hospital on 5 May 1774, and after his discharge, on 6 June 1780, was apprenticed to a watchmaker in Whitechapel. Before he was twenty he married and set up in business for himself. Fond of society and a good singer, his business did not prosper. He left the watch trade for a wine and spirit business in East Smithfield. His wife's death turned him to religion; he remarried, took seriously to business, became eminent as a 'gin-spinner, and regulated his trade by strict measures against drunkenness and loose language. Up to this point he was a churchman; a casual hearing of Elhanan Winchester [q. v.], the universalist, led him to become a member (23 Sept. 1794) of his congregation in Parliament Court, Bishopsgate. He was made deacon on 16 Aug. 1795, and 'set apart' with three others for 'public service' on 8 Jan. 1796. He was afternoon preacher, and distinguished himself by arguing against deists at open-air meetings, but soon quarrelled with William Vidler [q. v.], Winchester's successor, on a point of pastoral authority. With twenty-one others he seceded on 19 Nov. 1798, the schism being primarily a protest against a one-man ministry and the payment of preachers.

On Christmas-day 1798 the seceders opened a meeting-room at 38 Old Change, and at once announced their rejection of the doctrine of the Trinity, retaining, however, for some time, the doctrine of our Lord's pre-existence. They rejected also baptism and the eucharist, as well as public singing and prayer; and met for scripture reading and study, addresses, and discussion. Their rules of membership and exclusion were strict, and strictly enforced. They took the name of 'The Church of God,' elected an elder (Thompson) and deacons on 24 March 1799, and published their laws of church government in 1800. In March 1804 large audiences were attracted to their meetings by their public replies to Paine's 'Age of Reason.' The name 'Freethinking Christians' was now given them by outsiders, and accepted by themselves, though their title of association remained as above.

Thompson left business in April 1806, retiring with about 300*l.* a year to Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, for the education of his children. Contention in his church brought him back to London; he resumed the spirit business on Holborn Hill at midsummer 1807. On 20 Dec. his followers changed their place of meeting to 5 Cateaton Street, formerly the Paul's Head tavern. They advertised that they were going to 'inquire' into the existence of 'a being called the Devil.' Beilby Porteus [q. v.], bishop of London, called the attention of the authorities to these proceedings in an unlicensed conventicle. Thompson and four others were cited (5 Feb. 1808) by the city marshal. They applied for license as protestant dissenters, and obtained it with some little trouble. In 1810 they built a meeting-house, on a short lease, in Jewin Crescent, soon started a magazine, and made attacks on the unitarian leaders, Thomas Belsham [q. v.] and Robert Aspland [q. v.] In December 1813 Thompson, regarding marriage as purely a civil act and the Anglican marriage service as 'idolatrous,' suggested that, on occasions of marriage, a protest should be delivered to the officiating clergyman and advertised in the newspapers. This policy was carried out (10 June 1814) on the marriage of Thompson's eldest daughter, Mary Ann, to William Coates; it was persistently continued, occasionally causing scandalous scenes, till the grievance was remedied by the marriage act of 1836.

On the expiry (about 1820) of the Jewin Crescent lease, meetings were held in High Holborn. There was now (1821) a small secession, led by William Stevens, of members dissatisfied with Thompson's personal rule and dictatorial manner, meeting in Moorfields, and claiming to be the true 'church of God.' Thompson's friends built a meeting-house (1831) on freehold property in St. John's Square, Clerkenwell. William Coates was their leader; Thompson, who was now living at Plaistow, Essex, being reduced to inactivity by ill-health. He finally retired from business in 1831 (his son-in-law had long been the managing partner); and, at his own request (1 Jan. 1832), he was released from 'public service' by his church. He was still, however, involved in its disputes. In 1834, having made up his old quarrel with Robert Aspland, he published a series of papers in Aspland's magazine, 'The Christian Reformer,' on the 'unity and exclusiveness of the church of God.' This was done 'without the previous con-

sent of the church, as required by their laws.' He asked and obtained indemnity (27 July); but the dispute continued, and Thompson, though claiming to be 'the founder of the church, God's agent,' was served (17 Nov.) with notice of expulsion. He was, in fact, expelled (21 Dec.), but not before he had rallied his immediate following and been elected (14 Dec.) elder of another, and the only real, 'church of God.' The revolt against Thompson, headed by John Dillon, partner of James Morrison [q. v.], had no continuance. The original society became extinct in 1851, having survived its branches at Battle, Dewsbury, Loughborough, and a few other places.

Thompson died at Reigate, Surrey, on 20 Nov. 1837, and was buried in the graveyard of the General Baptist chapel at Ditchling, Sussex. An epitaph, his own composition, gives the articles of his creed, and adds 'The good loved him, and the base hated, because they feared.' He married, first, on 27 May 1786, Ann Kilbinton (*d.* 1789), by whom he had two children, who died in infancy; secondly, on 25 Dec. 1793, Mary Fletcher (1777–1850), by whom he had four sons and eight daughters. Sydney Thompson Dobell [q. v.], the poet, was his grandson, his daughter Julietta having married John Dobell on 23 May 1823, with the usual protest.

Besides a few tracts, he published 'Evidences of Revealed Religion,' 1812; 4th ed. 1842, 12mo; and contributed to the 'Universalist's Miscellany,' 1797–9; the 'Freethinking Christian's Magazine,' 1811–14; and the 'Freethinking Christian's Quarterly Register,' 1824–5.

[Memoir by J. D. [John Dobell] in Christian Reformer, 1838, pp. 67 sq.; Memoir, prefixed to Evidences, 1842 (portrait); Monthly Repository, 1808, p. 284; Stevens's Antidote to Intolerance, 1821; Coates's Plea for the Unity, 1828; Reports and other Documents relative to the Free-thinking Christians, 1835; Declaration of certain Members, 1835; Brief Account of the . . . Free-thinking Christians, 1841; Life and Letters of Sydney Dobell, 1878, i. 64 sq. (account of Thompson by Clarence Dobell); manuscript account (1877) by Joseph Calrow Means [q. v.]; manuscript information (1896) from the late Sir James Clarke Lawrence, bart.; tombstones at Ditchling.] A. G.

THOMPSON, THEOPHILUS (1807–1860), physician, son of Nathaniel Thompson, was born at Islington on 20 Sept. 1807. His early professional education was received at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1830, the subject of his inaugural dissertation being 'De effectibus aliquando perniciosis missionis sanguinis.' He also studied at Paris with Louis, Andral, and Dupuytren, and attended the lectures of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire at the Jardin des Plantes. Soon after settling down to practice in London he was appointed physician to the Northern Dispensary, which office he held for fourteen years; he was also one of the lecturers at the Grosvenor Place school of medicine. In 1847 he was elected physician to the hospital for consumption, then situated in Marlborough Street; in this institution he took great interest, and his writings show how thoroughly he availed himself of his opportunities for studying the disease. He first introduced cod-liver oil into England, and was the first to give bismuth to arrest the diarrhœa of phthisis, and oxide of zinc for night sweats. The nomenclature of physical signs in lung affections, now in use, is largely due to his suggestions.

Thompson was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1846, and in the 'Proceedings' of that society (vii. 41 and ix. 474) are two papers by him on the changes produced in the blood by the administration of cod-liver oil and cocoanut oil. He filled the presidential chairs of the Medical and Harveian societies, and contributed five papers to the 'Transactions' of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. Thompson died on 11 Aug. 1860. He married the second daughter of Nathaniel Watkin of Stroud, Gloucestershire. Thompson was the author of: 1. 'On the Improvement of Medicine,' an oration, 1838. 2. 'History of the Epidemics of Influenza in Great Britain from 1510 to 1837' (Sydenham Soc.), 1852; a new edition bringing the subject down to 1890 was issued by his son, Dr. E. Symes Thompson, in 1890. 3. 'Clinical Lectures on Pulmonary Consumption,' 1854. 4. 'Lettsomian Lectures on Pulmonary Consumption.' He also contributed the articles 'Chorea,' 'Hysteria,' 'Neuralgia,' and 'Influenza' to Tweedie's 'Library of Medicine.' There are in the possession of the family a watercolour portrait by Alfred Essex and a miniature by William Essex.

[Lancet, 1860, ii. 276; Proc. Roy. Soc. vol. xi. p. xxxi.; private information kindly supplied by his sons, Dr. E. Symes Thompson and Rev. A. P. Thompson.] T. B. B.

THOMPSON, THOMAS (1708?–1773), missionary and apologist for the African slave trade, son of William Thompson, was born at Gilling in the North Riding of Yorkshire about 1708. He was educated at Richmond school, and on 19 Feb. 1727–8 was admitted

to Christ's College, Cambridge, whence he graduated B.A. in 1731–2 and proceeded M.A. in 1735. He was elected a fellow on 5 June 1738 and was appointed college curate at Fen Drayton, near Cambridge, on 5 May 1744. On 8 May 1745 he sailed for New York in the Albany, under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to take charge of the churches in Monmouth county, New Jersey, his fellowship being declared vacant on 21 April 1746. At the close of 1751 he proceeded to the coast of Guinea in order to establish a mission there. Not meeting with much success, and being unable to endure the climate, he left Africa in 1756, and, after visiting the West Indies, returned to England. On 26 Aug. 1757 he was appointed vicar of Reculver in Kent, and on 1 Dec. 1761 vicar of Eleham in the same county, where he died on 5 June 1773.

Thompson was the author of: 1. 'An Account of two Missionary Voyages,' London, 1758, 8vo, which was translated into German by Johann Tobias Koehler, and published in 1767 in the first volume of his 'Sammlung neuer Reisebeschreibungen aus fremden Sprachen' (Göttingen, 8vo). 2. 'The African Trade for Negro Slaves shown to be consistent with the Principles of Humanity and with the Laws of Revealed Religion,' Canterbury, 1772, 8vo; for the latter work Thompson, without considering the subject very deeply, draws his arguments from Aristotle and his illustration from the Pentateuch. It drew a reply from Granville Sharpe [q. v.]

[Information kindly given by the master of Christ's College, Cambridge; Thompson's Works; Luard's Grad. Cantabr.; Gent. Mag. 1773, p. 303; Hasted's Hist. of Kent. iii. 345, 640.] E. I. C.

THOMPSON, THOMAS (1817–1878), naturalist. [See THOMSON.]

THOMPSON, SIR THOMAS BOULDEN (1766?–1828), bart., vice-admiral, son of Captain Edward Thompson, R.N., by Sarah Boulden, was born at Barham in Kent on 28 Feb. probably in 1766. After having been borne on the books of different ships, he first went to sea in 1778 in the Hyæna with his uncle. He served in the Hyæna throughout her commission, on the home station, in the West Indies, and on the coast of South America, and was promoted to be lieutenant on 14 Jan. 1782. In 1783 he was appointed, again with his uncle, to the Grampus on the west coast of Africa; and, on his uncle's death, was promoted by the senior officer to be commander of the Nautilus, a promotion afterwards confirmed though dated 27 March 1786, two months later than the original commission. In 1787 he brought the Nautilus home and went on half-pay. He was advanced to post rank on 22 Nov. 1790, but had no employment till the autumn of 1796. He was then appointed to the 50-gun ship Leander, in which in the spring of 1797 he joined Lord St. Vincent off Cadiz. He was shortly afterwards detached with the squadron under Sir Horatio (afterwards Viscount) Nelson [q. v.], against Teneriffe, being specially included on account of his 'local knowledge,' gained, presumably, while in the Grampus or Nautilus. In the unfortunate attempt on Santa Cruz Thompson received a wound, not so severe, however, as to necessitate his going home. He remained with the fleet, and in the following summer was again detached with the squadron sent into the Mediterranean to reinforce Sir Horatio Nelson, and eventually to fight the battle of the Nile on 1–2 Aug. The Leander could not be counted as a ship of the line; but by taking up a position between two of the French ships, she—while herself in comparative safety—raked the two French ships and the ships beyond them with terrible effect, and had a disproportionate share in the success attained. He was afterwards ordered by Nelson to carry home Captain Edward Berry [q. v.] with his despatches; but falling in with the French 74-gun ship Généreux, near the west-end of Crete, on 18 Aug., the Leander, after a brilliant defence, in which both Thompson and Berry were severely wounded, was captured and taken to Corfu. Thence they were allowed to return overland to England; when Thompson, being tried by court-martial for the loss of his ship, was specially complimented as deserving of every praise his country and the court could give, for 'his gallant and almost unprecedented defence of the Leander against so superior a force as that of the Généreux.' On his acquittal, Thompson was knighted and awarded a pension of 200*l.* per annum.

In the spring of 1799 he was appointed to the 74-gun ship Bellona, one of the fleet off Brest under Lord Bridport. He was shortly afterwards sent into the Mediterranean; but a few months later he returned to the Channel and took part in the blockade of Brest, till in March 1801 the Bellona was attached to the fleet for the Baltic under Sir Hyde Parker [q. v.] When it was determined that Nelson should attack the Danish fleet and the defences of Copenhagen, the Bellona was one of the ships selected for the work. But in entering the channel on the morning of 2 April she unfortunately took the ground on the edge of the

shoal and stuck fast, helpless, but within long range of the Danish guns. She thus suffered severely, had eleven killed and sixty-three wounded; and among these latter was Thompson, who lost a leg. His pension was raised to 500*l.*, and some years later to 700*l.* He was also appointed to the command of the Mary yacht. On 11 Dec. 1806 he was created a baronet. In 1806 he was appointed comptroller of the navy, an office which he held until 1816, when he was appointed treasurer of Greenwich Hospital and director of the chest. He became a rear-admiral on 25 Oct. 1809, vice-admiral on 4 June 1814, was nominated a K.C.B. on 2 Jan. 1815, and a G.C.B. on 14 Sept. 1822. He was member of parliament for Rochester from May 1807 to June 1818. He died at his house at Hartsbourne in Hertfordshire on 3 March 1828. He married, in February 1799, Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Raikes [q. v.] of Gloucester, and left issue.

A miniature portrait by G. Engleheart, exhibited at the Royal Academy, belongs to Gertrude, lady Thompson.

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biography, i. 390; Ralfe's Nav. Biogr. iii. 344; Gent. Mag. 1828, i. 563; Navy Lists.] J. K. L.

THOMPSON, THOMAS PERRONET (1783–1869), general and politician, born at Hull on 15 March 1783, was eldest of three sons of Thomas Thompson, a merchant and banker of Hull, who represented Midhurst in the House of Commons from July 1807 to June 1818. His mother, Philothea Perronet Brooks, was a granddaughter of the Rev. Vincent Perronet [q. v.], and daughter of Elizabeth Perronet, who married William Brooks, one of John Wesley's 'book-stewards.' Commencing his education at Hull grammar school, which was then under the headmastership of Joseph Milner [q. v.], the ecclesiastical historian, Thompson was sent in October 1798, at the early age of fifteen, to Queens' College, Cambridge. In his nineteenth year he graduated B.A., being placed seventh on the list of wranglers, and in 1803 he was appointed midshipman on board the Isis, of 50 guns, the flagship of Vice-admiral (afterwards Lord) Gambier, who was then in command on the Newfoundland station. On the voyage out several West Indiamen which had been taken by the French were recaptured at the mouth of the English Channel, and Thompson was placed in charge of one of them, and had the luck to take the vessel to Newfoundland in safety. In 1804 he was elected a fellow of Queens' College, 'a sort of promotion,' as he remarked, 'which has not often gone along with the rank and dignity of a midshipman.' After serving for the best part of four years in the navy, Thompson joined the sister service as a second lieutenant in the 95th rifles in 1806. His first experience of active military service was unlucky, as he was captured, with General Crawford, by the Spaniards in the attack made by General John Whitelocke [q. v.] on Buenos Ayres on 5 July 1807. After a short imprisonment he was set free, and on his return to England he was appointed, in July 1808, governor of the infant colony of Sierra Leone, through the influence of Wilberforce, who had been an early friend of Thompson's father. The colony, which had been founded in 1787 by the Sierra Leone Company, had been transferred to the crown in 1807, and Thompson was the first governor appointed by the British government, Thomas Ludlam, his predecessor, having been appointed by the company in 1803. The slave trade had been declared illegal in 1806; but Thompson's efforts to suppress the evils of the apprenticeship system were ill received, and the government deemed it well to recall him in the second year of his governorship. Soon afterwards he again sought active service by joining in Spain the 14th light dragoons as lieutenant. He took part in some of the severest fighting in the Pyrenees, eventually receiving the Peninsular medal with four clasps for the battle of Nivelle (November 1813), Nive (December 1813), Orthes (February 1814), and Toulouse (April 1814). On the conclusion of peace he exchanged into the 17th light dragoons, who were then serving in India, and arrived at Bombay in 1815. In 1818 his regiment took part in the campaign under Francis Rawdon Hastings, first marquis of Hastings [q. v.], and Sir John Malcolm [q. v.], which resulted in the destruction of the Pindaris of Central India. He next took part in the expedition against the Wahabees of the Persian Gulf, and, upon peace being made, he was left in charge of Rasal Khymá, with a force of a few hundred sepoys and a small body of European artillerymen. In November 1820, at the head of some three hundred sepoys and a force of friendly Arabs, Thompson was defeated at Soor, on the Arabian coast, by a body of Arabs whom he had been directed by the Bombay government to chastise for alleged piracy. As a result of the court-martial which was held, Thompson was 'honourably acquitted' on the charges affecting his personal conduct, but was reprimanded for 'rashly undertaking the expedition with so small a detachment' (cf. supplement to the *London Gazette*, 15 and 18 May 1821).

His regiment was ordered home in 1822, and Thompson saw no further active service; but in 1827 he obtained his majority in the 65th regiment, then quartered in Ireland, and in 1829 he became lieutenant-colonel of infantry, unattached. In 1846 he was gazetted colonel, major-general in 1854, and lieutenant-general in 1860, finally becoming general in 1868, the year before his death.

Almost immediately upon his return to England from India in 1822 Perronet Thompson devoted himself to literature and politics. He entered into familiar intercourse with the circle of 'philosophical radicals' surrounding Jeremy Bentham, who was then engaged in providing funds to start the 'Westminster Review' as the organ of the utilitarian philosophers. In 1824, then being forty years of age, Thompson commenced a literary career by contributing an article on the 'Instrument of Exchange' to the first number of the 'Review.' Being prompted by his sympathy with the Greeks, then struggling for independence, Thompson published in 1825 two pamphlets in modern Greek and French on 'Outposts' and on a system of telegraphing for service in the field. Coming back to economic subjects, in 1826 he published the 'True Theory of Rent,' in support of Adam Smith against Ricardo and others, and his views were approved by Jean-Baptiste Say. In 1827 appeared his most celebrated pamphlet, the 'Catechism on the Corn Laws,' which was written in a 'strong, racy, Saxon style,' abounding in humorous illustration. This 'Catechism'—which was described by Sir John Bowring [q. v.] as 'one of the most masterly and pungent exposures of fallacies' ever published—purported to be written by a member of the university of Cambridge. It at once obtained wide popularity, no fewer than eighteen editions passing through the press by 1834. An immediate effect of the publication of the 'Catechism' was the election of Thompson as a fellow of the Royal Society in 1828. In 1829 he struck upon a new line of literary effort by writing 'Instructions to my Daughter for playing on the Enharmonic Guitar; being an attempt to effect the execution of correct harmony on principles analogous to those of the ancient Enharmonic' (his enharmonic organ, constructed in accordance with his theory, was shown at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and 'honourably mentioned' in the reports of the juries. It is still to be seen in the South Kensington Museum). Slightly varying his literary work, he next published, in 1830, a mathematical treatise, 'Geometry without Axioms,' which he described as an endeavour to get rid of axioms, and particularly to establish the theory of parallel lines without recourse to any principle not founded on previous demonstration. The work went through many editions, but having been well translated by M. van Tenac, professor of mathematics at the royal establishment at Rochefort, received more recognition from students in France than at home.

Meanwhile, in 1829 Thompson became the proprietor of the 'Westminster Review,' and for the seven years that he owned it he was the most prolific contributor, writing upwards of a hundred articles. One of these, in support of catholic emancipation, was republished under the title of the 'Catholic State Waggon,' forty thousand copies passing into circulation. Thompson transferred the 'Review' to Sir William Molesworth [q. v.] in 1836. In 1829 Thompson published a political pamphlet on the 'Adjustment of the House of Lords,' of so radical a tendency that Cobbett republished it in his 'Register.' Thompson also wrote, at the invitation of Jeremy Bentham, the 'Notes and Subsidiary Observations on the Tenth Chapter' (on military establishments) of Bentham's 'Constitutional Code.'

The reforming zeal of the House of Commons that came into existence in 1832 seems to have inspired Thompson with a desire to enter parliament, and in January 1835 he contested Preston, and received considerable support, although he was not returned. In the following June, however, he was elected for Hull (his native town), but owing to his majority numbering only five votes, he had to submit to a petition, by which, as he expressed it, 'he was laid down and robbed at the door of the House of Commons' to the amount of 4,000*l.* None of the charges preferred in the petition being proved, he took his seat in the house, and added his vote to those of the 'philosophic radicals,' chief among whom were Grote, Molesworth, and Warburton, who had already made themselves a name under the directing genius of Bentham. In 1837, however, Thompson was defeated at Maidstone, where he opposed Wyndham Lewis and Disraeli; and although he contested Marylebone, Manchester, and Sunderland as opportunity offered, he did not again win a seat until 1847, when he was elected for Bradford, Yorkshire. In 1852 he failed to keep his seat at Bradford, being beaten by only six votes. Finally, in 1857 he was returned for the same constituency without a contest, but closed his parliamentary career with the dissolution in 1859, not again seeking election.

While in parliament he endeavoured to keep in touch with his constituents by writing short reports to the local newspapers, usually twice a week during the session. These literary exercises he republished under the titles of 'Letters of a Representative' and 'Audi Alteram Partem,' the latter series being mainly adverse criticisms of the measures adopted for suppressing the Indian mutiny.

Although not in parliament during the critical years preceding the repeal of the corn laws, Thompson exercised considerable influence in educating the popular mind by means of his pamphlets, articles, and letters to the press. In 1842 a collected edition of all his writings was published in six closely printed volumes, under the title of 'Exercises, political and others,' alike interesting and instructive from the variety of the literary, political, military, mathematical, and musical information therein gathered together. In the same year Richard Cobden, then at the head of the Anti-cornlaw League, made a selection and classification of the most telling extracts from Thompson's writings in favour of free trade, and their circulation by means of the league made their author's name familiar through the kingdom.

In 1848 Thompson published his 'Catechism on the Currency,' the object of which was to show the advantage of a paper currency, inconvertible but limited. His views were afterwards embodied in a series of twenty-one resolutions which he moved in the House of Commons on 17 June 1852, but they were negatived (see *Hansard's Debates*, 3rd ser. cxxii. 899). Having dealt with free trade, catholic emancipation, the House of Lords, the theory of rent, and the currency, Thompson in 1855 published his 'Fallacies against the Ballot,' which he afterwards (in 1864) republished in his favourite guise of a catechism. Even after his retirement from parliament (at the age of seventy-eight) he continued to write as 'An old Reformer' and 'A Quondam M.P.' on public matters, particularly concerning himself in defence of the threatened Irish church, which, however, he lived just long enough to see disestablished. The bill received the royal assent on 26 July, and Thompson died at Blackheath on 6 Sept. 1869. He married, in 1811, Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. T. Barker of York.

In person Thompson was somewhat short, but well made and active, and capable of enduring great fatigue. In Herbert's painting (1847) of the meeting of the council of the Anti-cornlaw League, he occupies a conspicuous position.

[A sketch of the Life of J. P. Thompson by Colonel C. W. Thompson, published in No. 116 of the Proceedings of the Royal Society, 1869; Prentice's History of the Anti-cornlaw League, 1853; Pall Mall Gazette, 8 Sept. 1869; Times, 9 Sept. 1869.] H. J. R.

THOMPSON or **THOMSON**, Sir WILLIAM (1678–1739), judge, second son of Sir William Thompson (*d.*1695), serjeant-at-law (a scion of the Thompsons of Scotton or Shotton, Durham), was admitted in 1688 a student at the Middle Temple, where he was called to the bar in 1698. He was returned to parliament, 4 May 1708, for Orford, Suffolk, but, having taken an active part in the impeachment of Sacheverell and the prosecution of his riotous supporters, Dammaree, Willis, and Purchase (March–April 1709–10), lost his seat at the general election of the ensuing autumn. Returned for Ipswich, 3 Sept. 1713, he was unseated on petition, 1 April 1714; but regained the seat on 28 Jan. 1714–15, and retained it until his elevation to the exchequer bench.

On 3 March 1714–15 Thompson was elected recorder of London, and soon after was knighted. He took part in the impeachment of the Jacobite George Seton, fifth earl of Wintoun [q. v.], 15–19 March 1715–16. Appointed to the solicitor-generalship, 24 Jan. 1716–17, he was dismissed from that office, 17 March 1719–20, for bringing an unfounded charge of corrupt practices against attorney-general Nicholas Lechmere (1675–1727) [q. v.] Retaining the recordership, he was accorded in 1724 precedence in all courts after the solicitor-general. On 23 May 1726 he was appointed cursitor baron, and on 27 Nov. 1729 he succeeded Sir Bernard Hale [q. v.] as puisne baron of the exchequer, having first been called to the degree of serjeant-at-law (17 Nov.) This office with the recordership he retained until his death at Bath, 27 Oct. 1739. His portrait by Seeman, his own bequest to the corporation of London, with a ring for each of the aldermen, is at Guildhall. A print of it is at Lincoln's Inn.

Thompson married twice: (1) by license dated 16 July 1701, Mrs. Joyce Brent, widow; (2) in 1711, Julia, daughter of Sir Christopher Conyers, bart., of Horden, Durham, relict of Sir William Blacket, bart., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It does not appear that he had issue by either wife.

[Le Neve's Pedigrees of Knights (Harl. Soc.), p. 429; Chester's London Marr. Licences; Stowe MSS. 748 f. 124, 780 f. 163; Gent. Mag. 1739, p. 554; Cat. of Sculpture, &c., at Guildhall; Woolrych's Serjeants-at-Law, i. 451; Luttrell's Relation of State Affairs, iii. 430;

Lists of Members of Parliament (official); Comm. Journ. xvii. 528; Parl. Hist. vii. 643; Howell's State Trials, xv. 157, 549, 616; Boyer's Political State, ix. 239; Wynne's Serjeant-at-Law; Haydn's Book of Dignities, ed. Ockerby; Foss's Lives of the Judges; Recorders of London (official list); Surtees's Durham, i. pt. ii. 23, 29; Wotton's Baronetage, vol. iii. pt. ii. 552.] J. M. R.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM (1712?–1766?), poet, born at Brough in Westmoreland in 1712 or 1713, was the second son of Francis Thompson (1665–1735), vicar of Brough, by his wife, the widow of Joseph Fisher [q. v.], archdeacon of Carlisle. William was educated at Appleby, and matriculated from Queen's College, Oxford, on 26 March 1731, graduating B.A. in 1735, and M.A. on 26 Feb. 1738–9. He was elected a fellow of his college, and succeeded to the rectory of Hampton Poyle with South Weston in Oxfordshire.

While still an undergraduate, in 1734, he wrote 'Stella, sive Amores, tres Libri,' and two years later, 'Six Pastorals,' but considered neither production worthy of publication. In 1745, while at Hampton Poyle, he published 'Sickness, a Poem' (London, 4to), in which he paid a tribute to the memory of Pope and Swift, both recently dead. In 1751 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Oxford professorship of poetry against William Hawkins (1722–1801) [q. v.], and in the same year published 'Gondibert and Bertha,' a tragedy (London, 8vo), the subject of which was taken from D'Avenant's poem 'Gondibert.' In 1756, on the presentation to the university of the Pomfret statues, he wrote 'Gratitude' (Oxford, 8vo), a poem in honour of the donor, Henrietta Louisa Fermor, countess dowager of Pomfret [q. v.] In 1758 he published 'Poems on several Occasions' (London, 8vo). Thompson was a close imitator of Spenser, and marred his work by the needless use of archaic words and phrases. His 'Hymn to May,' his 'Nativity,' and his poem on 'Sickness' were once highly esteemed. He died about 1766, and his library was sold by Thomas Davies (1712?–1785) [q. v.] in 1768. In 1753 he superintended an edition of Joseph Hall's 'Virgidemiarum,' and at his death he left manuscript notes and observations on William Browne's 'Works,' which were revised and published by Thomas Davies in his edition of Browne's 'Works' (London, 1772, 8vo). Chalmers has confused William Thompson with Anthony Thompson, dean of Raphoe, who died on 9 Oct. 1756 (Cotton, *Fasti Eccl. Hib.* 1860, v. 265).

[Chalmers's English Poets, 1810; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Notes and Queries, II. xi. 49, 183, III. i. 220, VIII. iii. 306; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iii. 636.] E. I. C.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM (1730?–1800), portrait-painter, was born in Dublin about 1730. He received his artistic education in London, and does not seem to have exhibited his works elsewhere. Between 1760 and 1782 he exhibited forty-three portraits at the Society of Artists, of which he was for some time secretary, and one portrait at the Free Society of Artists. Though valuable as likenesses, his portraits do not show much artistic merit. A couple of them were engraved in mezzotint. Having married a wealthy lady, he temporarily abandoned his profession, but got into debt and was imprisoned. His noisy protests against his incarceration earned for him some notoriety. After the death of his first wife he married another rich woman, and was enabled to retire from active work. He was connected with the notorious house in Soho Square kept by Mrs. Theresa Cornelys [q. v.], where he founded and carried on a school of oratory. He died suddenly in London early in 1800.

He published 'An Enquiry into the Elementary Principles of Beauty in the Works of Nature and Art,' and also, anonymously, in 1771, 'The Conduct of the Royal Academicians while members of the Society of Arts, from 1760 to their expulsion in 1769.'

[Bryan's Dict. of Painters, ed. Graves, vol. ii.; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Algernon Graves's Dict. of Artists.] D. J. O'D.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM (1805–1852), naturalist, son of a linen merchant in Belfast, was born in that city on 2 Dec. 1805, and, after school education, was apprenticed to the linen business in 1820. For a time he carried on his father's business, but, meeting with little success, he abandoned it and devoted himself to science. From boyhood he was fond of observing birds and insects, and after his indentures terminated in 1826 he gave more and more time to natural history. In 1826 he went a tour of four months on the continent, and in the following year published on 13 Aug. his first paper, 'On the Birds of the Copeland Isles.' In 1833 he contributed 'Notes on Sterna Arctica' to the Zoological Society of London. When the British Association met at Glasgow in 1840 his 'Report on the Fauna of Ireland—Division Vertebrata,' attracted much attention. He went a voyage to the Levant in 1841 with Edward Forbes [q. v.], and made some observations on migratory birds, and from 1841 to 1843 he made

numerous contributions to the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History.' In 1843 he was elected president of the Natural History Society of Belfast, which he joined in 1826. He died unmarried on 17 Feb. 1852, while on a visit to London, and was buried at Belfast.

Forbes and other naturalists of the time esteemed him highly. His chief work was his 'Natural History of Ireland,' of which the first volume appeared in 1849, and the fourth posthumously in 1856, under the editorship of Robert Patterson [q.v.], George Dickie [q. v.], and Robert Ball [q. v.] It is still the standard book on its subject, and, besides its valuable scientific details, contains many passages of general interest. He was the first observer who described the wonderful breeding places of murrans, whirrans, albanachs, skearts, herring-gulls, gamehawks, and other rare species which are to be found on the coast of Clondehorky, co. Donegal. His portrait occurs in Ransome's 'Scientific Portraits.'

[Memoir (with portrait) by Patterson in Natural History of Ireland; Literary Gazette, 1852, p. 182; Works.] N. M.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM (1811–1889), pugilist, known as 'Bendigo,' was born at Nottingham on 11 Oct. 1811. He was one of three sons at a birth, and these boys became popularly known as Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego. In youth Thompson became a formidable pugilist. In 1832 he beat Bill Faulker, a Nottingham notoriety, and in the following year defeated Charles Martin. In his first challenge in 'Bell's Life in London' in 1835 he styled himself 'Abednego of Nottingham,' and from that date he was spoken of in the sporting press as 'Bendigo.' His first important fight was on 21 July 1835, near Appleby House, about thirty miles from Nottingham, when he met Benjamin Caunt [q. v.] In the twenty-third round Caunt, wearied with Bendigo's shifty conduct, struck him a blow while he was on his second's knee; by this foul blow he lost the fight, and the stakes (25*l.* a side) were awarded to Bendigo. His next fight, on 24 May 1836, nine miles from Sheffield, was with John Leechman, known as 'Brassey,' whom he defeated in fifty-two rounds after a severe contest. On 24 Jan. 1837, at Woore, near Newcastle, Staffordshire, he encountered Charles Langan, who gave in at the close of the ninety-second round. On 13 June following at Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, he defeated William Looney in a fight extending to ninety-nine rounds.

Again facing Caunt on 3 April 1838, Bendigo was this time unsuccessful. In the presence of fifteen thousand people—the aristocracy forming no inconsiderable portion—he fought Deaf Burke at Heather, Leicestershire, on 12 Feb. 1839, when in the tenth round Burke butted him twice, and the referee gave a decision that the blows were 'foul.' During the same year James Ward presented 'a champion's belt' to Bendigo at the Queen's Theatre, Liverpool, amid the acclamations of a large assembly of people.

On 23 March 1840, while throwing a somersault at Nottingham, he so hurt his knee-cap that he was laid up for two years. He was taken into custody by the police on 28 June 1842 and bound over to keep the peace to prevent his fighting Hazard Parker. A fight for 200*l.* a side and the belt came off with his old opponent Caunt on 9 Sept. 1845, when a decision, much disputed, was given in his favour. His last appearance in the ring took place on 15 June 1850 at Mildenhall, Suffolk, when, for 200*l.* a side, he fought Tom Paddock [q. v.]; he would probably have been defeated, as his age told against him, had not Paddock finished the combat by a foul blow.

Bendigo was 5 ft. 9¾ in. high, and his fighting weight was eleven stone twelve pounds. He was very clever with his hands, possessed much judgment, and in his battles with men taller and heavier than himself showed coolness and self-restraint. It is generally stated that the Victorian goldfield, now an Australian city, was called Bendigo after the popular pugilist. After his retirement from the ring, Bendigo fell under the influence of Father Mathew and Richard Weaver, took the pledge, and ultimately became a dissenting minister. While on a visit to London he was a preacher and a leader of revivalist services at the Cabmen's Mission Hall, King's Cross Circus, and also a preacher in the Holborn Circus. He died at Beeston, near Nottingham, on 23 Aug. 1880.

[Greenwood's Low Life Deeps, 1876, pp. 86–94 (with portrait); Davies's Unorthodox London, 2nd ser. 1875, pp. 156–64; Fistiana, 1868, pp. 120–1; Fights for the Championship, by the editor of Bell's Life, 1855, pp. 135 et seq.; Modern Boxing, by Pendragon, i.e. Henry Sampson, 1879, pp. 3–4; Miles's Pugilistica, 1880, iii. 5–46 (with portrait).] G. C. B.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM HEPWORTH (1810–1886), master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was born at York on 27 March 1810. His father was a solicitor, of whose eleven children he was the eldest. He received his first education at a school in York

kept by a Mr. Richardson, and afterwards from several private tutors, the last of whom was the Rev. Thomas Scott, perpetual curate of Gawcott, Buckinghamshire, and father of Sir George Gilbert Scott [q. v.] Thompson entered Trinity College as a pensioner in 1828, his tutor being the Rev. George Peacock [q. v.] A lifelong friendship resulted from this early association with one whom he used to describe as 'the best and wisest of tutors.' Connop Thirlwall [q. v.] was junior dean and Julius Charles Hare [q. v.] one of the assistant tutors. Thompson derived great benefit from Thirlwall's lectures. In 1830 he was elected a scholar of his college, and in 1831 he obtained one of the members' prizes for a Latin essay. He proceeded to the B.A. degree in 1832, being placed tenth senior optime in the mathematical tripos. He was subsequently fourth in the first class of the classical tripos, and obtained the second chancellor's medal for classical learning. In 1834 he was elected fellow of his college, and in the following year proceeded to the M.A. degree.

Thompson's classical attainments marked him out for work in college, but, as there was no immediate prospect of a vacancy among the assistant tutors, he accepted in 1836 the headmastership of an experimental school at Leicester, called the collegiate school. In 1837, on the appointment of E. L. Lushington to the Greek chair at Glasgow, he was recalled to Trinity College and became one of the assistant tutors. He was ordained deacon in 1837 (4 June) and priest in 1838 (27 May). In 1844 he was appointed a tutor. In that capacity Thompson followed in the footsteps of his predecessor, George Peacock. In days when undergraduates were kept at a distance by their seniors, he made his pupils feel that he really stood to them *in loco parentis*. He could be severe when discipline required it, but he was always inflexibly just and untrammelled by pedantic adherence to tradition.

Thompson remained tutor of Trinity till 1853, when he was elected regius professor of Greek, and was appointed to a canonry at Ely, at that time annexed to the professorship. After his election as Greek professor, he was nominated one of the eight senior fellows of his college, under the belief that the statutes, as revised in 1844, permitted the Greek professor to remain a fellow. A chancery suit was, however, instituted against him by the Rev. Joseph Edleston, the fellow next below him on the list, and, judgment having been given against Thompson by the lord chancellor on 4 March 1854, he became a nominal fellow only, retaining his rooms in college and residing there when not at Ely. In the spring of 1856, in company with William George Clark [q. v.], he visited Greece, and spent some months in studying Athens and the Peloponnese.

Thompson's lectures were modelled upon those of his early teachers, Hare and Thirlwall, while containing characteristics peculiar to himself. 'It would be difficult to speak too highly of his scholarship,' wrote Dr. Henry Jackson in the 'Athenæum' for 9 Oct. 1886. 'He had read widely and deeply, yet his strength lay not so much in the amount of his reading, or in his command of it, as in his sure judgment and fine tact. His criticisms were appreciative and sympathetic, those of a lover of literature rather than of a grammarian.' His translations reflected the original with exact fidelity, while they had a literary flavour and distinction of their own. His views on the direction of classical study exercised a powerful influence on the university.

The author of his choice was Plato; and, though his over-fastidious temper prevented him from publishing either a complete edition or a translation, both of which he is said to have once meditated, he has left behind him much that is valuable. Of his published works the most considerable are his editions of the Phædrus (1868) and the Gorgias (1871). These are admirable specimens of interpretative exposition. The notes are learned and judicious, and the introductions masterly. Of his minor works, the most important is the dissertation on Plato's 'Sophist,' read before the Cambridge Philological Society on 23 Nov. 1857 ('Trans. Cambr. Phil. Soc.' x. 146; reprinted in 'Journal of Philology'). This paper was directed against Whewell, who, after Socher, had called in question the genuineness of the dialogue. But Thompson did not confine himself to this polemical issue. He made it the occasion for a singularly acute investigation of the logical bearings of Eleaticism, and of the influence of the Zenonian logic upon the history of Greek philosophy. The paper on the 'Philebus' (1855) is a brilliant fragment ('Journ. of Phil.' xi. 1882). In general accord with the theory of Schleiermacher, Thompson held that the Platonic dialogues, with all their diversity of style, treatment, and subject, rest upon and present a definite system of philosophy.

In March 1866, on the death of Dr. William Whewell [q. v.], Thompson was appointed master of Trinity College. Soon afterwards he married the widow of George Peacock. He resigned the professorship of

Greek in December of the same year. In 1867–8 he was vice-chancellor of the university. The twenty years of his mastership were years of activity and progress. Although he disliked the routine of ordinary business, he had a strong sense of the responsibilities of his office, and shrank from no effort where the good of his college was concerned. He was alive to the necessity for reform, and the statutes framed in 1872, as well as those which received the royal assent in 1882, owed much to his criticism and support. He died at the master's lodge at Trinity on 1 Oct. 1886.

Thompson was tall, and bore himself with a stately dignity which was enhanced by singularly handsome features and, during the last years of his life, by silvery hair. The portrait painted by Mr. Herkomer, R.A., in 1881, which hangs in the hall of Trinity College, gives a lifelike idea of him at that time, though the deep lines on the face and the sarcastic expression of the mouth are slightly exaggerated. When Thompson first saw the picture he is said to have exclaimed, 'Is it possible that I regard all mankind with such contempt?' Those who knew him superficially thought him cold, haughty, and sarcastic. In reality he was shy, diffident of himself, and slightly nervous in society. But he had a quick appreciation of the weak points in an argument or a conversation, together with a keen literary faculty, so that he would rapidly gather up the results of a discussion into a sentence which fell, as though of itself, into an epigram. One of Thompson's sayings, 'We are none of us infallible, not even the youngest among us,' has become proverbial. It was a reply made incidentally at one of the college meetings held for the alteration of statutes in 1877 or 1878, to a junior fellow who had proposed to throw upon the senior members of the society a new and somewhat onerous responsibility. To the young, the diffident, the little known, the poor, Thompson was uniformly kind, helpful, and generous; it was only for the vulgar, the pretentious, the vicious, or the sciolist that he had no mercy. He had a wide knowledge of English and foreign literature; he travelled a good deal, and spoke French and German fluently; he was fond of art, and a good judge of pictures and sculpture.

Besides the editions of dialogues of Plato already mentioned, Thompson published: 1. 'Old Things and New,' sermon in Trinity College Chapel, 15 Dec. 1852, Cambridge, 1852, 8vo. 2. 'Funeral Sermon on Dean Peacock,' preached in Ely Cathedral, 14 Nov. 1858, Cambridge, 8vo. 3. 'Family Prayers,' Cambridge, 1858, 8vo. He also edited 'Lectures on the History of Ancient Philosophy, by William Archer Butler, M.A.,' with notes, Cambridge, 1856, 8vo. The following papers by him appeared in the 'Journal of Philology,' viz.: 'Platonica' (vol. v.), 1874; 'Euripides,' lecture delivered 1857 (vol. xi.), 1882; 'On the Nubes of Aristophanes' (vol. xii.), 1883; and 'Babriana' (vol. xii.), 1883.

[Cambridge Graduates, ed. 1884; Cambridge University Calendars; obituary notices in the Athenæum, 9 Oct. 1886 (by Henry Jackson, Litt.D., fellow of Trinity College), and the Academy (by H. R. Luard, D.D., fellow of Trinity College, and registrary of the university); information from Dr. Jackson; private knowledge.] J. W. C–k.

THOMS, WILLIAM JOHN (1803–1885), antiquary, born in Westminster on 16 Nov. 1803, was the son of Nathaniel Thoms, who was for many years a clerk in the treasury, and who, among many similar appointments, acted as secretary of the first commission of revenue inquiry. William began active life as a clerk in the secretary's office at Chelsea Hospital, a position which he held till 1845. From an early age he took a keen interest in literature, and especially in bibliography. He received much encouragement from Thomas Amyot [q. v.], the antiquary, through whom he became acquainted with Francis Douce [q. v.] Douce encouraged his studies, lent him books and manuscripts from his great library in Gower Street, and gave him every assistance in editing 'Early Prose Romances.' This, Thoms's first publication, comprised, among other English tales, 'Robert the Devyl,' 'Thomas a Reading,' 'Friar Bacon,' 'Friar Rush,' 'Virgilius,' 'Robin Hood,' 'George a Green,' 'Tom a Lincolne,' 'Helyas,' and 'Dr. Faustus.' It appeared in 1827 and 1828 in three octavo volumes. In 1858 a revised edition appeared, with which, however, Thoms had nothing to do. He followed this collection in 1834 by 'Lays and Legends of France, Spain, Tartary, and Ireland' (London, 12mo), and 'Lays and Legends of Germany' (London, 12mo). In 1832 he made his first essay in periodical literature as editor of 'a miscellany of humour, literature, and the fine arts,' entitled 'The Original.' It had, however, a short life of little over four months.

In 1838 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in the same year was appointed secretary of the Camden Society, a post which he held until 1873. In 1838 also he published 'The Book of the Court' (London, 8vo), in which he gave an account of the nature, origin, duties, and privileges of the several ranks of the nobility,

of the great officers of state, and of the members of the royal household. A second edition appeared in 1844. Thoms illustrated his treatise with anecdotes and quotations drawn from sources often inaccessible to the ordinary student. Other works of antiquarian interest succeeded. In 1839 he compiled for the Camden Society 'Anecdotes and Traditions illustrative of Early English History and Literature from Manuscript Sources' [see LESTRANGE, SIR NICHOLAS]. In 1842 he published an edition of Stow's 'Survey of London' (London, 8vo), which was reissued in 1875 without his sanction. In 1844 he prepared for the Early English Poetry series of the Percy Society an edition of 'The History of Reynard the Fox,' prepared from that printed by Caxton in 1481.

In 1845 Thoms was appointed a clerk of the House of Lords. Before long his reputation as an antiquary, combined with the charm of his conversation, drew to his room in the printed paper office many of the most learned members of the house, including Brougham, Lyndhurst, Campbell, Macaulay, Stanhope, Ellenborough, Lyttelton, and Houghton. The duties of Thoms's new position permitted him to continue his literary labours, and in 1846, under the pseudonym of Ambrose Merton, he published two volumes of tales and ballads, entitled 'Gammer Gurton's Famous Histories of Sir Guy of Warwick, Sir Bevis of Hampton, Tom Hickathrift, Friar Bacon, Robin Hood, and the King and the Cobbler' (Westminster, 16mo), and 'Gammer Gurton's Pleasant Stories of Patient Grissel, the Princess Rosetta, and Robin Goodfellow, and ballads of the Beggar's Daughter, the Babes in the Wood, and Fair Rosamond' (Westminster, 16mo). In 1849 he translated Jens Jacob Asmussen Worsaae's 'Primeval Antiquities of Denmark' (London, 8vo).

Shortly afterwards he turned his attention to another form of literary enterprise. As early as 1841 he strongly felt the need of some periodical which might give antiquaries and bibliographers the means of making known to each other points on which they required information. In 1841, with the co-operation of his friend John Bruce (1802–1869) [q. v.], he projected a magazine to supply the deficiency. The journal was entitled 'The Medium,' and some specimen pages were actually set up in type. Bruce was, however, compelled for domestic reasons to remove to the country, and the project was for the time abandoned.

In 1846, however, Thoms persuaded Charles Wentworth Dilke [q. v.], the proprietor of the 'Athenæum,' to open its columns 'to notices of old-world manners, customs, and popular superstitions.' Thoms introduced the subject on 26 Aug. in an article headed 'Folk Lore,' a term which was then first introduced into the English language. In 1849 he resumed his project of providing a paper 'in which literary men could answer one another's questions.' Dilke encouraged him, with the result that the first number of 'Notes and Queries' appeared on 3 Nov. 1849. The name was chosen by Thoms, and he selected for a motto Captain Cuttle's phrase, 'When found, make a note of.' In form the journal was modelled on the 'Somerset House Gazette.' It was published by George Bell. The price was fixed at 3*d.*, which was raised to 4*d.* in January 1852. Among the earliest contributors were John Bruce, John Payne Collier, Bolton Corney, Peter Cunningham, Alfred Gatty, Edward Hawkins, Samuel Weller Singer, Mackenzie Walcott, and Sir George Cornewall Lewis. At the end of a few weeks the circulation had reached six hundred copies, and it continued to increase steadily. Thoms acted as editor until September 1872, when he was succeeded by John Doran [q.v.]

Meanwhile, in 1863, Thoms was appointed deputy librarian of the House of Lords, a post which he resigned in 1882 in consequence of old age. During this period of his life he published several antiquarian works. In 1865 appeared 'Three Notelets on Shakespeare: 1, Shakespeare in Germany; 2. Folk-lore of Shakespeare; 3. Was Shakspeare ever a Soldier?' London, 8vo. The second was reprinted from the 'Athenæum,' and the third, which was based on an error of identification, had appeared separately as a pamphlet in 1849, London, 12mo. In 1867 four articles from 'Notes and Queries' on 'Hannah Lightfoot,' 'Queen Charlotte and the Chevalier d'Eon,' Dr. Wilmot's 'Polish Princess,' and 'Lord Chatham and the Princess Olive' were collectively reprinted in book form, with some additions. In 1872 he reprinted from 'Notes and Queries' 'The Death Warrant of Charles I, another Historic Doubt,' London, 8vo, in which, by a careful examination of the actual document, he convincingly demonstrated the difficulty experienced in obtaining the requisite signatures for Charles I's death warrant, and the irregularity of the expedients to which the army leaders were reduced. Another edition was published in 1880. In 1873 appeared his iconoclastic treatise on 'Human Longevity, its Facts and its Fictions,' London, 8vo, which raised a storm of dismayed protest by its forcible contention that the authentic cases in which human life had been prolonged to a hundred

years and upwards were extremely rare. Although Thoms proved less sceptical than Sir George Cornewall Lewis [q.v.], not even the histories of Jenkins, Parr, or the Countess of Desmond satisfied his tests of legal evidence. This was followed in 1879 by the 'Curll Papers,' London, 8vo. Thoms died in London at his house in St. George's Square, Belgrave Road, on 15 Aug. 1885, and was buried at Brompton cemetery. In 1828 he was married to Laura, youngest daughter of John Bernard Sale [see under SALE, JOHN], a well-known figure in the musical world. By her he left three sons and six daughters.

In 1876–7 he published in 'Notes and Queries' an account of the history of the paper, and in 1881 he contributed some very interesting autobiographical memoirs to the 'Nineteenth Century,' under the title 'Gossip of an Old Bookworm.'

Thoms went little into society, but at congenial resorts, such as the 'Cocked Hat Club,' he was remarkable for a ready play of wit and an almost inexhaustible fund of humorous anecdote and reminiscence.

[Notes and Queries, IV. x. 241, 383, xii. 1, v. vi. 1, 41, 101, 221, vii. 1, 222, 303, VI. xii., 141, 268, 303; Athenæum, 1885, ii. 239, 272, 304.] E. I. C.

THOMSON. [See also THOMPSON, TOMPSON, and TOMSON.]

THOMSON, ALEXANDER (1763–1803), poet, was born on 7 Aug. 1763. He resided in Edinburgh, and was an intimate friend of Robert Anderson (1750–1830) [q.v.] Thomson was the author of several poems, of which the best known were 'Whist' (London, 1791, 4to; 2nd edit. 1792, 8vo) and 'An Essay on Novels' (Edinburgh, 1793, 4to). He died in Edinburgh on 7 Nov. 1803, leaving a widow and six daughters.

Besides the works mentioned, Thomson published: 1. 'The Choice,' a poem, Edinburgh, 1788, 4to. 2. 'The Paradise of Taste,' London, 1796, 4to. 3. 'Pictures of Poetry,' Edinburgh, 1799, 8vo. 4. 'The British Parnassus at the Close of the Eighteenth Century,' Edinburgh, 1801, 4to. 5. 'Sonnets, Odes, and Elegies,' Edinburgh, 1801, 8vo. He also published 'The German Miscellany,' Perth, 1796, 12mo, consisting of translations from Kotzebue and Meissner, and translated Kotzebue's comedy, 'The East Indian,' London, 1799, 8vo. He left an unfinished 'History of Scottish Poetry.'

[Nichols's Lit. Illustr. vii. 78, 122, viii. 343, 374; Gent. Mag. 1803, ii. 1096; Lit. Memoirs of Living Authors, 1798, ii. 306; Baker's Biogr. Dram. i. 710, ii. 58, 264; Monthly Mag. 1801, p. 93.] E. I. C.

THOMSON, ALEXANDER (1817–1875), architect, known as 'Greek Thomson,' born at Balfron in Stirlingshire in 1817, was the son of John Thomson, bookkeeper in a spinning-mill at Balfron, by his second wife, Elizabeth Cooper, sister of the burgher minister at Balfron. After serving for a short time in a lawyer's office, Robert Foote, an architect, saw some drawings by him, and took him as an apprentice. About 1834 he entered the office of John Baird, an architect in Glasgow, and about 1847 went into partnership with John Baird, his son. While in partnership with John Baird he assisted him in the plans (which were not carried out) for the new buildings for the university of Glasgow in a style imitating the old college buildings. Convincing himself of the inferiority of this style, he determined to follow in his future work the principles of Greek architecture. 'Greek Thomson,' as he was thenceforth generally called, to distinguish him from other architects of the same name in Glasgow, was perhaps the most original architect of modern times. His ability was acknowledged by Gothic architects such as William Burgess; and Roger Smith, speaking in London at the Society of Arts, called him an architect of genius. He never had the opportunity of designing great buildings; but whether he designed shops and tenements, merchants' offices, rows of houses, or united presbyterian churches, he made every building remarkable, and impressed it with the stamp of genius. His style, while developed to carry out modern requirements, was founded on Greek architecture, breathing its spirit rather than strictly following its forms, and sometimes adopting features which suggested ancient Eastern styles. He had a fine sense of proportion, and gave to common buildings massiveness and dignity. His influence affected the general architecture of Glasgow, giving it largeness and dignity, and it still inspires students of the art.

Thomson died at Glasgow on 22 March 1875, leaving a widow and seven children. Among his works in Glasgow may be mentioned the united presbyterian churches in Caledonia Road, in Vincent Street, and in Queen's Park, the Egyptian Hall in Union Street, and almost all the buildings in Gordon Street.

His younger brother, George Thomson (1819–1878), was born at Balfron on 26 March 1819. He was associated with Alexander from 1856 till 1871, when he went as a missionary to Victoria in the Cameroons. He died there on 14 Dec. 1878.

[This article is largely based on information kindly given by Mr. J. J. Stevenson, F.R.I.B.A.; see also 'Greek Thomson,' by Thomas Gildard, in the Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, xix. 191–209; Builder, 26 March 1875; British Architect, 26 March 1875, 19 Nov. 1886; Dictionary of Architecture, 1887; Memoir of George Thomson, 1881.] E. I. C.

THOMSON, ALLEN (1809–1884), biologist, only son of John Thomson (1765–1846) [q. v.] by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of John Millar (1735–1801) [q. v.], was born in Edinburgh on 2 April 1809, and was named after his father's friend, John Allen (1771–1843), secretary and confidential friend of Lord Holland. William Thomson (1802–1852) [q. v.] was his half-brother. Allen Thomson was educated at the high school and university of Edinburgh, and afterwards at Paris. He graduated doctor of medicine at the university of Edinburgh in August 1830. At the time of his graduation he was president of the Royal Medical Society in Edinburgh. He became a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1831, and he then proceeded to Holland and Germany, visiting the anatomical and pathological museums, and taking elaborate notes of all that he saw. On his return to Edinburgh he began to lecture at 9 Surgeon's Square as an extra-academical teacher of physiology in association with William Sharpey [q. v.], who lectured on anatomy. These lectures were given from 1831 to 1836, and during the latter part of the time Thomson assisted also in teaching anatomy. In 1833 he travelled with his father for nearly three months, visiting the principal medical schools in Holland, Germany, Italy, and France, and meeting most of the noted scientific men of the time. From 1837 to 1839, at the instance of Lord Holland, he became private physician to the Duke of Bedford, then an invalid.

He was appointed professor of anatomy in the Marischal College, Aberdeen, in October 1839; but upon the collapse of the joint school in the university in 1841 he resigned his chair, and again became an extramural teacher at 1 Surgeon's Square, Edinburgh. In the summer of 1842 he delivered a special course of lectures upon microscopic anatomy, a subject which was then new. In these lectures he supplemented the views of German observers with the results of his own investigations, and the course became justly celebrated. In 1841 William Pulteney Alison [q. v.] resigned the chair of physiology in Edinburgh, and in 1842 Dr. Thomson was elected his successor. He occupied this chair for six years, making several important contributions to the science of embryology; but, his affection for anatomy remaining undiminished, he was appointed professor of anatomy in the university of Glasgow in 1848, in succession to Dr. James Jeffray. This chair he held with great distinction until 1877, when he resigned it and came to reside in London.

During his distinguished career Thomson received many scientific honours. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1838, and of the Royal Society of London in 1848. He became a councillor of the Royal Society of London in 1877, and one of the vice-presidents in 1878. He was president of the Philosophical Society, of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and of the Science Lectures Association in Glasgow, and in this city he was also the first president of the local branch of the British Medical Association. From 1859 to 1877 he represented the universities of Glasgow and of St. Andrews jointly in the General Medical Council, where his ripe experience and calm judgment enabled him to do good service to the cause of medical education. He was president of the biological section of the British Association at the Edinburgh meeting in 1871, and in 1876 was elected president of the association. In his presidential address in the following year he reviewed the history of the Darwinian theory of evolution. In 1871 the university of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., the university of Glasgow paid him a similar compliment in 1877, and he received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford in 1882.

While thus pursuing a scientific career, Allen Thomson was well known as one of the most active and influential citizens of Glasgow. He acted as chairman of the removal and buildings committee of the university of Glasgow from 1863 to 1874, and it was chiefly due to his tact and energy that the university buildings on Gilmorehill were successfully completed and occupied. He also took an active part in the erection of the Western Infirmary.

He died in London on 21 March 1884, at 66 Palace Gardens Terrace, leaving a widow, Ninian Jane, the daughter of Ninian Hill, writer to the signet, Edinburgh. By her he had an only son, John Millar Thomson, now professor of chemistry at King's College, London.

Allen Thomson was the first of the great biological teachers of this century, in contrast to the natural historians of earlier times. Only less great than Huxley, he differed from him in lack of polemical spirit. He was endowed with a keen critical faculty as well as

with an innate love of truth for its own sake. His writings are characterised more by fulness of knowledge, clearness of statement, and soundness of judgment than by originality. Excess of caution in coming to a conclusion was so marked a feature in him that his name is not associated with any broad generalisation in science. He published no independent work, but his writings in scientific periodicals are numerous, and are models of clearness of statement and skilful marshalling of facts. He was one of the main exponents of embryology in this country at a time when the science was in its infancy; and his papers show abundant evidence of personal investigation and critical inquiry. In all his researches his mind inclined more to the anatomical than to the physiological side of biology. He traced chiefly the development of organs, more especially of the circulation and of the genito-urinary systems. He was an able draughtsman, and his diagrams are still to be met with in nearly every textbook of anatomy and physiology. He wrote on physiological optics, more especially on the mechanism by which the eye accommodates or focusses itself for objects at different distances.

Thomson took part in editing the seventh, eighth, and ninth editions of Quain's 'Elements of Anatomy.' He was associated in the seventh edition with Professor Sharpey and Professor Cleland, in the eighth with Professor Sharpey and Professor Schäfer, and in the ninth edition with Professor Schäfer and Professor Thane. He also edited the second volume of Cullen's 'Life,' and to the reissue of the first volume he prefixed a biographical notice of his half-brother.

On his retirement in 1877 Thomson's portrait, painted by Sir Daniel Macnee, was presented to the university of Glasgow, and now hangs in the Hunterian Museum. It does scanty justice to the animated expression of his features.

[Professor MacKendrick's obituary notice in the Proc. of the Phil. Soc. of Glasgow, vol. xv. 1883–4; the obituary notice in the Proc. of the Royal Soc. 1887, vol. xlii. p. xii; private information.] D'A. P.

THOMSON, ANDREW MITCHELL (1779–1831), Scottish divine, second son of the Rev. John Thomson, D.D., by his first wife, Helen Forrest, was born at Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, where his father was minister, on 11 July 1779. Educated at the parish school, Markinch, Fife, whither his father had moved, and at Edinburgh University, which he left in 1800, he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Kelso; but before receiving a clerical charge he was schoolmaster at Markinch. In 1802 he was appointed parish minister at Sprouston, Roxburghshire. In 1808 he was transferred to the East Church, Perth; in 1810 to New Greyfriars, Edinburgh; and in 1814, on the opening of the church, to St. George's of that city. Here he remained until his death.

When the Edinburgh town council presented him to Greyfriars there was strong opposition, but immediately after his appointment he became one of the most powerful of the Edinburgh preachers. He insisted on high efficiency in the singing at his church, and was largely responsible for an improved psalmody in Scottish church worship. He issued a new set of tunes, some of which he composed himself, 'Redemption' and 'St. George's, Edinburgh,' being among them. He belonged to the evangelical section of the church of Scotland, and was strongly opposed to the interference of the state in matters spiritual. For the last few years of his life he was indisputably leader of the evangelical party. In the general assembly he identified himself with the reformers, and took part in the debates against pluralities in livings and the abuses of lay patronage. Like Dr. Chalmers, his ecclesiastical successor, he was keenly interested in social questions. He was one of the pioneers of the modern education movement, and founded in Edinburgh a weekday school, known as 'Dr. Andrew Thomson's.' He also took a prominent part in the agitation against slavery in the British colonies, advocating immediate and not gradual abolition. His public spirit is aptly illustrated by the fact that, when an alarm was spread that the French had landed, he gathered the Sprouston volunteers and marched into Kelso at their head.

He was mainly responsible for the famous 'Apocrypha controversy,' which he originated in 1827 by surrendering his membership of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and assailing it in the pages of his 'Christian Instructor' for having bound up the Apocrypha with the Bible. He declined the offer of the degree of D.D. from the Columbia College, New York, in 1818, but accepted the same honour when Aberdeen University offered it in 1823.

He died suddenly in the street, when returning from a meeting of presbytery, on 9 Feb. 1831. Dr. Chalmers preached one of his funeral sermons, and he was buried in St. Cuthbert's churchyard, Edinburgh. In 1802 he married Jane Carmichael, who survived him and had by him seven children. His eldest son, John Thomson (1805–1841), is separately noticed.

He edited and wrote in the 'Christian

Instructor,' which he started in Edinburgh in 1810, and he contributed to Brewster's 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia,' of which he was part proprietor. His chief works are: 1. 'A Catechism for the Instruction of Communicants,' Edinburgh, 1808. 2. 'Lectures Expository and Practical,' 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1816. 3. 'Lovers of Pleasure more than Lovers of God,' Edinburgh, 1818; edited, with an introduction, by Dr. Candlish, Edinburgh, 1867. 4. 'Sermons on Infidelity,' London, 1821. 5. 'A Collection in Prose and Verse for Use in Schools,' Edinburgh, 1823. 6. 'Sermons on Hearing the Word,' Edinburgh, 1825. 7. 'The Scripture History,' Bristol, 1826. 8. 'Scripture History of the New Testament,' London, 1827. 9. 'Sermons on various Subjects,' Edinburgh, 1829. 10. 'Sermons and Sacramental Exhortations,' Edinburgh, 1831. 11. 'The Doctrine of Universal Pardon,' Edinburgh, 1830.

[Life by J. L. Watson; Hew Scott's Fasti Ecclesiæ, vol. i. pt. i. p. 74, pt. ii. p. 473; art. by Dr. McCrie in Blackwood's Magazine, 1831, i. 577; Life of Dr. Chalmers by Dr. Hanna.]

J. R. M.

THOMSON, ANTHONY TODD (1778–1849), physician, younger son of Alexander Thomson, was born in Edinburgh, where his parents were staying temporarily, on 7 Jan. 1778. His father was postmaster-general and a member of the council of the province of Georgia, and collector of customs for the town of Savannah. Anthony returned to America with his parents soon after Anthony Todd, postmaster of Edinburgh, had stood sponsor to him as his godson; but when peace was declared after the American war, his father, in common with many American loyalists, threw up his appointments, and settled in Edinburgh with a small pension from the government. Thomson was brought up by Mrs. Rennie, who afterwards became his stepmother. He was educated at the high school, and was nominated, by his godfather's interest, to a clerkship in the Edinburgh post office. He graduated doctor of medicine at the university of Edinburgh in 1799, and in November of the same year he became a member of the Royal Medical Society. He had previously been admitted a member of the Speculative Society, 27 Feb. 1798, and there formed a lifelong friendship with Lord Brougham, having already gained the affection of Henry (afterwards Lord) Cockburn.

He left Edinburgh in 1800, after the death of his father, and settled as a general practitioner in Sloane Street, London, where he eventually acquired a very large practice. He was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons of London in 1800. In March 1812 he was instrumental in founding the Chelsea, Brompton, and Belgrave Dispensary, which is still a useful institution, and to his exertions was due the establishment of an infant school in the parish of St. Luke's, Chelsea. In 1814 Thomson became, with George Man Burrows [q. v.] and William Royston, an editor of 'The Medical Repository,' to the pages of which he contributed many articles.

He left Chelsea in 1826, was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and took a house in Hinde Street, Manchester Square. In 1828 he was elected the first professor of materia medica and therapeutics at the newly founded London University (now University College), and in 1832, on the death of John Gordon Smith [q. v.], he was appointed with Andrew Amos [q. v.] joint professor of medical jurisprudence. In 1837 Amos was appointed a member of the governor-general's council in India, and Thomson became the sole professor, and so continued until his death. He was also a physician to the dispensary attached to University College which has since become the University College and North London Hospital. He was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1842, and he was then living in Welbeck Street. His health broke down from continued mental exertion in 1835, and he was compelled during the remainder of his life to relax his earlier labours, though he continued to practise, and devoted much attention to the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the skin.

He died at Ealing on 3 July 1849, and is buried in Perivale churchyard. His fine collection of specimens of materia medica, with many illustrative drawings, was purchased by the government after Thomson's death for the use of Queen's College, Cork. He was twice married: first, in 1801, to Christina Maxwell, by whom he had issue one son and two daughters; and, she dying in 1820, he married, in the same year, Katharine, daughter of Thomas Byerley [see THOMSON, KATHARINE]. He had three sons, including Henry William (Byerley) Thomson [q. v.] and five daughters by his second marriage.

Thomson's lectures on botany at the Pharmaceutical Society and in the gardens of the Royal Botanical Society did much to extend the teaching of this subject to medical students. He was a firm believer in the efficacy of drugs in the treatment of disease, and he was a plain but agreeable lecturer. He carried on some original research in connection

with the composition and properties of the alkaloids and iodides, the value of which was duly recognised by his admission to several learned societies both here and abroad, while his liberal cast of mind enabled him to take an active part in obtaining the apothecaries' act of 1815. He was one of the earliest supporters of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and he assisted in founding the Pathological Society of London.

His works are: 1. 'The Conspectus Pharmacopœiæ,' 8vo, London, 1810. This work was a commentary upon the Pharmacopœiæ of the London, Dublin, and Edinburgh Colleges of Physicians, to which in the later editions published in America the United States Pharmacopœia was added. The fifteenth edition was issued by Messrs. Longman in 1845, and it was adapted to the 'British Pharmacopœia' of 1885 by Professor Nestor Tirard, M.D., in 1887. The seventh American edition was issued at New York by Messrs. S. S. & W. Wood, 12mo, 1862. It was translated into German (Leipzig, 1827), and the appendix on poisons was again translated, and was published at Aachen in 1846. 2. 'The London Dispensatory: a Practical Synopsis of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics,' 8vo, London, 1811. The eleventh edition was issued in 1852. It was translated into French (Paris, 1827). The work is one of great erudition, containing an immense amount of information admirably put together in an easy and lucid manner. It is illustrated by a great number of original experiments and observations. It was written in the intervals of a large practice. 3. 'Lectures on the Elements of Botany,' vol. i., with plates, 8vo, London, 1822. The lectures were delivered in 'Tait's Gardens,' Chelsea, and afterwards in the room formerly occupied by Joshua Brookes [q.v.] in Blenheim Street, Oxford Street. The work sold badly, so the first volume was alone published. 4. 'Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics,' 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1832; 3rd edit. 1843. 5. 'Medical Statement of the case of the Princess Charlotte of Wales,' 8vo, London, 1817. He edited: 1. 'The London Medical Repository,' vols. i–viii. 1814–17. 2. Bateman's 'Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases,' 7th edit. 8vo, 1829. 3. 'The Seasons,' by James Thomson, with notes philosophical, classical, historical, and biographical, London, 1847, 16mo. He translated 'The Philosophy of Magic, Prodigies, and Apparent Miracles,' by A. J. Eusèbe Baconnière Salverte, London, 1846, 8vo, 2 vols., a work dealing with the same subject as Sir David Brewster's 'Letters on Natural Magic.'

[Obituary notice in the Lancet, 1849, ii. 46; a Memoir of Anthony Todd Thomson, privately printed in 1850; private information.] D'A. P.

THOMSON, CHARLES EDWARD POULETT, Baron Sydenham (1799–1841), governor-general of Canada, was third son of John Poulett Thomson, a London merchant, by his wife Charlotte, daughter of John Jacob, a physician of Salisbury. George Julius Poulett Scrope [q.v.] was his elder brother. He was born at Waverley Abbey, Wimbledon, Surrey, on 13 Sept. 1799, and educated at private schools. In 1815 he was sent to St. Petersburg to begin business life in a branch of his father's firm. Two years later he left Russia on account of ill-health, and spent the two succeeding years in Italy and other parts of the continent. From 1819 to 1821 he was occupied in the London counting-house, and from 1821 to 1823 he was again in Russia, after which he settled ultimately in London. Taking a keen interest in politics, particularly in financial and commercial questions, he was returned to parliament for Dover on 19 June 1826, Jeremy Bentham assisting personally in the canvass. On 28 May 1828 he introduced a bill for a repeal of the usury laws, and was subsequently a frequent and effective speaker on free-trade and other proposals for financial reform. On the formation of Earl Grey's ministry in 1830 he was appointed vice-president of the board of trade and treasurer of the navy, and then withdrew from the commercial firm with which he was connected. He accompanied Lord Durham to Paris in November 1831 to negotiate a new commercial treaty with France, but the project fell through. In 1832 he carried out large improvements in the customs duties. At the general election that year, being elected simultaneously for Dover and Manchester, he chose the latter seat, which had been secured without solicitation on his part. He was re-elected for Manchester several times in succeeding years, his opponent in 1837 being Gladstone. In the new government he again occupied his former position at the board of trade, and in 1834 succeeded Lord Auckland as president. He continued his alterations and remissions in the customs, assisted materially in framing the Bank Charter and Factories Regulation Acts of 1833, and greatly improved commercial relations by treaty with many foreign countries. He failed in an attempt to persuade America and France to admit the principle of international copyright. In 1832 he organised a special statistical department at the board of trade, and in 1837 instituted the school of design at Somerset

House, in accordance with the recommendation of a select committee of the House of Commons made in 1835.

Thomson found in 1836 that his official labours, combined with the long night sittings of the House of Commons, seriously affected his health. In consequence in August 1839 he accepted the post of governor-general of Canada. His administration began at a critical period in Canadian history, and his first duty was to carry out the policy suggested in the report of his predecessor, Lord Durham [see LAMBTON, JOHN GEORGE, first EARL OF DURHAM], by effecting a union of the provinces and establishing a new constitution for their future government. This delicate and difficult task, in which the diverse interests of the Upper and Lower Provinces had to be reconciled, was accomplished by Thomson with great skill and courage. The new constitution, after being carried through the colonial parliaments and ratified by the House of Commons, came into force on 10 Feb. 1841. It led ultimately to the great confederation of 1867. In addition to this measure he carried another for local government, and he set on foot improvements in the matters of emigration, education, and public works. In recognition of his services he was on 19 Aug. 1840 raised to the peerage as Baron Sydenham of Sydenham in Kent and Toronto in Canada, and was appointed knight grand cross of the order of the Bath. When preparing to return home he met with a fatal accident on 4 Sept. 1841 while riding near Kingston, and died, unmarried, at his residence, Alwington House, Kingston, on the 19th of the same month. He was buried at Kingston. Charles Greville, in his 'Memoirs,' devotes a curious passage to Thomson's complacency. In spite of his vanity he had many admirable qualities: tact, judgment, and prudence, firmness and decision, indefatigable and well-ordered application, and, above all, a disinterested devotion to the service of his country. Some rather ill-natured observations on Thomson are given in Sir John Bowring's 'Autobiographical Recollections' (p. 301, 1877).

His portrait, by S. W. Reynolds, painted in 1833, appeared in the third Exhibition of National Portraits, 1868. It was then in possession of his brother, George Poulett Scrope, and was engraved in his memoir of Sydenham.

[Memoirs of Charles, Lord Sydenham, by his brother, G. Poulett Scrope, 1843; Gent. Mag. 1841, ii. 650; Athenæum, 29 July, 5 Aug. 1843; Greville Memoirs, ii. 219, iii. 330; Burke's Dormant and Extinct Peerage, 1866, p. 531; Winsor's Hist. of America, 1889, viii. 162; Todd's Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies, 1880, p. 55; Walpole's Life of Lord J. Russell, 1889; Prentice's Hist. of the Anti-Corn Law League, 1853, i. 20; Réveillaud, Histoire du Canada, p. 374 (adverse view of Thomson).] C. W. S.

THOMSON, SIR CHARLES WYVILLE (1830–1882), naturalist, son of Andrew Thomson, surgeon in the East India Company's service, was born at Bonsyde, Linlithgow, on 5 March 1830. His baptismal name was Wyville Thomas Charles, and the change was formally made when he was gazetted as knight. He was educated first at Merchiston Castle school, and then at the university of Edinburgh, attending the classes in medicine. His aptitude for natural science showed first in the direction of botany, and was so marked that in 1850 he was appointed lecturer on botany at King's College, Aberdeen, and in the following year professor in the same subject at Marischal College. But in 1853 his field of work was enlarged by his appointment to the chair of natural history in Queen's College, Cork, and by his removal in the following year to that of mineralogy and geology at Queen's College, Belfast, where, in 1860, he was transferred to the professorship of natural science. To this post in 1868 was added that of professor of botany to the Royal College of Science, Dublin. His last removal was in 1870 to the professorship of natural history in the university of Edinburgh.

Some years before he had turned his mind to questions relating to the distribution of life and the physical conditions in the deeper parts of the ocean, to which attention had already been directed by Dr. G. C. Wallich, who in 1860 accompanied the Bulldog in a sounding voyage across the North Atlantic. Dr. William Benjamin Carpenter [q. v.] was also keenly interested in similar questions, and ultimately the matter was taken up by the Royal Society, with the result that in the summer of 1868 the two naturalists, on board the gunboat Lightning, made a series of investigations to the north of Scotland as far as the Faroe Islands. The work was continued in the following year, with the aid of John Gwyn Jeffreys [q. v.], on board her majesty's ship Porcupine, off the west coast of Ireland, in the Bay of Biscay, and to the north of Scotland, and an expedition was made to the Mediterranean in 1870, which Thomson, owing to an illness, could not accompany. He described the general results of these researches in a volume published in 1873, and entitled 'The Depths of the Sea.'

These cruises, however, were only preliminary to an investigation on a much more extended scale. They had proved so fruitful and suggestive that the government was

strongly urged by the leading men of science in Great Britain to send out a roomy and well-equipped vessel, in order to make a series of soundings and dredgings in the three great ocean basins, to ascertain the temperature and character of the water, to collect specimens of the fauna and flora on the surface and from all possible depths, and to study as far as possible certain rarely visited oceanic islands—in fact, to make a somewhat devious voyage of circumnavigation, which was expressly guided by the desire to increase scientific knowledge. The Challenger, a corvette of 2,306 tons, was specially fitted up and placed under command of Captain (now Sir George) Nares, with a naval surveying staff. Thomson, who had been granted leave of absence by his university, was appointed chief of the civilian scientific staff (six in number), and the vessel left Sheerness on 7 Dec. 1872. They crossed the Atlantic from the Canary Isles to the West Indies, when after skirting its American side as far north as Halifax they recrossed to Madeira by the Azores. Then they sailed southward of the Cape de Verde Islands and St. Paul's Rocks to Fernando Noronha and the Brazil coast, crossing the southern Atlantic by way of Tristan da Cunha to the Cape of Good Hope. From this they made for the Antarctic Ocean by way of the Crozets and Kerguelen land, and reached the ice-pack a little south of the Antarctic circle, beyond which it was unsafe to venture in an ordinary vessel. Thence they proceeded to Australia, and after touching at Melbourne and Sydney, sailed for Fiji. A devious course took them through the Australasian islands, and they then visited Japan and the Sandwich Islands. After sailing due south to the tropic of Capricorn, they took an easterly course to Valparaiso, and made their way into the southern Atlantic through the Magellan Strait. After calling at Montevideo they visited the Canaries, and returned to England by a variation of their former route, arriving at Spithead on 24 May 1876, having travelled in this remarkable voyage 68,890 nautical miles, and having made observations by soundings at 362 stations. An enormous mass of material had been obtained for study, and Thomson (who received the honour of knighthood on his return) was appointed director of the Challenger expedition commission to superintend the arrangement of the collections and the publication of the results at the public expense. He also resumed his university duties, delivered the Rede lecture at Cambridge in 1877, and in the following year presided over the geographical section at the meeting of the British Association in Dublin. But he had undertaken more than his constitution could bear. He was struck down by an illness in the summer of 1879, which prevented him from resuming his lectures, and he died at his house, Bonsyde, near Linlithgow, on 10 March 1882. He married, in 1853, Jane Ramage, eldest daughter of Adam Dawson, of Bonnytown, Linlithgowshire, who survived him. Their only son, Frank Wyville Thomson, is surgeon-captain in the 3rd Bengal cavalry.

Thomson received the following honorary degrees: LL.D. of Aberdeen, 1853, LL.D. 1860, and D.Sc. 1871, of the Queen's University, Ireland; LL.D. Dublin, 1878, and Ph.D. Jena. He was elected F.R.S.E. 1855, M.R.I.A. 1861, F.R.S. 1869, and was a fellow of the Linnean, Geological, Zoological, and other societies, besides receiving the honorary membership of various scientific bodies, colonial and foreign. He was awarded a royal medal in 1876, and in 1877 was created a knight of the Polar Star when a delegate from the university of Edinburgh to that of Upsala, on the occasion of their quatercentenary.

Thomson's more important papers, including official reports, are about forty-five in number. They deal with varied subjects, but the majority treat of echinids, crinoids, or other echinoderms, for he made this class his special study. Besides these he wrote two books, 'The Depths of the Sea,' already mentioned, and 'The Voyage of the Challenger in the Atlantic,' 2 vols. 1877. The latter gave a general account of the results of the exploration of the Atlantic. His illness prevented him from continuing the publication of the results of the expedition, and the heavy task was undertaken in the beginning of 1881 by Dr. John Murray, a member of the civilian staff. The series of volumes was completed in about thirteen years.

A marble bust of Wyville Thomson is in the university of Edinburgh, and a memorial window was erected to his memory in the cathedral of Linlithgow.

[Proceedings of the Linnean Soc. 1881–2, p. 67; Transactions of the Edinburgh Botan. Soc. xiv. 278; Quarterly Journ. Geol. Soc. 1882, Proc. p. 40; Reports of Challenger, Zoology, vol. iv. (1882); information from Dr. John Murray.] T. G. B.

THOMSON, DAVID (1817–1880), professor of natural philosophy at Aberdeen, eldest son of David Thomson, merchant of Leghorn, was born at Leghorn on 17 Nov. 1817. Receiving his school education in Italy and Switzerland, he entered the university of Glasgow in 1832 and Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1836, graduating

B.A. in 1839 and M.A. in 1845. His mathematical powers were freely recognised, but the state of his health barred his chance of distinction.

In 1840 he became professor-substitute (for William Meikleham) of natural philosophy in the university of Glasgow, and that position he held until, in 1845, he was appointed professor of natural philosophy and one of the regents in the university and King's College, Aberdeen. He was subprincipal of King's College from 1854 to 1860, in which year, on the union of King's and Marischal colleges, he became professor of natural philosophy in the reconstituted university of Aberdeen. He died in office on 31 Jan. 1880, leaving a widow, a son, and three daughters.

'Davie' Thomson was known to two generations of Aberdeen students as an ideal teacher, and his name is inseparably connected with the high reputation which the university at one time possessed for mathematical scholarship. His lectures, while strictly scientific in method, were lightened by the free play of his keen and delicate humour. While still young he showed qualifications in the conduct of business which a little later rendered him the directing pilot in the somewhat troublous period of transition when the Aberdeen colleges had to be remodelled under the pressure of the demand for university extension and reform. His views, in spite of much local opposition, were in every particular adopted when the union of the colleges was finally carried out by act of parliament in 1860.

Thomson's only contribution to the literature of the subject of his chair is the article 'Acoustics' in the ninth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' In 1852 he edited the second edition of 'Caledonia Romana,' by Robert Stuart, his brother-in-law.

The university of Aberdeen possesses a bust of Thomson by John Hutcheson, R.S.A., subscribed for by old students.

[Records of Aberdeen Arts Class, 1868–72, 2nd ed. 1892; Low's David Thomson, a sketch, 1894; Davie Thomson, in Aberdeen Evening Gazette, 30 April 1894; Scotsman, 2 Feb. 1880; personal knowledge.] P. J. A.

THOMSON, Sir EDWARD DEAS (1800–1879), Australian official and politician, the second son of Sir John Deas Thomson, accountant-general of the navy, and of Rebecca, daughter of John Freer, was born at Edinburgh on 1 June 1800. He was educated at the high school, Edinburgh, and at Harrow, and thence went for two years to a college at Caen. Returning to London, he prepared for a mercantile career, and in the meantime assisted his father with the public accounts in a semi-official capacity. In 1826 he made a journey to the United States to look after a brother's affairs, and afterwards travelled through the States and Canada.

In 1827 Thomson was appointed by the influence of William Huskisson [q. v.] clerk of the council of New South Wales, arriving in Sydney in December 1828. He won the favour of the governor, Sir Richard Bourke [q. v.], who in 1837 appointed Thomson to be colonial secretary and registrar of deeds, and a member of the executive and legislative councils. The appointment has been denounced as a job (Rusden, *History of Australia*, ii. 175), but Thomson proved himself fully equal to his new post, and when in 1843 he became leader of the house, he astonished his friends by his capacity and tact (*ib.* ii. 304). He was chairman of the committee on transportation in 1849, took a prominent part in regulating the early goldfields, and in framing an electoral act prior to the change of the constitution (1851). As adviser to Governor Sir Charles Fitzroy [q. v.], he was for a time the most powerful man in New South Wales. His views on fiscal subjects were pronounced, and he is credited with having founded the present fiscal system of the colony. Early in 1854 he was granted two years' leave on the ground of ill-health, but at the same time he was appointed with William Charles Wentworth [q. v.] to watch the progress through the House of Commons of the bill creating a new constitution for New South Wales. In 1855 he acted as commissioner for the colony at the Paris exhibition. On 24 Jan. 1856, soon after his return, he was requested to form the first government under a responsible constitution, but declined, and took a seat in the ministry of Sir Henry Watson Parker [q. v.] as vice-president of the legislative council, retiring on 6 June on a large pension from his office of colonial secretary. He was at this time presented by the colonists with a service of plate and a purse of 1,000*l.* The latter he devoted to founding a scholarship in Sydney University. In 1857 Thomson brought forward in the legislative council a motion for the federation of Australia, which may give him a title to be considered the father of modern ideas on this subject (*Official History of New South Wales*, p. 280).

In 1861 he resigned his seat in council, with several colleagues, in order to checkmate the effort of the Cowper ministry to pack the council with their own followers,

but he afterwards rejoined it. In his later years he chiefly devoted his attention to educational questions; he was vice-chancellor of Sydney University from 1862 to 1865, and was elected chancellor annually from 1866 to 1878.

He died at Sydney on 16 July 1879. He had been made C.B. in 1856, and K.C.M.G. in 1874. Thomson was president of the Australian jockey club and of the Sydney Infirmary. A portrait of him by Capalti hangs in the hall of Sydney University, and a bust by Fantacchioti is in the library.

Thomson married, in 1833, Anna Maria, second daughter of Sir Richard Bourke, and left two sons and five daughters.

[Mennell's Dict. of Australasian Biography; Sydney Morning Herald, 17 July 1879; Rusden's Hist. of Australia.] C. A. H.

THOMSON, GEORGE (*fl.* 1643-1668), parliamentarian, was the son of Robert Thomson of Watton, Hertfordshire, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Harsflet or Halfehead of the same place. The family were staunch parliamentarians, and early in 1643 George held the commission of captain of a troop of horse under William Russell, fifth earl of Bedford. In the following year he served under Sir William Waller [q. v.] in his western campaign, and about the same time attained the rank of colonel; but, losing his leg in action, he retired from military service (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1644, pp. 33, 102, 107, 108, 136, 153). He was returned to parliament for the borough of Southwark, probably in August 1645, and on 18 Feb. 1650–1 was appointed a member of the council of state (*ib.* 1651, p. 45). On 8 April following he became a commissioner of customs, and in 1652 he was sent to the fleet as a commissioner to consult with Blake and report the condition of affairs to the council (*ib.* 1651–2, passim; *Journals of the House of Commons*, vii. 118). On 2 Dec. 1652 he was appointed to the committee for the admiralty, the committee for the ordnance, and the committee for trades, plantations, and foreign affairs (*Cal. State Papers*, 1652–3, p. 2). But in April 1653 the differences between Cromwell and the Long parliament came to a head, and the parliament was dissolved. On 18 May Thomson was dismissed from his posts of commissioner of the customs and of the army and navy, as well as from his other offices (*ib.* p. 335). Released from active employment, he occupied his leisure with the mystical speculations of the Fifth-monarchy men, whose opinions he embraced.

He returned to Westminster on 7 May 1659 with the remainder of the Long parliament. On 16 May he was appointed a member of the council of state, and on 8 July he was added to the committee for intelligence (*ib.* 1658–9 p. 349, 1659–60 p. 11). On 18 Aug. he was appointed colonel of a regiment of volunteers to be raised in London (*ib.* pp. 124, 563).

After the Restoration Thomson took refuge at the residence of his brother Morris at Lee in Kent, and occupied himself in anti-royalist intrigues (*ib.* 1661–2, pp. 97, 122, 125). On 31 Oct. 1661 a warrant was issued for his apprehension. For some time he remained in obscurity, but about the beginning of 1668 he was nominated to the commission of accounts (Pepys, *Diary*, ed. Braybrooke, iv. 285, 287, 355, v. 67). The date of his death is unknown. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Brickland of Thorncliff in Cheshire.

[Harl. Soc. Publ. xvii. 282; Cal. State Papers, passim; Peacock's Army Lists, p. 49; Masson's Life of Milton, index; Thurloe's State Papers, p. 492; Whitelocke's Memorials, p. 235.] E. I. C.

THOMSON, GEORGE (*fl.* 1648–1679), medical writer, born about 1620, served under Prince Maurice in the civil war. After the overthrow of the royalists he proceeded to Leyden University, where he graduated M.D. on 15 June 1648, submitting as his thesis 'Disputatio de Apoplexia,' Leyden, 1648 (Peacock, *Index of English-speaking Students at Leyden University*, s.v. 'Tomsonus'). During the plague of 1665 he resided in London, and made an especial study of the symptoms. In 1665 he published 'Loimologia: a Consolatory Advice, and some brief Observations concerning the present Pest,' London, 4to, in which he reflected on the conduct of those members of the College of Physicians who left the city during the plague. This pamphlet drew a furious reply from John Heydon [q. v.], entitled 'Φονθονφανχια, or a Quintuple Rosie-crucian Scourge for the due Correction of that Pseudo-chymist and Scurrilous Emperick, Geo. Thomson' (London, 1665, 4to). In the same year Thomson also published a work of some ability, entitled 'Galeno-pale, or a chymical Trial of the Galenists, that their Dross in Physick may be discovered' (London, 1665, 8vo), in which he protested against the contempt of English practitioners for experience, and their implicit reliance on theory. He also argued with considerable force against the excessive bleeding and purging in vogue, and against the method of attempting to cure diseases by contraries. A reply by William Johnson, entitled

'Αγυρτο-Μαστιξ,' provoked 'Πλανο-Πνιγμος, or a Gag for Johnson, that published Animadversions upon Galeno-pale, and a Scourge for that pitiful Fellow Mr. Galen, that dictated to him a Scurrilous Greek Title' (London, 1665, 8vo), which was published, together with a eulogy of 'Galeno-pale,' by George Starkey [q. v.] In the following year Thomson pursued the subject in 'Λοιμοτομία, or the Pest anatomised' (London, 8vo), which was translated into Latin by his assistant, Richard Hope, in 1680 (London, 8vo), and into German by Joachim Biester (Hamburg, 1713, 4to).

In 1670 he published a treatise against blood-letting under the title of 'Αἱματίασις, or the true Way of preserving the Bloud' (London, 8vo), which plunged him into a new controversy with Henry Stubbe (1631–1676) [q. v.], who replied in 'The Lord Bacon's Relation of the Sweating-Sickness examined, in a Reply to George Thomson, Pretender to Physick and Chymistry, together with a Defence of Phlebotomy' (London, 1671), 8vo. Thomson rejoined in 'Μισοχυμίας Ἔλεγχος, or a check given to the insolent garrulity of H. Stubbe' (London, 1671, 8vo). Letters were interchanged and published by Thomson in the following year (London, 4to). In 1673 he published 'Epilogismi Chymici Observationes necnon Remedia Hermetica Longa in Arte Hiatrica exercitatione constabilita' (London, 8vo), and in 1675 'Ορθο-μέθοδος ἰατρο-χυμική, or the direct Method of Curing Chymically' (London, 8vo), which was translated into Latin by Gottfried Hennicken, and published at Frankfort-on-Maine in 1686 with a preface by Thomson dated 1684. If this date be correct, he was then living, though there are some grounds for believing that he died before 1680. His portrait, engraved from life in 1670 by William Sherwin, is prefixed to several of his works.

Thomson was twice married: first, on 2 Nov. 1667, to Abigail, daughter of Hugh Nettleshipp, salter, of Wandsworth, Surrey; and secondly, on 31 Oct. 1672, to Martha Bathurst of Battersea, Surrey.

[Thomson's Works; Granger's Biogr. History of England, iv. 21; Chester's London Marriage Licences, col. 1331.] E. I. C.

THOMSON, GEORGE (1782?–1838), tutor in the household of Sir Walter Scott and supposed original of 'Dominie Sampson,' son of George Thomson (1758–1835), by his wife Margaret, daughter of Robert Gillon of Lessudden, Roxburghshire, was born about 1782. The father was licensed by the presbytery of Dunblane on 4 July 1786, and was called to Melrose about two years later. He caused the church to be moved from the abbey and a new building erected near at hand in 1810. Like his son, he was distinguished by his independence and his simplicity. His stipend being extremely small, a substantial subscription was raised for him during the high price of provisions in 1798, but he firmly declined eleemosynary aid from any of his friends. On another occasion he employed a casual stranger, whom he met upon the high road, as a messenger to take his watch into the neighbouring town to be repaired, with the result that might have been anticipated. He died at Melrose on 22 Nov. 1835.

The eldest son, George, from a lad did his utmost to relieve the necessities of his family, not only educating himself with the aid of a bursary, but taking upon himself the education of two brothers out of his small pittance. About 1811 he became domesticated at Abbotsford as librarian and 'grinder' of Scott's boys. Scott had a special kindness for him, which was strengthened by Thomson's mishap—he had lost a leg owing to some rough play when a boy, and had refused to utter the name of the companion who had occasioned the accident. Tall, vigorous, an expert fencer, and a dashing horseman, despite his infirmity, Thomson formed 'a valuable as well as a picturesque addition to the tail of the new laird' of Abbotsford. Scott often said 'In the "Dominie," like myself, accident has spoiled a capital lifeguardsman.' His upright life and his sound learning were set off by a number of oddities which increased as he grew older. One of the least amiable was after a hard day's hunting to keep the company waiting while he extemporised what he deemed an appropriate form of grace Scott was the last man to caricature a friend or dependent, but he certainly embodied some of the tutor's traits in Dominie Sampson in 'Guy Mannering,' and Thomson seems himself to have encouraged a belief that he was the original of that remarkable character. Scott frequently tried, though without success, to get him a permanent post. Writing in 1819 to the Duke of Buccleuch, he says, 'He is nearer Parson Adams than any living creature I ever saw—very learned, very religious, very simple, and extremely absent.' He added that he was a very fair preacher and a staunch anti-Gallican. In 1820 he left Scott to coach the sons of Mrs. Dennistoun of Colgrain, but Scott still hoped to procure him a 'harbour on his lee.' He went to see Scott at Christmas 1825, when his kind heart and incorrigible eccentricities

were again noted in the 'Journal.' He died at Edinburgh on 8 Jan. 1838. His only literary production seems to have been an 'Account of the Parish of Melrose' contributed to Sir John Sinclair's 'Statistical Account of Scotland.'

[Hew Scott's Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ, i. 561; Gent. Mag. 1838, i. 328; Lockhart's Life of Scott, passim; Scott's Journal, i. 67, 336, ii. 350, 359, and Familiar Letters, ii. 220.]

T. S.

THOMSON, GEORGE (1757–1851), collector of Scottish music, son of Robert Thomson, schoolmaster, was born at Limekilns, Fifeshire, on 4 March 1757. His family removed to Banff, and afterwards to Edinburgh, where he was apprenticed to the law. In 1780, through the influence of John Home, author of 'Douglas,' he entered the Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufactures in Scotland as junior clerk. Soon afterwards he became principal clerk, and retained that post till his retirement in 1839. In 1840 he removed to London, but returned to Edinburgh in 1845. In 1847 his friends presented him with a silver vase, when his character and work were praised by Lord Cockburn. He died at Leith on 18 Feb. 1851, and was buried at Kensal Green cemetery. In 1781 he married a daughter of Lieutenant Miller, of the 50th regiment, by whom he had two sons and six daughters. One daughter, Georgina, became the wife of George Hogarth [q. v.], whose daughter Catherine was the wife of Charles Dickens. His wife was buried at Kensal Green in 1841, 'on the spot next to that which belongs to Charles Dickens, esq.' (cf. Forster, *Dickens*, i. 264).

Thomson was an enthusiastic amateur musician. He was one of the directors of the first Edinburgh musical festival (1815). He played the violin, and took an active part in the Edinburgh St. Cecilia concerts of his day. It was from hearing Tenducci's rendering of Scottish songs at these concerts that he conceived the idea of making a collection of national airs. In the end he issued three separate (folio) collections: the Scottish in 6 vols. (1793–1841); the Welsh in 3 vols. (1809–1814); and the Irish in 2 vols. (1814–1816). A royal octavo edition in 6 vols., made up from all three collections, was published in 1822. Thomson's plan in regard to the music was original and bold. Before his time there were no introductory or concluding symphonies to the airs he collected, and the accompaniments were indicated by the uncertain system of 'figured bass.' He resolved to supply both deficiencies, and had his symphonies and accompaniments written in turn by Pleyel, Kozeluch, Haydn, Beethoven, Weber, Hummel, and Bishop, to whom he paid large sums. It was at his instigation that Bishop set Burns's 'Jolly Beggars.' He found many of the old airs associated with objectionable words, and with the view of procuring new words he corresponded with Burns, Scott, Hogg, Moore, Byron, Campbell, Joanna Baillie, and others. Burns began to write for him in 1792, and continued till his death in 1796, the collections from first to last containing about 120 of his songs. Thomson was attacked by Professor Wilson and others for his pecuniary treatment of Burns, but there is clearly no ground for the charge (cf. Hadden, pp. 134–151). His correspondence with Burns was printed by Currie, and is found in several editions of the poet; that with Scott and the rest is given by Hadden from the originals in the hands of his descendants. The originals of the Burns letters were purchased by Lord Dalhousie in 1852 for 260 guineas. In 1802 Thomson edited the poems of Mrs. Anne Grant of Laggan [q. v.]; and in 1807 published under the pseudonym of 'Civis' a 'Statement and Review of a recent Decision of the Judge of Police in Edinburgh, authorising his Officers to make Domiciliary Visits in Private to stop Dancing.' This pamphlet arose out of an attempt to prevent dancing in Thomson's own house. Carlyle (*Reminiscences*) describes him as 'a clean-brushed commonplace old gentleman, in a scratch wig.' His portrait, painted by Raeburn, is at Dunbeath Castle, Caithness. Another portrait, by W. S. Watson, is in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

David Thomson (*d.* 1815), a brother, was a landscape-painter and an amateur musician. He edited a collection of 'The Melodies of different Nations,' and a collection of Mozart's songs, set to verses of his own. Joanna Baillie speaks of 'his worth and his various talents.' Keith Thomson, a half-brother (*d.* 1855), was a leading teacher of music at Inverness. Paton Thomson, the engraver (cf. Redgrave), was probably a relative.

[J. Cuthbert Hadden's George Thomson, the friend of Burns: his Life and Correspondence (1898); Chambers's Traditions of Edinburgh and Land of Burns; Hogg's Instructor, vi. 408, new ser.; Caledonian Mercury, 4 March 1847; Rogers's Book of Burns (Grampian Club), ii. 275; Grove's Dict. of Music; Reg. of Dunfermline; information from descendants.] J. C. H.

THOMSON, GEORGE (1799–1886), lieutenant-colonel Bengal engineers, second of six sons of George Thomson of Fairley, Aberdeenshire, was born at Fairley on 19 Sept.

1799. Educated by a private tutor, he entered the military college of the East India Company at Addiscombe in 1814, and passed out as an engineer cadet for the Bengal service. He arrived at Calcutta on 18 Sept. 1818, and went to Cawnpore. In 1820 he joined the recently formed corps of Bengal sappers and miners, commanded by Major (afterwards Sir) Thomas Anburey, at Allahabad. On 28 Jan. 1821 he took command of the detachment of sappers at Asirgarh, and in March visited his eldest brother, Alexander, of the Bengal artillery, at Mhow. In the following year he was engaged in the construction of a road between Asirgarh and Nagpur, and later between Nagpur and Chapara. From March to June 1823 he was employed in dismantling and blowing up the fort of Mandla. He was appointed adjutant of the Bengal sappers and miners on 29 May of this year, and on 5 Sept. he was promoted to be lieutenant.

In March 1824 war was declared with Burma, and in the following September Thomson went to Calcutta to join the pioneer department, for active service under the orders of Captain Schalch. On 14 Dec. he left Calcutta for Chittagong, where a force of eleven thousand men, under Brigadier-general Morrison of the 44th foot, had been assembled to penetrate to Ava through Arakan. Thomson was appointed field-engineer to the force and placed in command of the pontoon train. On 10 Jan. 1825 he started with Morrison's force by a route along the seacoast, and, after crossing the Mayu estuary, a little to the west of the modern port of Akyab, advanced north-east through a difficult country, and crossed the Kala-daing or Great Arakan river. Thomson was almost always in front on reconnaissance duty, and the forests being too thick and the rivers too deep to allow of any other way of travelling, he went on foot and suffered greatly from fatigue. The approach to Arakan lay across a narrow valley, bounded by a range of hills crowned with stockades and garrisoned by nine thousand Burmese. An attack on 29 March failed, but on 1 April Thomson assisted in the assault and capture of the stockades, and Arakan was taken.

Thomson was mentioned by Morrison in his despatch of 2 April 1825 (*London Gazette*, 1 Oct. 1825), for having 'displayed zeal and practical proficiency in the performance of his duty.' On 7 May 1825 he was appointed executive engineer, south-eastern division of the public works department, and he was busy with the erection of cantonments in Arakan at the close of the rainy season. The division suffered very heavily from the pestilential climate. Thomson was sent to survey and report upon the best situation in the islands near the mouth of the Beatong river for cantoning the division. He returned to Bengal in September 1826.

On 7 Oct. 1826 Thomson was appointed executive engineer in the public works department at Nimach, and was employed in building a fort there. He was promoted to be captain in the Bengal engineers on 28 Sept. 1827. On 6 Dec. he was appointed to the Bengal sappers and miners, and on 21 Feb. 1828 he returned to the public works department as executive engineer of the Rohilkhand division. In February 1829 Thomson took furlough to Europe, married, and returned to India in November 1831. On 9 Dec. 1831 he was appointed to survey the country between Bankura and Shirghatti, and to estimate the cost of the construction of a road from Jemor to the Karamnassa river. He was next placed in charge of the construction of the grand trunk road between Bardwán and Benares. In 1834 he had the additional duty of constructing barracks at Hazaribagh for a European regiment; in this work, despite occasional conflict with the authorities, he adopted successful methods of his own for the utilisation of convict labour.

In March 1837 Thomson was appointed to the command of the Bengal sappers and miners at Delhi, and to be at the same time executive engineer of the Delhi division of the public works department, a combination of duties which he did not think was for the good of the service. On 13 Sept. 1838 he was selected to be chief engineer of the army of the Indus assembling at Karnal for the invasion of Afghanistan. He marched from Delhi with two companies of sappers and miners on 20 Oct. to Karnal, thence on 9 Nov. to Firozpur, and on to Bhawalpur (230 miles), where he arrived on 29 Dec. Rohri, on the left bank of the Indus, was reached on 24 Jan. 1839, and the fort of Bakkar, on a rocky island between Rohri and Sakkar, on the right bank, was seized without opposition on 29 Jan., and preparations made by Thomson to bridge the river. The channel between Rohri and Bakkar is some 360 yards wide, and that between Bakkar and Sakkar about 130 yards, and in both the water ran like a millstream. Thomson had asked the political officer to collect beforehand at Rohri materials for bridging, but when he arrived none were there. By great exertion he procured boats, cut down and split palm trees, made grass cables, constructed anchors of small trees joined together and loaded with stone, made nails on

the spot, and in eleven days completed a good military bridge. Sir Henry Durand wrote: 'Thomson was justly praised for opening the campaign by a successful work of such ability and magnitude; for to have bridged the Indus was a fact at once impressive and emblematic of the power and resources of the army, which thus surmounted a mighty obstacle.'

Thomson's services were of value in the long march through the Bolan Pass to Kandahar, which was reached at the end of April. On 27 June the march was resumed. The accounts received of the weakness of Ghazni had induced the commander of the expedition, Sir John (afterwards Lord) Keane [q. v.] to leave his small battering train at Kandahar, but on arriving at Ghazni on 21 July it was found to be a formidable fortress, which could only be besieged by means of a regular battering train. Thomson proposed to storm it, make a dash at the Kabul gate, blow it in, and admit the storming party. This was successfully done on 23 July. In the assault after the gate was blown in Thomson had a narrow escape in the struggle within. Keane, in announcing the capture of Ghazni in his despatch of the following day, ascribed to Thomson 'much of the credit of the success of this brilliant *coup de main*' (*London Gazette*, 30 Oct. 1839). Thomson was promoted to be brevet major for this service, dating from the capture of Ghazni.

The march to Kabul was resumed on 30 July, and that city was occupied on 7 Aug. Thomson made an expedition over the mountains to Bamian to reconnoitre the route. In November he returned to India with some of the troops. For his services in the first Afghan war Thomson received the thanks of the government and was made a companion of the Bath, military division (*London Gazette*, 20 Dec. 1839). He was also awarded by Shah Shuja the second class of the order of the Durani empire, and was permitted to accept and wear it (*London Gazette*, 8 June 1841; *General Orders*, 8 Sept. 1841).

On his return to India he resumed the duties of the command of the Bengal sappers and miners, and of those of the public works department at Delhi; but, finding them incompatible, a warm correspondence ensued with the military board, which resulted in Thomson's retiring from the service on 25 Jan. 1841. Before leaving India he submitted to the government of India suggestions for the improvement of the corps of Bengal sappers and miners.

On his arrival in England Thomson joined a brother in business in Liverpool; but affairs did not prosper, and on 24 July 1844 he was glad to accept from the court of directors of the East India Company the appointment of Indian recruiting officer and paymaster of soldiers' pensions in the Cork district, with the local rank of major. The former post he held until the East India Company ceased to exist in 1861, and the latter until 1877, when he resigned and settled in Dublin. He was promoted to be brevet lieutenant-colonel on 28 Nov. 1854. He became a director of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland in 1846, and was practically the inspecting director, actively superintending the completion of the southern portion of the line and of the tunnel into Cork. He died in Dublin in February 1886.

Thomson married, when on furlough in Scotland in 1830, Anna, daughter of Alexander Dingwall of Ramieston, Aberdeenshire. He left several children. His eldest son, Hugh Gordon, is a retired major-general of the Indian staff corps.

Thomson wrote an account of the 'Storming of Ghazni,' which appeared in vol. iv. 4to series, 1840, of 'The Professional Papers of the Corps of the Royal Engineers.' In the same volume is a description of his bridge across the Indus at Bakkar, by Lieutenant (afterwards Sir) H. M. Durand.

[India Office Record; Despatches; obituary notices and memoirs in the Times 15 Feb. 1886, in the Royal Engineers' Journal 1886, by Sir Henry Yule, and in Vibart's Addiscombe, its Heroes and Men of Note; Laurie's Our Burmese Wars and Relations with Burma, 1855; Snodgrass's Narrative of the Burmese War, 1827; Low's Afghan War, from the Journal and Correspondence of the late Major-general Augustus Abbott, 1879; Durand's First Afghan War and its Causes, 1879 (contains a sketch of the Kabul gate of Ghazni); Asiatic Journal, vol. xxx.; Kaye's History of the War in Afghanistan; Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 4to ser. vol. iv. 1840, and Occasional Papers Ser. vol. iii. 1879. See also art. Durand, Sir Henry Marion.] R. H. V.

THOMSON, HENRY (1773–1843), painter, the son of a purser in the navy, was born at St. George's Square, Portsea, on 31 July 1773. He was at school for nearly nine years at Bishop's Waltham. In 1787 he went with his father to Paris, and returned to London on the breaking out of the revolution. He became a pupil of the painter John Opie [q. v.], and in 1790 entered the schools of the Royal Academy. In 1793 his father took him again to the continent to complete his studies, and he travelled in Italy till 1798, visiting Parma, Bologna, Florence, Rome, Naples, and Venice. He returned by

Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, and Hamburg in 1799. He found 'Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery' in course of active preparation, and contributed to it 'Perdita' and some subjects from 'The Tempest.' As early as 1792 he had exhibited a portrait at the Royal Academy, but he did not become a regular contributor till 1800, after his return to England. In 1801 he was elected an associate, and in 1802 an academician. From this time onwards he continued to exhibit many mythological and domestic subjects, as well as portraits, until 1825. Among his chief works were 'Mercy interceding for a fallen Warrior,' 1804; 'Love Sheltered' and 'The Red Cross Knight,' 1806 (both engraved in mezzotint by William Say); 'Love's Ingratitude,' 1808; 'The Distressed Family,' 1809; 'Titania,' 1810; 'Peasants in a Storm,' 1811; 'The Infancy of Jupiter' (engraved by Henry Meyer), and 'Lavinia,' 1812; 'Eurydice' (engraved by William Ward) and 'Thais,' 1814; 'Cupid Disarmed' and 'Icarus,' 1815; 'Christ raising Jairus's Daughter,' 1820; 'Juliet,' 1825. He designed a large number of small illustrations for Sharpe's 'Poets' and 'British Classics,' and other publications. In 1825 he was appointed keeper of the Royal Academy, in succession to Henry Fuseli [q. v.], but resigned the office after two years owing to a severe illness, from which he never recovered sufficiently to undertake any more work of importance. He retired to Portsea, where he died on 6 April 1843, and was buried in Portsmouth churchyard. Thomson's pictures were extremely popular in his own day, but they are now chiefly known by the good mezzotint engravings in which they were reproduced. A portrait of Thomson, by John Jackson, was engraved by Robert Cooper in 1817; another was painted by Sir Martin Archer Shee (*Cat. Third Loan Exhib.* No. 346).

[Gent. Mag. 1843, iii. 100; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Royal Academy Catalogues.] C. D.

THOMSON, HENRY WILLIAM (BYERLEY) (1822–1867), jurist, the son of Anthony Todd Thomson [q. v.], by his second wife, Katharine Byerley [see THOMSON, KATHARINE], of an old Durham family (whence he assumed in later life a prefix to his surname), was born in May 1822. He was educated at University College, London, and at Jesus College, Cambridge, whence he graduated B.A. (as senior optime) in 1846, was called to the bar from the Inner Temple in May 1849, and practised on the northern circuit. He specialised in military and international law, and his useful little treatise on the 'Laws of War affecting Commerce and Shipping' went through two editions in 1854. It was followed in 1855 by 'The Military Forces and Institutions of Great Britain and Ireland: their Constitution, Administration, and Government, Military and Civil,' in which he endeavoured to galvanise a huge mass of unused material from parliamentary bluebooks and similar materials, and in 1857 by 'The Choice of a Profession: a concise Account and comparative Review of the English Professions.' Both works are well written, and should be of value to the sociologist. Thomson was living at this time at 8 Serjeant's Inn, Temple, but professional success seemed as distant as ever when, in May 1858, he was appointed by the colonial secretary, Lord Stanley [see STANLEY, EDWARD HENRY, fifteenth EARL OF DERBY], queen's advocate in Ceylon. Three years later he was promoted puisne judge of the supreme court of Colombo. He lost no time in setting to work upon a digest of the law as administered in Ceylon, and in 1866 he was in London superintending the publication of his most permanent memorial, 'Institutes of the Laws of Ceylon' (London, 1866, 2 vols. large 8vo), which ranks as an authority together with the judgments of Sir Charles Marshall, and which, as the chief justice of Ceylon (Sir Edward Creasy) said at Thomson's death, 'will long be cited with admiration and gratitude.' Thomson died at Colombo, as the result of an apoplectic seizure, on 6 Jan. 1867. He married, in 1858, Mlle. Beaumont, and left two sons: Henry Byerley, who took orders in 1888, and Arthur Byerley.

The jurist's younger brother, JOHN COCKBURN THOMSON (1834–1860), was born in London in 1834, and after studying at Bonn matriculated from Trinity College, Oxford, on 7 June 1852, graduating B.A. from St. Mary Hall in 1857. While at Oxford he worked at Sanskrit (in continuation of studies commenced at Munich) under Horace Hayman Wilson [q. v.], and before he took his degree, being then only twenty-one, he published 'The Bhagavad-Ghita; or a Discourse between Krishna and Arjuna on Divine Matters: a Sanskrit Philosophical Poem; translated [into English Prose] with copious Notes, an Introduction on Sanskrit Philosophy, and other Matter,' Hertford, 1855, 2 vols. 16mo. The performance was praised not only by Wilson but by Garcin de Tassy, by Schliessen of Prague, by Spiegel of Erlangen, and other foreign savants; and it was used as a class-book in the East Indian College at Haileybury. Two years later the author gained the Boden Sanskrit scholar-

ship at Oxford, and was presented with a gold medal by Maximilian of Bavaria. Upon Wilson's death in 1860 Thomson became a candidate for the librarianship at the India office, but he was accidentally drowned at Tenby on 26 May 1860. He had recently been appointed a member of the Asiatic Society of Paris, and of the Antiquarian Society of Normandy. Apart from his work in Sanskrit he was, under the pseudonym of Philip Wharton, joint author with his mother of 'Queens of Society' (1860) and 'Wits and Beaux of Society' (1860), two anecdotal volumes which were well received by the public.

[Luard's Athenæ Cantabr.; Gent. Mag. 1867, i. 392; Colonial Office List, 1867, p. 252; Ceylon Bi-Monthly Examiner, 15 Jan. 1867; North American Rev. No. lxxxvi, p. 435; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Allibone's Dict. of English Literature; Brit. Mus. Cat.; private information.] T. S.

THOMSON, JAMES (1700–1748), poet, was born in the pastoral village of Ednam in Roxburghshire in September 1700. The village retains, as outhouse of a farmsteading, the former manse (and later village school) in which the poet was born. He was baptised on 15 Sept., and the fact that the rite was usually administered by the Scottish church eight days after birth would refer his birth to the 7th, though an early biographer (Murdoch) gives the 11th. The poet's father, Thomas (1666–1716), also a native of Ednam, and the son of Andrew Thomson, a gardener, fulfilled the ambition of his parents by graduating M.A. at Edinburgh University in 1686, and obtaining five years later the license of a preacher in the kirk, being called to Ednam on 12 July 1692 (Hew Scott, *Fasti*, vol. i. pt. ii. 460). The minister married, on 6 Oct. 1693, Beatrix, daughter of Alexander Trotter of Fogo. Trotter's wife was Margaret, daughter of William Home or Hume, the progenitor of the Homes of Bassendean, and the brother of Sir James Home [see under Home, Sir James of Coldingknows, third Earl of Home; and letter of Dr. John Mair, minister of Southdean, in 'Times,' 26 March 1894].

James was the fourth child. Of two elder brothers, Andrew and Alexander, little is heard, but there is evidence in his letters of the poet's solicitude for a younger brother, John, who died in 1735. Of the poet's sisters, one was married to Mr. Bell, minister of Strathaven; another (Mary) to William Craig, father of James Craig [q. v.], the architect of the New Town, Edinburgh, and another to Mr. Thomson, master of Lanark grammar school. Two months after the poet's birth, his father moved to Southdean, where the manse nestled at the foot of Southdean Law, and some of the scenes of Teviotdale and the valley of the 'sylvan Jed' were afterwards introduced by him into his poems (especially in 'Winter;' a Thomson window has recently been erected in Southdean church). After picking up the rudiments in the parish school he was sent to Jedburgh, where the classes, by which he benefited little, were held in the abbey (cf. Watson, *Jedburgh Abbey*, 1894, p. 93 *n.*) The boy attracted a good deal of attention from one of his father's friends, Robert Riccaltoun [q.v.] Riccaltoun introduced him to several of the neighbouring gentry, including Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, James Haliburton of New Mains, Dryburgh, where on the banks of the Tweed his 'Doric reed' was first exercised (*Autumn*, v. 890), and Sir William Bennet, bart. (*d.* 1729), of Grubit. From Jedburgh he passed in the summer of 1715 to Edinburgh University. There he was in mental revolt against the outworn classical curriculum. At this period, as Aikin notes, the Scots had lost their pre-eminence in Latin, and had not learned English; and the circumstance renders the more remarkable the purity of Thomson's style and its freedom from any admixture of provincial idiom. At home Thomson had written and burned a quantity of verse. At Edinburgh he joined a literary club, 'The Grotesques,' who were very critical of his performances; some three of his pieces, nevertheless, appeared in the 'Edinburgh Miscellany' of 1720. During these years he studied assiduously Spenser and Milton, and his first extant letter (to his friend William Cranstoun), dated 11 Dec. 1720, contains a reference to 'As you like it.' On 2 Nov. 1720 Thomson received a bursary from the presbytery of Jedburgh, and this was renewed on 1 Jan. 1724 for one year; but he took no steps to enter the ministry after, it is said, an unfavourable verdict had been passed by William Hamilton, the professor of theology, upon an exercise in the form of a prose dissertation on the tenth section of the 119th Psalm. He resolved to seek a literary career in London.

With letters of introduction to some of the powerful connections of his mother in the south, and with the nucleus of a great poem in his pocket, Thomson set sail from Leith in February 1725. His mother had a foreboding that she would never see her favourite son again (she died within a few weeks of his departure); nor did the poet ever revisit the scenes of his youth. According to Dr. Johnson, the lad was relieved of

his letters of introduction by a London pickpocket within a few days of his landing at Wapping (27[?] Feb. 1725). The loss of the documents, tied, according to the traditional story, in a knotted handkerchief, would seem to have been promptly repaired, for Thomson very soon obtained a footing at the houses of Sir Gilbert Elliot, lord Minto [q.v.], and Duncan Forbes (1644?–1704) [q. v.] of Culloden, and also at Montrose House in Hanover Square. Unfortunately, however, his resources were too small to enable him to pay the assiduous court to these gentlemen that the situation required, and at the end of June he was glad to fall back upon the promised aid of a distant kinswoman, Lady Grizel Baillie [q. v.] of Jerviswood (the daughter of Sir Patrick Hume [q. v.]), who procured him a comfortable though unsalaried post as tutor to her grandson, Thomas Hamilton (afterwards seventh Earl of Haddington), the eldest boy of Charles, lord Binning [see HAMILTON, THOMAS, sixth EARL OF HADDINGTON]. While under the roof of Lord Binning at East Barnet he began to combine some detached fragments of descriptive verse into what became his first notable poem.

The germ of 'Winter' may be found in the lines 'On a Country Life' written by Thomson before he was twenty, and contributed to the 'Edinburgh Miscellany' (see above). The outlines of the implied scheme may have been suggested by Pope's four 'Pastorals,' named after the respective seasons. More directly, however, as he himself states, he owed inspiration to a manuscript poem of his friend Riccaltoun on 'Winter,' which was published in 1726 in Savage's 'Miscellany,' and reprinted in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' of 1740 (p. 256), as corrected 'by an eminent hand,' that of Mallet. Subsequently, among other stray pieces of merit by obscure authors, Thomson's 'Country Life' was included in Mallet's 'Works' (cf. *Gent. Mag.* 1853, ii. 364–71; THOMSON, ed. Bell, 1855, ii. 263–4).

As he progressed with his work, Thomson felt the desirability of getting nearer the booksellers and the patrons. His sojourn at East Barnet can have hardly exceeded four months. His desire for a wider circle of acquaintance in the capital was soon gratified. Duncan Forbes was prodigal of introductions to celebrities, including Arbuthnot, Gay, and Pope. Mallet took him into more bohemian circles, and presented him to the notorious Martha Fowke or Fowkes, known to poetical admirers indifferently as 'Mira' and as 'Clio' (see Bolton Corney in *Athenæum*, 1859, ii. 78). There is a story that Thomson dwelt with the bookseller John Millan (1702–1784) during 1725; a house numbered 30 Charing Cross is still pointed out as his home during part of the same year (it is figured in HARRISON, *Memorable London Houses*, p. 22), while another tradition tells how he frequented the Doves tavern in Hammersmith Mall. In the winter of 1725–6 he paid a visit to Mallet at Twyford, the seat of the Duke of Montrose, in Hampshire. Thomson had been compelled during the summer to ask a loan of 12*l.* from Cranstoun, and he was again in want of money at Christmas, when he and Mallet induced John Millan to advance 3*l.* upon 'Winter' (cf. BENJAMIN VICTOR, *Orig. Letters*, iii. 27).

In March 1726, under Millan's auspices, appeared 'Winter, a poem by James Thomson, A.M.' (London, folio; another edition with additions and commendatory verses by Aaron Hill, Mallet, and 'Mira,' 1726, 8vo; reprinted Dublin, 1726). The description of him as 'A.M.' was a mistake; the degree was seldom taken by arts students in Thomson's time (see GRANT, *Hist. of Edinburgh Univ.* ii. 238). The work was dedicated to Sir Spencer Compton (Lord Wilmington), who forwarded in the following June a tardy acknowledgment of twenty guineas.

In the meantime the success of the poem was assured. Men of discernment such as Robert Whatley (afterwards prebendary of York), Aaron Hill [q. v.], and that connoisseur of poets, Joseph Spence (see his *Essay on the Odyssey*), had sung its praises upon every opportunity, while Riccaltoun is stated to have 'dropped the poem from his hands in an ecstasy of admiration.' Especially loud in their applause were the two patronesses whom Thomson celebrated with so much warmth in later poems, Frances Seymour, the wife of Algernon, lord Hertford [see under SEYMOUR, CHARLES, sixth DUKE OF SOMERSET], and Sarah, eldest daughter of Sir Hans Sloane and mother of Hans Stanley [q. v.]; while among more influential admirers was soon numbered Thomas Rundle [q. v.] (afterbishop of Derry), who introduced Thomson to his own patron, Charles Talbot (afterwards lord chancellor).

Thomson needed little urging to repeat his experiment, and during 1726, though tied to the town (like a 'caged linnet,' as he expressed it) by an appointment as tutor to one of Montrose's sons at an academy in Little Tower Street, he worked hard at 'Summer,' which appeared early in 1727 with a dedication to Bubb Dodington (London, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1728). In the same year John Millan published one of the best of Thomson's minor

pieces, 'A Poem sacred to the Memory of Isaac Newton,' with an extravagant dedication to Sir Robert Walpole. Next year the poet changed his publisher, and it was Andrew Millar (1707–1768) [q. v.] who in 1728 issued 'Spring,' dedicated to the Countess of Hertford. The first edition of 'Autumn' (inscribed to Arthur Onslow) was that which appeared in 'The Seasons' (London, 1730, 4to), of which some 454 copies were subscribed for at one guinea, among the subscribers being Arbuthnot, Bolingbroke, Pope, Somerville, Spence, and Young. Prefixed is an engraving after William Kent, the well-known gardener. The copy of this scarce edition in the university library at Edinburgh is that which was pompously crowned by the Earl of Buchan at Ednam on 22 Sept. 1791 [see ERSKINE, DAVID STEUART, eleventh EARL OF BUCHAN]. 'Autumn' was subsequently issued separately (price one shilling) by Millan. The poems sold well in the separate form, and Thomson is said to have reaped over 1,000*l.* profit from them before he sold the copyright to Millar in 1729 (cf. MOREL, pp. 46, 47; *Speeches and Arguments before the Court of King's Bench*, 'Millar v. Taylor,' 1771; PUTNAM, *Copyright*, 1896, p. 413). To the subscription volume of the 'Seasons' (1730), in addition to the fine 'Hymn' (which seems to adumbrate much of the pantheistic philosophy of Wordsworth), was appended a patriotic poem of considerable length, which had passed through two editions during 1729, under the title 'Britannia, a Poem, written in 1719.' The last date is a mistake apparently for 1727; 'the most illustrious of patriots' (as Walpole had formerly been styled) was now severely rebuked for submitting to the indignities of Spain; it contains a good deal of fustian.

In 1730 Thomson appealed to the public in another literary capacity. On 28 Feb. of that year his first play, 'Sophonisba,' was produced at Drury Lane. The curiosity of the public was powerfully roused, and many gentlemen are stated to have sought places in the footmen's gallery (SHIELS; cf. DORAN, *London in Jacobite Times*). Mrs. Oldfield was especially fascinating in the title-part, and the piece was played ten times with success during the season. It was a poor imitation of Otway, and there was little opportunity in it for the display of the poet's characteristic excellences; it was nevertheless sold to Millar for 130 guineas, and went through four editions during the year (several translations appeared, a Russian one in 1786). One line of 'Sophonisba' at least has defied oblivion. Nat Lee had written 'O Sophonisba, Oh!' Thomson expanded the sentiment in the verse

> Oh! Sophonisba, Sophonisba, Oh!

the inanity of which was pointed out, not at the theatre, as has generally been assumed, but in an envious little squib, called 'A Criticism of the New Sophonisba' (1730). The quick eye of Fielding soon detected the absurdity, which was paraded in his 'Tom Thumb the Great,' the line 'Oh! Huncamunca, Huncamunca, Oh!' appearing as a kind of refrain (act i. sc. v.) It is noticeable that the line 'O Sophonisba, I am wholly thine,' was not substituted by Thomson until after 1738 (MOREL).

In the autumn of 1730 Thomson announced to his friend Mallet that he was going to hang up his harp in the willows. His five years' sojourn in London had been eminently successful, and he was now appointed travelling tutor and companion to Charles Richard Talbot, the son of the future chancellor. In December 1730 he was at Paris. There he saw Voltaire's Brutus, and was amused by the old Roman's declamation on liberty before a French audience. The more he saw of foreign countries the more he became confirmed in the opinion that liberty was the monopoly of Great Britain. At Lyons he met his friendly critic Spence. Thence he proceeded to the Fontaine de Vaucluse ('the shut valley of Petrarch'), of which he had promised Lady Hertford a poetical description. During his travels he received the high honour of a 'poetical epistle' from Pope, but he was probably deemed by the author to have undervalued the distinction, for the best part of the material was subsequently incorporated in the 'Epistle to Arbuthnot.' At Rome in November 1731 he was in correspondence with his old patron Lord Binning, who died two years later, and before the end of 1731 he was back again at Ashdown Park in Berkshire. His pupil died on 27 Sept. 1733; but Thomson retained the favour of the father, and he was at the end of the same year appointed to the sinecure office of secretary of briefs with an income of 300*l.* a year. Such a post brought perfect contentment to Thomson. In May 1736 he moved from a modest apartment in Lancaster Court to a cottage in Kew Foot Lane with a pretty garden, in which he subsequently employed a cousin Andrew as gardener. There he lived for the rest of his life. He was passionately fond of long walks, and among his pilgrimages the most frequent was probably that to Pope's house at Twickenham; he also went frequently to Mallet's

at Strand-on-the-Green, to the Doves tavern at Hammersmith, and to visit his friends in town.

During this halcyon period Thomson was working at his most cherished poem. The first part of 'Liberty' was published in December 1734; it was followed in 1735 by the second and third, and in 1736 by the fourth and fifth parts. The whole appeared in 1736, together with 'Sophonisba' and 'Britannia,' forming a second octavo volume uniform with that containing 'The Seasons.' It was dedicated to Frederick, prince of Wales, and was well subscribed for by the booksellers; but the public, forewarned by Thomson's previous patriotic essay, 'Britannia,' took little interest in it.

The ease he anticipated at Richmond was of short duration. The death of Talbot on 14 Feb. 1737 deprived him of his sinecure. Lord Hardwicke, who succeeded to the woolsack, kept the office open for some time, expecting that Thomson would apply for it; but a combination of pride and indolence restrained him from doing so, and the post was given to another. Thomson may have found satisfaction in the composition of his fine panegyric 'To the Memory of the Rt. Hon. Lord Talbot,' in which he took occasion to vindicate his friend Dr. Rundle from the imputation of heresy. In the meantime his income was precarious, though it is probable that during 1738 his second play, 'Agamemnon,' brought him in a fair sum. It was acted at Drury Lane on 6 April 1738, with the author's good friend James Quin in the title-part; and two editions appeared during the year, while Thomson had three benefit nights—the third, sixth, and ninth. Pope appeared in a box on the first night, when he was recognised by a round of applause, and the Prince and Princess of Wales commanded the seventh night. The intrinsic merits of the piece hardly justified such attentions.

Fortunately for the poet a more satisfactory source of supplies was secured during 1738. A new but staunch friend and patron, George Lyttelton, first lord Lyttelton [q. v.], introduced Thomson to the Prince of Wales, and 'his royal highness upon inquiry into the state of his affairs, being pleasantly informed that they were in a more poetical posture than formerly, granted him a pension of 100*l.* a year' (Johnson). His connection with the prince involved the rejection of his play 'Edward and Eleanora' (founded on an apocryphal episode in the history of Edward I and owing something to Euripides's 'Alcestis') in 1739 by the newly appointed censor of plays (under 10 George II, c. 28). It was printed 'as it was to have been acted' (London, 1739, 8vo; two Dublin editions, and a French translation by De Barante), but the play was damned as effectually as if it had been performed. It found a vehement panegyrist in John Wesley, who had otherwise a 'very low opinion of Mr. Thomson's poetical abilities' (*Journal*, 1827, iii. 465).

From 1740 dates one of Thomson's most famous compositions—the noble ode known as 'Rule Britannia,' destined to be 'the political hymn of this country as long as she maintains her political power' (Southey). It first appeared in 'The Masque of Alfred,' composed by Dr. Arne, written by Thomson and David Mallet, and performed in the gardens of Cliefden House, Buckinghamshire, at a fête given by Frederick, prince of Wales, on 1 and 2 Aug. 1740. It was already a celebrated song in 1745, when the Jacobites deftly altered the words to suit their own cause, and Handel made use of the air in 1746. 'The Masque of Alfred,' altered into an opera, was given at Covent Garden in 1745, and was entirely remodelled by Mallet for Drury Lane in 1751. Thomson's name, however, was retained upon the public advertisements of the opera as author of the 'Ode' (presumably 'Rule Britannia'), and the song appeared with his initials attached to it in the second edition of a well-known song-book, 'The Charmer' (Edinburgh, 1752, p. 130). It was not until eleven years after Thomson's death that Mallet, in his collected works (1759, vol. iii.), in an advertisement to a reissue of 'The Masque of Alfred,' which included 'Rule Britannia' with three stanzas altered, as a note explains, 'by the late Lord Bolingbroke in 1781,' remarked with studied vagueness that he had discarded all his collaborator's share in the production with the exception of a few speeches and 'part of one song' (see art. David Mallet; *Notes and Queries*, 7th ser. vol. ii. passim; *Saturday Review*, 20 Feb. 1897). There is no just ground for doubting Thomson's exclusive responsibility for 'Rule Britannia.' M. Morel has demonstrated that it is in effect reconstructed from fragments and echoes of Thomson's previous patriotic poems 'Britannia' and 'Liberty' (Morel, pp. 584–7).

During the six years from 1738 to 1744 the most serious of Thomson's occupations was the revision of 'The Seasons.' In addition to many verbal alterations, and the elimination of a few passages, he enlarged 'Spring' from 1087 to 1173 lines, 'Summer' from 1206 to 1796, 'Autumn' from 1269 to 1375, and 'Winter' from 787 to

1069. These corrections were embodied in the 1744 edition (inscribed to the Prince of Wales), to which were added two years later the final corrections made by the poet before his death. The British Museum possesses a copy of the 1738 edition of 'The Seasons,' with Thomson's own manuscript corrections, and also a number of interesting emendations in the handwriting (it is supposed) of Pope. It is curious to find Pope on one of the blank pages with which this copy is interleaved deleting the well-known 'when unadorned, adorned the most;' Thomson, who was generally mindful of his friend's suggestions, turned a deaf ear to this one. Much of the work of revision was impaired by a too conscious striving after a Virgilian veneer. (The responsibility of Pope for the 'emendations,' of which Mitford, Combe, and Ellis were convinced, has the support of Dr. Morel, but is disputed by Mr. Churton Collins, 'Saturday Review,' 31 July 1897; a verdict of non-proven is ably maintained by Mr. Tovey (cf. *Athenæum*, 1894, i. 131; *Notes and Queries*, 8th ser. xii. 389–9.) In July 1743 Thomson paid his first visit to Hagley, and there he seems to have made Lyttelton to some extent a partner in the work of textual revision. He was subsequently a frequent visitor there and at Shenstone's retreat, The Leasowes. In 1744 Lyttelton became one of the lords of the treasury, and promptly bestowed upon his friend the sinecure post of surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands, from which he drew a clear 300*l.* a year.

In the following year appeared the last but one of Thomson's plays, 'Tancred and Sigismunda: a Tragedy' (London, 8vo, 1752, 1766, and 1768; dedicated in epistolary form to the Prince of Wales), the plot of which was drawn from the novel in 'Gil Blas.' Pitt (who is said to have had 'a sincere value for the amiable author') and Lyttelton took upon themselves the patronage of this play, which had a far greater success than any other of Thomson's dramatic efforts. When it was produced at Drury Lane on 18 March 1745 Garrick played Tancred, and the part held the stage at intervals down to 1819 (Genest, vol. v.; cf. Davies, *Life of Garrick*, i. 78); the play was translated into German in part by Lessing and by Schlegel, and imitated in 1761 by Saurin in his 'Blanche et Guiscard.'

In 1736 the 'Gentleman's Magazine' printed Thomson's first poem, 'To Amanda' (i.e. Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Gilbert Young, and sister-in-law of Thomson's friend James Robertson). Eight years elapsed without impairing in any way the poet's fidelity, but about 1744 the lady married Admiral John Campbell (*d.* 1790) [q. v.] The disappointment preyed upon his spirits, and even to a certain extent upon his health, and the amount of work completed under these conditions was small. Ever since he had been at Richmond Thomson had been engaged in a desultory way upon his second important poem, 'The Castle of Indolence: an Allegorical Poem' (London, 1748, 4to; 2nd edit. 1748, 8vo). Gray mentions it as containing 'fine stanzas' in a letter of 5 June 1748. It was first conceived in the form of a few detached stanzas in raillery of his own indolence, which he deemed to be well paralleled by that of his friends; among the traces of its origin there remains the autobiographical stanza commencing 'A bard here dwelt more fat than bard beseems.' Thomson had been an ardent admirer of Spenser from his youth, and it is noteworthy that in this noble specimen of art he has left the combined result of his earliest inspiration and his mature taste. In the soothing and drowsy effect which is suggested by the opening stanzas, Thomson proved himself as a master of onomatopœia worthy of comparison with the author of the 'Lotos-Eaters.'

Among Thomson's later visitors at Richmond were Paterson and Collins, who introduced him to Warton, James Hammond, and Gilbert West. Collins in turn was introduced by him to the Prince of Wales, and was given a place in the 'Castle of Indolence' (stanzas 57–9). Lyttelton procured his friend a key to Richmond Park, and is even said to have written his 'Observations upon the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul' (1747), with a view to raising him from his apathy in regard to religion. 'Had the poet lived longer,' wrote Lyttelton, 'I don't doubt he would have openly profest his faith' (cf. Phillimore, *Memoirs*, i. 409). Early in 1748 Thomson's pension was stopped by the Prince of Wales, who had quarrelled with Lyttelton, but he was scarcely incommoded by the reduction of his income. Early in August, after a rapid walk from London, he stepped into a boat at Hammersmith Mall and was rowed to Kew. He caught a severe chill, and died at four o'clock in the morning of Saturday, 27 Aug. 1748, being not quite forty-eight years of age. He was buried near the font in Richmond parish church, where a brass tablet was erected to his memory by the Earl of Buchan in 1792. Armstrong, Andrew Reid, and James Robertson had attended him during his illness, and these, with Quin, Mallet, and Mitchell, followed him to the grave. The poet died intestate; but Lyttelton and Mitchell admini-

stered his estate in the interests of the relatives in Scotland.

The posthumous tragedy of 'Coriolanus' was presented at Covent Garden on 13 Jan. 1749, the chief part, which had formerly been claimed by Garrick, being conceded to the poet's friend Quin. The actor is said to have broken down in repeating Lyttelton's prologue when he came to the lines:

> Not one immoral, one corrupted thought,
> One line, which dying, he could wish to blot.

The proceeds were sent to Thomson's sisters. 'Coriolanus' having been produced and printed (1749, 8vo; Dublin, 12mo), there seemed little left for a literary executor to do; but Lyttelton took an exceptional view of his responsibilities. He brought out an edition of Thomson's 'Works' in 1750 (London, 4 vols. 12mo), in which, in spite of the sentiment uttered in the prologue, he cut out two stanzas (55 and 56) from the 'Castle of Indolence,' fourteen hundred verses from 'Liberty,' and a number of minor 'redundancies' from 'The Seasons.' This, however, by no means exhausted his sense of obligation to his friend's memory. He prepared, but did not publish, an edition in which, apart from suppressions, the philosophy of the poet was 'corrected,' the deistic 'Hymn' bodily eliminated, and long passages modified and transposed 'beyond recognition' (the interleaved copy embodying these editorial changes is still preserved at Hagley). Happily Murdoch, with the support of Millar, energetically intervened, and for the quarto edition of 1762 the text adopted was practically that of 1750 (it was left for Bolton Corney in 1842 to restore the text as the poet left it in 1746). The superbly printed and illustrated edition of 1762 was published by subscription (London, 2 vols. 4to, with the memoir by Patrick Murdoch), the king heading the subscribers with 'one hundred pounds,' while the list includes most of the celebrities of the day, from Akenside to Wilkes (see Dibdin, *Libr. Comp.* 1825, p. 740 *n.*) With the proceeds a cenotaph, designed by Robert Adam and executed by H. Spang, was erected between the monuments of Shakespeare and Rowe in Westminster Abbey. Other literary memorials were the 'Musidorus' of Robert Shiels, the graceful strophes of Shenstone (Verses to William Lyttelton, *ad fin.*), and the fine elegiac 'Ode' by Collins, 'In yonder grave a druid lies' (see *Gent. Mag.* 1843, i. 493, 602).

Thomson's cottage in Kew Foot Lane became after numerous accretions Rosedale House. In 1786 it became the residence of Mrs. Boscawen, the widow of the admiral, who treasured in the rooms formerly occupied by the poet a number of Thomson relics. What little remains of the old house after many changes is now incorporated in the Richmond Royal Hospital (see Thorne, *Environs of London*, 1876, p. 502; Evans, *Richmond*, 1824; *Addit. MS.* 27578, ff. 120–7). Commemorative lines on Thomson may still be seen upon a board within the grounds of Pembroke Lodge in Richmond Park.

But a few stories remain to confirm the tradition of Thomson's indolence and epicureanism. The notion that he was extremely fat seems contradicted by his activity. He is said, however, to have risen habitually at noon, to have eaten the sunny side off the peaches in his garden with his hands in his pockets, and to have cut his books with the snuffers. He was especially careless about matters of attire, yet was a dandy in the matter of perukes. Like Cowley (between whom and Thomson Leigh Hunt, in his 'Men, Women, and Books,' works out with great ingenuity 'a kind of identity'), he knew how to push the bottle, and his cellar was rich in old wines and Scotch ale. He also formed a fine collection of prints, and a library of from five to six hundred books. Like Addison, the author of 'The Seasons' is said to have been dull as a talker until excited by wine. His sensibility was great, so much so that in reading fine poetry he always lost control of himself. He generally composed in the deep silence of the night, and could be heard 'walking in his library till near morning, humming over in his way what he was to correct and write out next day' (Murdoch). It is evident that he was liberal-minded, good-humoured, and free from any mean failings. He had a rare power of attaching friends; the way in which he captivated the good will of Pope is remarkable, and generous to a high degree was the sentiment that existed between him and James Quin.

'The Seasons' may be regarded as inaugurating a new era in English poetry. Lady Winchilsea and John Dyer, whose 'Grongar Hill' was published a few months before 'Winter,' had pleaded by their work for a truthful and unaffected and at the same time a romantic treatment of nature in poetry; but the ideal of artificiality by which English poetry was dominated under the influence of Cowley and Pope was first effectively challenged by Thomson. It was he who transmitted the sentiment of nature not only to imitators like Savage (cf. *The Wanderer*, 1729), Armstrong, Somerville, and Shenstone, but also to Gray and Cowper, and so indirectly to Wordsworth. Cowper in par-

ticular was interpenetrated with the spirit and feeling of 'The Seasons,' and it is related in a pathetic passage how in the last 'glimmerings of cheerfulness' before his final collapse he walked in the moonlight in St. Neots churchyard and spoke earnestly of Thomson's 'Seasons,' and the circumstances under which they were probably written (July 1795).

From 1750 to 1850 Thomson was in England the poet, *par excellence*, not of the eclectic and literary few, but of the large and increasing cultivated middle class. 'Thomson's "Seasons" looks best (I maintain it) a little torn and dog's-eared' (Lamb, *Detached Thoughts on Books and Reading*). When Coleridge found a dog-eared copy of 'The Seasons' in an inn, and remarked 'That is fame,' Thomson's popularity seemed quite as assured as Milton's. Royal academicians quoted him to illustrate their landscapes, and Haydn made a grand oratorio of 'The Seasons.' As late as 1855 Robert Bell remarked that Thomson's popularity seemed ever on the increase. The date may be taken to mark the turning-point in his fame, for since about 1850 he has been unmistakably eclipsed on his own ground, in the favour of the class to whom he was dear, by Tennyson, while in Scotland the commemorative rites which were zealously performed in his honour at Ednam and Edinburgh between 1790 and 1820 (when an obelisk, in the erection of which Scott took a leading part, was erected at the poet's native place) have been supplanted by the cult of Burns. Burns's own 'Address' to the bard of Ednam, 'Sweet poet of the year,' was written for the Thomson celebration at Dryburgh on 22 Sept. 1791, at which the Earl of Buchan presided. Burns also wrote some fine extempore verses in dialect upon 'Some Commemorations of Thomson' (*Life and Works*, 1896, iii. 277, 387). In the Dunlop-Burns 'Correspondence' (1898, pp. 4, 297, 368) Mrs. Dunlop exhorts 'the exciseman' to 'emulate the chaste pen of Thomson.'

In France 'The Seasons' proved no less 'a revelation' than in England (Villemain, *Littérature du XVIII^me^ Siècle*). Voltaire, in his amiable mood, spoke highly of its simplicity and the love of mankind which it exhibited. Montesquieu raised a sylvan monument to Thomson, whose poem contributed materially to the 'rural delirium' of Rousseau. Madame Roland repeated stanzas of it in prison, and Xavier de Maistre found an epigraph from it for his pathetic 'Lépreux d'Aoste.' Taine complained of its sentimental vapidities, but these are characteristic not so much of the original poet as of his French adapters St. Lambert and Madame Bontems, or his numerous sentimental imitators such as Bernis, Dorat, Delille, Roucher, Lemierre, and Léonard, who is called by St. Beuve 'the diminutive of Thomson' (cf. Phelps, *Origins of English Romantic Movement*; Texte, *Cosmopolitisme Littéraire*). Thomson's influence is also traceable in Spain, especially in the pastoral poetry of Melendez Valdés. Klopstock and Lessing praised it highly, while to Schlegel it seemed the prototype of all continental descriptive poetry.

Hazlitt and Coleridge, two very safe guides, regard Thomson as pre-eminently 'the born poet.' Dr. Johnson (to whom as an unorthodox Scot of liberal opinions Thomson was by no means dear) admitted that 'he could not have viewed two candles burning but with a poetical eye.' In this respect, in the possession of the true poetic temperament, he has been surpassed not even by Tennyson. Unfortunately, unlike his successor, he allowed the false taste of the day to intercept his utterance before it was complete. In addition to the poet's vision he had the poetic gift of observation at first hand, but in giving expression to these faculties he was content to employ the right phrase relatively to his time, and so the absolutely right eluded him. That a true poet should have been so content may be attributed in part to the sensitiveness of a provincial to the imputation of rudeness, in part to his kindly, sociable, and easy-going temperament, and the predominant influence of his much-esteemed 'Mr. Pope.' The result is that 'The Seasons,' which 'gave the signal for a revolution destined to renew European literature,' yet comes short in itself of being a perfect masterpiece.

Byron perversely held that 'The Seasons' would have been better in rhyme, though even then inferior to the 'Castle of Indolence.' The majestic use of blank verse by a contemporary of Pope is certainly one of Thomson's chief claims to respect. He was avowedly influenced to some extent in this by John Philips [q. v.], who had chosen the metre for 'Cyder' in 1706, and possibly also by the reflection that the couplet had been brought to the utmost polish of which it was susceptible by Pope. Tennyson's earliest essays in poetry were made in 'Thomsonian blank verse.' Though a descriptive poet, Thomson is not adequately represented by selections, few long poems being so well sustained, or having their beauties so well diffused as 'The Seasons.' Among the turns of speech to which that poem has given currency may be mentioned 'to look unutterable

things,' and 'to teach the young idea how to shoot,' while the 'Castle of Indolence' has the beautiful line 'Placed far amid the melancholy main' (cf. WORDSWORTH, *Highland Girl*).

There are three portraits of Thomson—that by William Aikman (described by Pitt as 'beastly like'), dated 1725, and now at Edinburgh (it was, like the Paton portrait, engraved by Basire for the edition of 1762); that of Slaughter, dated 1736, and now at Dryburgh Abbey; and that of Paton, painted in 1746, and presented to the National Portrait Gallery in 1857 by Miss Bell of Springhall, the grand-niece of the poet. Of this many engravings, mostly very indifferent likenesses, exist. A miniature, presented to the bygone Ednam Club by the Earl of Buchan, is still preserved at Ednam manse. In addition to the above, two oil portraits have been ascribed to William Hogarth; from one of these a good profile was lithographed in 1820 by M. Gauci (Brit. Mus. Print-room; DOBSON, *Hogarth*, pp. 315, 350).

Between Thomson's death and the issue of the splendid quarto edition of 1762 (which was long exhibited in a show-case in the King's Library at the British Museum as an example of British typography), some eight editions of Thomson's works were issued. Subsequently to that date the following are the more important of the editions (I) of Thomson's 'Works' and (II) of 'The Seasons.'

I. 'The Works of James Thomson, with his last Corrections and Improvements,' London, 1763, 2 vols. 12mo; 1768, 8vo (the British Museum copy has some of Lyttelton's manuscript corrections); Edinburgh, 1772, 4 vols. 8vo; London, 1773, 4 vols. 12mo; 1788, 3 vols. 8vo and 2 vols. 12mo; 1802, 3 vols. 8vo; ed. J. Nichols, 1849, 12mo; 1866, 8vo. A folio edition appeared at Glasgow in 2 vols. 1784. 'Thomson's Poetical Works' were edited by George Gilfillan for the Library edition of the 'British Poets' in 1853, Edinburgh, 8vo; by Sir Harris Nicolas for an American edition in 1854 (Boston, 2 vols. 8vo); by Robert Bell in 1855 (with useful notes and appendixes), London, 2 vols. 8vo; by W. M. Rossetti, with illustrations by T. Seccombe in 1873, London, 8vo, and 1879; by Gilfillan and Clarke, 1873, 1874, 1878, London, 8vo. The poems have also appeared in the 'Collections' of Johnson, Bell, Anderson, Park, Chalmers, Sanford, and in the Aldine edition of the 'British Poets' edited by Sir Harris Nicolas in 1830, reprinted 1862 with additions by Peter Cunningham, and revised throughout by D. C. Tovey in 1897.

II. 'The Seasons, with Notes, Illustrations, and a complete Index by G. Wright,' London [1770], 8vo. 'The Seasons . . . with Britannia . . . to which is prefixed the Life and Literary Character of Thomson, with new Designs,' Dublin, 1773, 12mo. 'The Seasons,' Amsterdam, 1775, 4to, with plates by Moreau and Cheffard (a copy sold in 1890 for 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*) 'The Seasons,' Paris, 1780, 12mo. 'The Seasons. New edition by J. J. C. Timæus. To which is prefixed . . . an Essay on the Plan and Character of the Poem by J. Aikin,' Hamburg, 1791, 8vo. 'The Seasons, with Engravings designed by C. Ansell,' London, 1792, 8vo; new edition, with original engravings and Aikin's 'Essay,' London, 1792, 8vo (the British Museum copy has manuscript notes); new edition, 'with original Life and Critical Essay by R. Heron,' Perth, 1793, 4to; another edition, illustrated, with index, glossary, and notes, by P. Stockdale, F.P., London, 1793, 8vo; McKenzie's edition, with Johnson's 'Life' and new cuts, Dublin, 1793, 8vo. 'The Seasons,' Parma, 1794, 4to (a sumptuous edition printed by Bodoni). 'The Seasons, illustrated with Engravings by F. Bartolozzi and S. W. Tomkins from original Pictures by W. Hamilton,' London, 1797, folio (a copy of this edition with coloured plates fetched 54*l.* in 1893; much higher prices are occasionally obtained), and 1807, 4to. 'The Seasons,' Paris, 1800, sm. 8vo (printed by Egron). 'The Seasons, with illustrative Remarks by J. Evans,' London, 1802, 8vo; another edition, L.P. 1802, 8vo. 'The Seasons, adorned with plates,' 1802, 8vo. 'The Seasons, with a Life of the Author by J. Evans,' London, 1805, 8vo. 'The Seasons,' with engravings by Bewick from Thurston's designs, 1805, 8vo, two editions, one F.P. (sold for 5*l.* 10*s.* in 1895); another edition, Bordeaux, 1808, 12mo; with Bewick's cuts, Edinburgh, 1809, 8vo; another edition, Manchester [1810], 12mo; Boston, Mass., 1810, 12mo; Ludlow, 1815, 12mo; Leipzig, 1815, 8vo; with engravings from the designs of R. Westall, New York, 1817, 12mo; the same, London, 1824, 12mo; new edition, with notes, historical and explanatory, by Dingwell Williams, London, 1824, 8vo (the museum copy has manuscript notes and collations by the editor); Boston, 1833, 12mo; with a biographical and critical introduction by A. Cunningham, London, 1841, 8vo. 'The Seasons . . . with engraved Illustrations from Designs by J. Bell, C. W. Cope, T. Creswick, R. Redgrave . . . and with the Life of the Author by P. Murdoch' (a copy, with a few extra plates, fetched 8*l.* in 1891), edited by Bolton Corney, London, 1842, 4to (in this edition the text was for the first time carefully restored from the edition of

1746, the last issued during the poet's lifetime); another edition, edited with notes philosophical, classical, historical, and biographical, by Anthony Todd Thomson, London, 1847, 16mo; another edition, illustrated by Birket Foster (and others), London, 1859, 8vo; with introduction and notes by E. E. Morris, 2 vols. Calcutta, 1869, 8vo; edited, with introductions and notes, by J. Logie Robertson, Oxford, 1891, 8vo (the influence of Thomson upon Burns is here traced with much effect); another edition, with forty-eight illustrations and Cunningham's introduction, London, 1892, 8vo; another edition, 4 vols. London and Boston, 1893, 12mo.

Among the translations may be noted those into French of Mme. Chatillon Bontems (1759), Deleuze (1801), Poullin (1802), and Fremin de Beaumont (1806). Poullin's translation was described in the 'Edinburgh Review' for January 1806 as 'incomparably good,' and 'perhaps an improvement on the original,' a proposition which, if established, would be rightly regarded as a negation of poetic excellence of the highest order. The German translations include those of Brockes (1745), Pulte (1758), von Palthen (1766), Schubert (1789), Soltau (1803), Bruckbraen (1824), and Rosenzweig, in hexameters, 1825. Lessing, who was a great student of Thomson, left several fragments of translations from the poet's tragedies. Parts of 'The Seasons' have appeared in Polish (1852), Danish (1807), Dutch (1803), Romaic (1817), Latin, Italian, Spanish, and Hebrew (Berlin, 1842). A translation of the 'Castle of Indolence' by Lemierre d'Argy appeared at Paris in 1814.

[The chief Lives of Thomson have been those of Robert Shiels in Cibber's Lives (1753), Patrick Murdoch (1762), Dr. Johnson in Lives of the Poets (1781), G. Wright (1770), the Earl of Buchan (1792), Robert Heron (1793), Sir Harris Nicolas (1831; revised by Peter Cunningham in 1862), Bolton Corney's Annotations on Murdoch (1842), Robert Bell (1855), Edward E. Morris (1869), and J. Logie Robertson (1891). But all these have been superseded by the elaborate James Thomson, sa Vie et ses Œuvres, by Dr. Léon Morel (Paris, 1895, 678 pp., large 8vo, with a copious list of authorities), which constitutes a pattern biography both in respect to exhaustive research and sound literary criticism. Prefixed is an exceptionally good engraving after Paton by J. Sévrette. The present article has had the advantage of Dr. Morel's revision. Since Dr. Morel wrote have appeared a detailed criticism of Thomson by M. Lefèvre Deumier in his Célébrités Anglaises, 1895; a careful biography prefixed to the Aldine edition of his Works, 1897, by the Rev. D. C. Tovey; a Life of Thomson by Mr. W. Bayne (Famous Scots Series), 1898; and accounts of Thomson in Texte's Cosmopolitisme Littéraire, 1895, and Mr. E. B. Chancellor's Richmond, pp. 248 sq. See also Gent. Mag. 1803 i. 6, 1819 ii. 295, 399, 1821 ii. 223, 300, 397 (a long essay on the poetry of Thomson and Young), 1841 i. 145, ii. 564, 1843 i. 602–3 (by Bolton Corney); Leigh Hunt's Men, Women, and Books, 1878, pp. 225 sq., and the same writer's The Town, 1859, p. 368; Stephen's English Thought in the Eighteenth Century, ii. 360–2; Trevelyan's Macaulay, 1878, i. 482; Minto's Georgian Era, pp. 51 sq.; Hood's Works, 1862, vi. 1; Spence's Anecdotes, ed. Singer; Ticknor's Spanish Literature, 1888, iii. 371; Philobiblon Soc. Publ. vol. iv. (containing letters); Genest's Hist. of the Stage, vol. v. passim; Dennis's Age of Pope, pp. 86–95; Montégut's Heures de lecture, 1891, pp. 190–3 (on the relations of Thomson and Collins); Dr. G. Schmeding's Jacob Thomson, Brunswick, 1889; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. ii. 447, 7th ser. ii. 410, vi. 268, 393, 8th ser. vi. 4–5, xii. 389–91; Saturday Review, 20 Feb. 1897; Temple Scott's Book Prices Current, 1889–1897.] T. S.

THOMSON, JAMES (1786–1849), mathematician, born on 13 Nov. 1786, was fourth son of James Thomson, a small farmer at Annaghmore, near Ballynahinch, co. Down (the house is now called Spamount), by his wife, Agnes Nesbit. His early teaching was received solely from his father. At the age of eleven or twelve he had found out for himself the art of dialling. Seeing his strong bent for scientific pursuits, his father sent him to a school at Ballykine, near Ballynahinch, kept by Samuel Edgar, father of John Edgar [q. v.] Here Thomson soon rose to be an assistant. Wishing to become a minister of the presbyterian church, he in 1810 entered Glasgow University, where he studied for several sessions, supporting himself by teaching in the Ballykine school during the summer. He graduated M.A. in 1812, in 1814 he was appointed headmaster of the school of 'arithmetic, bookkeeping, and geography' in the newly established Academical Institution, Belfast; and in 1815 professor of mathematics in its collegiate department. Here he proved himself a teacher of rare ability. In 1829 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Glasgow, where in 1832 he was appointed professor of mathematics. He held this post till his death on 12 Jan. 1849.

Thomson married, in 1817, Margaret, eldest daughter of William Gardiner of Glasgow (she died in 1830), by whom he had four sons and three daughters, whose education he conducted with the utmost care. James

(1822–1892) [q. v.] and William (now Lord Kelvin) were the two elder sons.

There is a good portrait of Thomson, by Grahame Gilbert, in the possession of Lord Kelvin. A copy of it hangs in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow.

He was the author of the following schoolbooks, which long enjoyed a high reputation and passed through many editions: 1. 'Arithmetic,' Belfast, 1819; 72nd edit. London, 1880. 2. 'Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical,' Belfast, 1820; 4th edit. London, 1844. 3. 'Introduction to Modern Geography,' Belfast, 1827. 4. 'The Phenomena of the Heavens,' Belfast, 1827. 5. 'The Differential and Integral Calculus,' 1831; 2nd edit. London, 1848. 6. 'Euclid,' 1834. 7. 'Atlas of Modern Geography.' 8. 'Algebra,' 1844. A very graphic paper, entitled 'Recollections of the Battle of Ballynahinch, by an Eye-witness,' which appeared in the 'Belfast Magazine' for February 1825, was from his pen.

[Sketch written in 1862 by his son, Professor James Thomson, in consultation with Professor William Thomson (subsequently Lord Kelvin), in Poggendorff's Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch; Memoir of Professor James Thomson, jun., by J. T. Bottomley, F.R.S., in Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, 1892–3; information kindly supplied by Thomson's grandchildren, Mr. James Thomson and Miss Thomson, Newcastle-on-Tyne.] T. H.

THOMSON, JAMES (1788–1850), engraver, was baptised on 5 May 1788 at Mitford, Northumberland, where his father, James Thomson, afterwards vicar of Ormesby, Yorkshire, was then acting as curate. Showing a taste for art, he was sent to London to be articled to an engraver named Mackenzie, and on the voyage from Shields was nine weeks at sea. After completing his apprenticeship with Mackenzie, he worked for two years under Anthony Cardon [q. v.], and then established himself independently. He became an accomplished engraver in the dot and stipple style, devoting himself almost exclusively to portraits, and was largely engaged upon important illustrated works, including Lodge's 'Portraits of Illustrious Personages,' Fisher's 'National Portrait Gallery,' Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Painting,' Heath's 'Book of Beauty,' Mrs. Mee's 'Gallery of Beauties,' the 'Keepsake,' the 'Court Magazine,' and 'Ancient Marbles in the British Museum.' Thomson's principal single plates are the portraits of Mrs. Storey, after Lawrence, 1826; Lady Burghersh and her sisters, after Lawrence, 1827; John Wesley, after Jackson, 1828; Charles James Blomfield, bishop of London, after Richmond, 1847; the queen riding with Lord Melbourne, after Sir Francis Grant; Prince Albert, after Sir William Charles Ross; and Louis-Philippe and his queen, a pair, after E. Dubufe, 1850. He died at his house in Albany Street, London, on 27 Sept. 1850. By his wife, whose maiden name was Lloyd, he had two daughters, one of whom, Ann, married Frederick Goodall, R.A.

[Ottley's Dict. of Painters and Engravers; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Gent. Mag. 1850, ii. 558; Mitford Parish Register.] F. M. O'D.

THOMSON, JAMES (1768–1855), editor of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' born in May 1768 at Crieff in Perthshire, was the second son of John Thomson by his wife, Elizabeth Ewan. Thomas Thomson (1773–1852) [q.v.] was his younger brother. James was educated at the parish school, and afterwards proceeded to Edinburgh University. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Haddington on 6 Aug. 1793, and frequently assisted his uncle, John Ewan, minister of Whittingham, East Lothian. In 1795 he became associated with George Gleig [q. v.], bishop of Brechin, as co-editor of the third edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' He wrote several articles himself, including those on 'Scripture,' 'Septuagint,' and 'Superstition.' That on 'Scripture' was retained in several later editions. During the same period he prepared an edition of the 'Spectator,' with short biographies of the contributors (Newcastle, 1799, 8 vols. 8vo). In 1796 he became tutor to the sons of John Stirling of Kippendavie, and resigned his post on the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' to his younger brother, Thomas Thomson (1773–1852) [q.v.] Both brothers were constant contributors to the 'Literary Journal' founded in 1803 by James Mill [q. v.], James Thomson contributing the philosophic articles. On 26 Aug. 1805 Thomson was ordained minister of Eccles, Berwickshire. In his country life he devoted himself to the study of the Bible in the original tongues, and to the careful editing of his discourses on St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles. In 1842 he received the honorary degree of D.D. from the university of St. Andrews, and in 1847 he resigned his charge and retired to Edinburgh. In 1854 he removed to London, where he died on 28 Nov. 1855.

On 10 Oct. 1805 Thomson married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Skene of Aberdeen, second son of George Skene of Skene, Aberdeenshire. She died in 1851, leaving three sons: Robert Dundas Thomson [q. v.]; James Thomson, chairman of the government bank of Madras; and Andrew Skene Thomson, besides a daughter Eliza.

Thomson was the author of: 1. 'Rise, Progress, and Consequences of the new Opinions and Principles lately introduced into France,' Edinburgh, 1799, 8vo. 2. 'Expository Lectures on St. Luke,' London, 1849–51, 8vo. 3. 'Expository Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles,' London, 1854, 8vo. He also contributed a 'Sketch of the present State of Agriculture in Berwickshire' to his brother Thomas Thomson's 'Annals of Philosophy.'

[Literary Gazette, 1856, p. 58; Chambers's Biogr. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1870; Scott's Fasti Eccl. Scot. i. ii. 413.] E. I. C.

THOMSON, JAMES (1834–1882), poet and pessimist, born at Port Glasgow on 23 Nov. 1834, was the son of James Thomson, an officer in the merchant service, by his wife, Sarah Kennedy, a deeply religious Irvingite. In 1840 the father became paralysed, and two years later the mother died. The boy, now practically orphaned, was educated at the Royal Caledonian Asylum.

In 1850 he proceeded to the model school, Military Asylum, Chelsea, to qualify as army schoolmaster, and a year later was sent to Ballincollig, near Cork, as assistant teacher. Here commenced his friendship with Charles Bradlaugh. Here, too, he won the love of a beautiful young girl, Matilda Weller, whose sudden death in 1853, the heaviest calamity of his life, was the cause of much of his later dejection. From 7 Aug. 1854 he served as schoolmaster in Devonshire, Dublin, Aldershot, Jersey, and Portsmouth, until, in company with some fellow-teachers, he was discharged from the army for a trifling breach of discipline, on 30 Oct. 1862. During these years he had made some good friends, seen not a little of nature and open-air life, and done a vast amount of self-imposed study in English, French, German, and Italian literature. He had also written a good deal of poetry, some of which was published in Tait's 'Edinburgh Magazine.'

By the friendly aid of Bradlaugh work was now found for Thomson as clerk and journalist. Under the signature 'B.V.' or 'Bysshe Vanolis' (in memory of Shelley and Novalis) he wrote frequently in the 'National Reformer,' and took an active part in the propaganda of freethought; and thus his poetical genius became known to secularist readers and to a few discerning critics like Mr. W. M. Rossetti. But a fatal weakness, inherited or self-induced, marred his best efforts. He became more and more subject to periodic attacks of dipsomania, a veritable disease in his case, aggravated by his poverty, loneliness, insomnia, and deeply pessimistic temperament. From 1866 until his death, with the exception of a few months in Colorado in 1872 as agent of a mining company, and a visit to Spain as war correspondent in 1873, his home was a one-roomed lodging, first in the Pimlico district, afterwards near Gower Street; and thus the sad and sombre elements of London life were woven into the imagery of his poems. Under these circumstances he contributed to the 'National Reformer' in March–May 1874 his 'City of Dreadful Night,' which brought him the appreciation of George Eliot, George Meredith, Philip Bourke Marston, and other distinguished authors.

After 1875, owing to an estrangement which had arisen between himself and Bradlaugh, Thomson ceased to write for the 'National Reformer,' and transferred his services to the 'Secularist' and 'Cope's Tobacco Plant.' He had made a friend of Mr. Bertram Dobell, by whose help he at length obtained publication for his first volume, 'The City of Dreadful Night, with some other poems,' in 1880, followed a few months later by a second volume of verse, and by a volume of essays in 1881. During 1881–2 he spent some happy weeks at a friend's house near Leicester, but this revival of hope and poetic impulse proved illusory. After a period of homeless wandering in London, during which he abandoned himself to drink and despair, he died on 3 June 1882 in University College Hospital, and was buried without any religious ceremony in Highgate cemetery.

The striking contrast in 'B. V.'s' character—a courageous genial spirit, coupled with an intolerable melancholia; spiritual aspiration with realistic grasp of fact; ardent zeal for democracy and freethought with stubborn disbelief in human progress—is clearly marked in his writings, which are lit up here and there with flashes of brilliant joyousness, but blackly pessimistic in the main. His masterpiece is the 'City of Dreadful Night,' a great poem, of massive structure and profound symbolism; next to this are 'Vane's Story,' an autobiographic fantasia, and the oriental narrative, 'Weddah and Om-el-Bonain.' Many of the lyrics, grave or gay, are poignantly beautiful, and the prose essays, satires, criticisms, and translations have great qualities that deserve to be better known. Shelley, Dante, Heine, and Leopardi were his chief literary models; his mature style, in its stern conciseness, is less Shelleyan than Dantesque.

His chief works are: 1. 'The City of Dreadful Night, and other Poems,' 1880; 2nd edit. 1888; American edit. 1892.

2. 'Vane's Story, Weddah and Om-el-Bonain, and other Poems,' 1881. 3. 'Essays and Phantasies,' 1881. 4. 'A Voice from the Nile, and other Poems,' 1884. 5. 'Satires and Profanities,' 1884. 6. 'Poems, Essays, and Fragments,' 1892. Collective editions: 'Poetical Works,' 2 vols. 1895; 'Biographical and Critical Studies,' 1st vol. of 'Prose Works,' 1896.

Portraits of Thomson appear in 'A Voice from the Nile,' 1884, in the 'Life' of Thomson by the present writer, 1889, and in the 'Poetical Works,' 1895.

[Memoir by Bertram Dobell, prefixed (*a*) to A Voice from the Nile, (*b*) revised and amplified to Poetical Works; articles in Progress, April and June 1884, by G. W. Foote, and Our Corner, August and September 1886, by Hypatia Bradlaugh Bonner; Salt's Life, 1889, revised edition, 1898.] H. S. S.

THOMSON, JAMES (1800–1883), architect, son of D. Thomson of Melrose, was born on 22 April 1800. From 1814 to 1821 he was a pupil of John (Buonarotti) Papworth [q. v.]; between 1827 and 1854 he designed Cumberland Terrace and Cumberland Place, Regent's Park; in 1838 the Royal Polytechnic Institute, Regent Street, and in 1848 the theatre adjoining it. He also designed the new buildings at Clement's Inn, and the Polygraphic Hall, King William Street, Strand. In 1845 he restored Alderton church, and in 1848 Leigh Delamere church, both in Wiltshire, and built the public hall and market-place at Chippenham. He made alterations in the Derbyshire bank, Derby, in 1850; planned the laying out of Mr. Roy's estate at Notting Hill; built (1851–4) Grittleton House, Wiltshire, the residence of Joseph Neeld; and in 1863 designed the Russian chapel, Welbeck Street, for the Russian embassy. In 1870 he designed the grand staircase and other additions to Charing Cross Hospital. He died on 16 May 1883, and was buried at Finchley.

Thomson read the following papers before the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which he was a fellow: 1. 'Composition in Architecture, Sir J. Vanbrugh,' 15 June 1840. 2. 'National Advantages of Fresco Painting,' 6 March 1843. 3. 'Hagioscope at Alderton Church,' 28 April 1845. 4. 'Leigh Delamere Church,' 15 May 1848. He published 'Retreats: Designs for Cottages, Villas, &c,' 1827, 1833, 1840, and 'School Houses,' 1842.

[Builder, 1883, xliv. 705; Dict. of Architecture.] C. D.

THOMSON, JAMES (1822–1892), professor of engineering, eldest son of James Thomson (1786–1849) [q. v.], was born in Belfast, where his father was then a professor, on 16 Feb. 1822. His father superintended his early education and that of his brother William (now Lord Kelvin), and he was never at school, save for a short time at the writing-school of the Belfast Academical Institution. In 1832, when only ten years of age, he commenced attending the university of Glasgow, and in 1834 matriculated and gained a class prize. In 1839 he graduated M.A., with honours in mathematics and natural philosophy. In 1840 he entered the office of John (afterwards Sir John) MacNeill [q. v.] in Dublin, but, his health giving way, he was obliged in a short time to return to Glasgow. Recovering, he next year spent six months in the engineering department of the Lancefield Spinning Mill, Glasgow, and afterwards became a pupil successively in the Horsley Ironworks at Tipton, Staffordshire, and in Messrs Fairbairn & Co.'s works. But ill-health again drove him home. In 1851 he settled as a civil engineer in Belfast, where in November 1853 he became resident engineer to the water commissioners, and in 1857 he was appointed by the crown professor of civil engineering in Queen's College. He held that post till 1873, when he was elected successor to William John Macquorn Rankine [q. v.] in the similar chair in Glasgow University.

Thomson's inventive genius showed itself early. When only sixteen or seventeen he constructed a clever mechanism for feathering the floats of the paddles of steamers. A little later he devised a curious river-boat, which by means not only of paddles, but of legs reaching to the bottom, could propel itself against a current. In the winter of 1842–3 he gained the Glasgow University silver medal for an essay on 'The comparative Advantages of the Methods employed to heat Dwelling-houses and Public Buildings.' About this time he began devising improvements in water-wheels. He constructed a horizontal wheel which he named a 'Danaide,' and somewhat later another which he patented on 3 July 1850 (No. 13156) and named the 'Vortex Water-wheel.' This came into extensive use. At Belfast he occupied himself for several years with investigations as to the properties of whirling fluids, which led to his devising valuable improvements in the action of blowing fans, to the invention of a centrifugal pump, and to important improvements in turbines. A jet-pump which he designed has done important work in draining low-lying lands.

In 1848 he began his many contributions to the scientific journals. In a remarkable

paper on 'The Effect of Pressure in lowering the Freezing-point of Water,' communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh in January 1849 (printed in its 'Transactions,' vol. xvi. pp. 541 seq., and republished in the 'Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal' in November 1850, he expounded the principles which in 1857 he used as the foundation of his explanation of the plasticity of ice, a subject which continued to engage his attention for years. The results of his researches appeared from time to time in the 'Proceedings' of the Royal Society, the most important dealing with 'crystallisation and liquefaction as influenced by stresses tending to change of form in the crystals' (December 1861). Many other subjects occupied his active mind. He extended to an important degree the discoveries of his Belfast colleague, Dr. Thomas Andrews, on the continuity of the gaseous and liquid states of matter, made valuable researches on the grand currents of atmospheric circulation, investigated the jointed prismatic structure seen at the Giant's Causeway and elsewhere, and the flow of water in rivers. Papers from his pen on these subjects and others will be found in the 'Proceedings' of the Royal Society.

Thomson received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Glasgow in 1870, that of D.Sc. in 1875 from the Queen's University in Ireland, and that of LL.D. from the university of Dublin in 1878. He was elected F.R.S. in 1877.

A practical failure of eyesight obliged him to resign his chair at Glasgow in 1889, and on 8 May 1892 he died, and was followed to the grave within a few days by his second daughter and by his wife. He married, in 1853, Elizabeth, daughter of William John Hancock, Lurgan, co. Armagh, and sister of Dr. Neilson Hancock, professor of jurisprudence and political economy in Queen's College, Belfast. He had one son and two daughters.

[Memoir by J. T. Bottomley, F.R.S., in Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, 1892–3; obituary notice in Proceedings of the Royal Society, vol. liii.; information kindly supplied by his son and daughter, Mr. James Thomson and Miss Thomson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Addison's Glasgow University Graduates, 1898.]

T. H.

THOMSON, JAMES BRUCE (1810–1873), pioneer of criminology, born in 1810 at Fenwick in Ayrshire, was son of James Thomson, by his wife Helen Bruce. The parents appear to have died while their two sons were youths, and the boys were left in destitute circumstances, but they were educated at the cost of a friend. James was sent to Glasgow University, and took his diploma as a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1845. Thereupon he proceeded to practise in Tillicoultry. While there Thomson acted as factory surgeon, and his first contribution to medical literature was a paper on the beneficial effects of the oil used in the manufacture of wool on the health of the workers. This brought him some repute, and Sir John Kincaid, inspector of prisons, directed the attention of the general board of prisons to his abilities. In consequence he was appointed first resident surgeon to her Majesty's general prison in Perth in 1858.

Thomson was thus placed in medical charge of a large number of prisoners, and the experience so gained enabled him to communicate to the medical periodicals of the day a series of able and important papers on the problems suggested by crime and criminals. In 1872 his health broke down, and he suffered from gangrene of the leg for many months before his death on 19 Jan. 1873. He married Miss Agnes Laing about 1845, but the marriage proved unfortunate, and resulted in a separation. There were no children.

Thomson's published papers were chiefly contributed to the 'Edinburgh Medical Journal' and to the 'Journal of Mental Science' between 1860 and 1870. In the ordinary course of duty he prepared annual official returns to the general board of prisons, Scotland; and with Sir Robert Christison [q. v.] in 1865 a special report on the prison dietaries of Scotland, with details of the regulations then in force and suggestions as to the future. His papers in the 'Journal of Mental Science' present Thomson in the important light of the pioneer of criminology in this country. He was the first medical writer of Great Britain to investigate the mental and physical condition of criminals from the modern scientific point of view, and to attempt a scientific estimate of the relations of crime with mental and physical disease. He made researches into the history of criminal families, and found that heredity was the prime factor of criminality, and that environment determined the almost inevitable issue. Thomson outlined the physical appearances of criminals—what are now called the stigmata of degeneration. He showed that tubercular disease was the chief ailment of the criminal class, diseases of the nervous system taking the next place in order of frequency. The close connection between insanity and crime he illustrated by the conclusion that

one in forty-seven of the criminal class was insane.

These decisive communications, based upon large experience and careful study, gave an impulse to the scientific investigation of the criminological branch of anthropology. That study had been wisely inaugurated in France by Morel and Despine, and has been followed out by the school of Lombroso in a manner provocative of destructive criticism. Thomson stated his opinion too briefly, and did not deal with the statistics at his command in sufficient detail; but he led the way for those who command modern instruments of precision and wider opportunities of research.

[Thomson's contributions to Journal of Mental Science and other periodicals.] A. R. U.

THOMSON, JOHN (1778–1840), landscape-painter, was the fourth son of Thomas Thomson, minister of Dailly, Ayrshire, and of his second wife Mary, daughter of Francis Hay. Born in his father's manse on 1 Sept. 1778, he was educated at the parish school, and sent to Glasgow University to study for the ministry, that being the family profession followed by his grandfather and great-grandfather as well as by his father. He attended Glasgow University in 1791–2, but his elder brother, Thomas Thomson (1768–1852) [q. v.], having removed to Edinburgh to study law, he followed him thither at the beginning of the following winter session (1793). Through Lady Hailes, a former parishioner of their father's, they were introduced to the best kind of Edinburgh society, and included Francis Jeffrey and Walter Scott (then young advocates) among their friends. During his course at Edinburgh John, who had always the desire to be a painter, devoted the vacations to sketching and studying nature among the charming woodland scenery of his Ayrshire home. During his last session (1798–9) he received some lessons from Alexander Nasmyth [q.v.], to whom most of the early Scots landscape-painters were indebted for such training as they had.

On his father's death, on 19 Feb. 1799, Thomson, through powerful influence, was presented by the crown as his successor in Dailly. He was ordained on 24 April 1800.

An important change in Thomson's life took place in 1805, when, through the interest of Scott, the Marquis of Abercorn presented Thomson to the parish of Duddingston in Midlothian. At Dailly he had lived much alone; his art was hardly known beyond the borders of his parish, and little approved of by his flock, while his pictures were given to friends as presents. But at Duddingston all this was altered. He made the acquaintance of many notable men in the then brilliant society of Edinburgh, and enjoyed the society of other artists, entertaining Turner as his guest in 1822. His talent as a landscape-painter soon became talked of, and we are told he had difficulty in supplying those anxious to possess his pictures. For ten years (1820–30) he is said to have made 1,800*l.* a year by his art, an income which no Scottish landscape-painter resident in Scotland has perhaps equalled.

At the exhibitions in Edinburgh, beginning in 1808, he showed over a hundred pictures; and when, on the institution of the Scottish Academy, he declined because of his clerical office to become an ordinary member, he was elected (1830) an honorary one. Thomson's love for art was not confined to painting; he was also passionately fond of music, and played the violin and the flute. He was a member of the Friday Club, to which social body Dugald Stewart, Alison, and Brougham belonged; and he contributed several articles on scientific subjects to the 'Edinburgh Review,' then recently started.

Thomson died on 28 Oct. 1840. He was twice married: first, on 7 July 1801, to Isabella, daughter of John Ramsay, minister of Kirkmichael in Ayrshire. She died on 18 April 1809, leaving two sons—Thomas and John—and two daughters; the younger, Isabella, was married to Robert Scott Lauder [q. v.] Thomson married, secondly, on 6 Dec. 1813, Frances Ingram Spence, widow of Martin Dalrymple of Fordel, Fifeshire. By her he had three sons—Francis, Charles, and Henry—and a daughter, Mary Helen.

Although lack of early and systematic training crippled his powers and prevented him from attaining full command of his mediums, Thomson was the greatest Scottish landscape-painter of his time, and the first to grasp and fitly express the ruggedness and strength of Scottish scenery. He appeared at a time when romance was in the ascendant, and his pictures bear evidence of the influence of its spirit. His earlier work was influenced by the Dutch painters, who were then in fashion; but gradually he came to think that Scottish scenery was 'peculiarly suited to a treatment in which grandeur and wildness to a certain extent were the leading characteristics.' As a rule the influence of Salvator Rosa and the Poussins, of whose work he possessed examples, is evident in his landscape, which, despite exaggeration of sentiment and a tendency to melodrama, possesses unity of idea, harmony

of colour, distinction of style, and a certain grandeur of impression and design. For its time it has also freshness and originality of observation. Many of his pictures, owing to his habit of painting upon an insufficiently hardened ground of flour boiled with vinegar, which he described as 'parritch,' and a reckless use of asphaltum and megilp, are now in a very bad state of preservation. His slighter and more directly painted pictures are, however, in a much sounder state, and some of them betray a sensitiveness and charm of handling which one would hardly expect from his more elaborate work.

His pictures are to be found principally in the mansions of the Lothians and neighbouring counties and in Edinburgh. He is well represented in the National Gallery of Scotland by a series of works which shows the range of his art; there are two small examples in Glasgow, and a watercolour is in the historical collection at South Kensington. Of recent years his work has attracted considerable attention, and in 1895 twenty-four of his pictures were shown at the Grafton Gallery exhibition of Scottish old masters.

In the Scottish National Gallery there are two portraits of Thomson—one by Scott Lauder, and one by William Wallace; a second by Wallace is at present in the Scottish Portrait Gallery, and a head and shoulders by Raeburn belongs to Mr. Stirling of Keir. The last has been engraved in mezzotint by Alexander Hay.

[John Thomson of Duddingston, by W. Baird, 1895; Memoir of Thomas Thomson, by Cosmo Innes (Bannatyne Club), 1854; Scott's Fasti Eccl. Scot. I. i. 113, II. i. 107; Noctes Ambrosianæ; Armstrong's Scottish Painters; A. Fraser, R.S.A., in Art Journal, 1883, p. 78; Bryan's Dict. of Painters; Redgrave's Dict. of the English School; Graves's Dict. of Artists; Chambers's Dict. of Scotsmen, 1864; Cat. of Exhibitions National and Portrait Galleries of Scotland; Sir Walter Scott's Journal.] J. L. C.

THOMSON, JOHN (1805–1841), musical writer, eldest son of Andrew Mitchell Thomson [q. v.], successively minister of Sprouston, Perthshire, and St. George's, Edinburgh, by his wife, Jane Carmichael (*d.* 1840), was born at Sprouston on 28 Oct. 1805. He made the acquaintance of Mendelssohn on the composer's visit to Edinburgh in 1829, and renewed his acquaintance at Leipzig, where he also met Schumann and Moscheles, and studied under Schnyder von Wartensee. He returned to Edinburgh, and in 1839 he was elected first Reid professor of the theory of music in the university there. He gave the first Reid concert on 12 Feb. 1841, and the book of words contains a critical analysis by Thomson of the pieces produced—probably the first instance of analytical programmes.

Thomson died at Edinburgh on 6 May 1841, having occupied the chair for only eighteen months. Six months before his death he married a daughter of John Lee (1779–1859) [q. v.], principal of Edinburgh University.

He was the composer of three operas: 1. 'Hermann, or the Broken Spear,' 1834; 2. 'The House of Aspen;' and 3. 'The Shadow on the Wall;' the two latter, produced at the Royal English Opera (Lyceum) on 27 Oct. 1834 and 21 April 1835 respectively, each enjoying a long run. He also published 'The Vocal Melodies of Scotland, with Symphonies and Accompaniments by John Thomson and Finlay Dunn,' Edinburgh, n.d. 4to; new edit. 1880. He wrote many compositions for the piano and violin, and among a large number of songs the best known are 'The Arab to his Steed,' 'Harold Harfäger,' and 'The Pirate's Serenade.'

[Grove's Dict. of Music; Brown's Biographical Dict. of Musicians; Baptie's Musical Biography; Baptie's Musical Scotland; Grant's Story of the University of Edinburgh; Scot's Fasti Eccl. Scot. I. i. 74.] G. S–H.

THOMSON, JOHN (1765–1846), physician and surgeon, born at Paisley on 15 March 1765, the son of Joseph Thomson, a silk-weaver, by his wife, Mary Millar. John was engaged in trade under different masters for about three years, until at the age of eleven he was bound apprentice to his father for seven years. At the end of his term of service his father destined him for the ministry of the anti-burgher seceders. John, however, desiring to study medicine, persuaded his father to apprentice him in 1785 to Dr. White of Paisley, with whom he remained for three years. He entered the university of Glasgow in the winter session of 1788-9, and in the following year migrated to Edinburgh. He was appointed assistant apothecary at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, in September 1790, and in the following September he became house-surgeon to the institution under the designation of surgeon's clerk, having already from the previous June filled the office of an assistant physician's clerk. He became a member of the Medical Society at the beginning of the winter session in 1790–1, and in the following year he was elected one of its presidents. On 31 July 1792 Thomson resigned his appointment at the infirmary on account of ill-health, and proceeded to Lon-

don, where he studied awhile at John Hunter's school of medicine in Leicester Square.

In London Thomson made many valuable friendships, and on his return to Edinburgh early in 1793 he became a fellow of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, the necessary funds being provided by Hogg, the manager of the Paisley bank. Until the autumn of 1798 he lived with an Edinburgh surgeon, named Arrott, and attended the Royal Infirmary as a surgeon. During this period he was much engaged in the study of chemistry. He conducted a chemical class during the winter of 1799-1800 which met at Thomson's private house, under the auspices of the Earl of Lauderdale, and consisted chiefly of gentlemen connected with the parliament house. In 1800 he was nominated one of the six surgeons to the Royal Infirmary under an amended scheme for the better management of the charity, and he almost immediately entered upon the teaching of surgery. He also gave a course of lectures on the nature and treatment of those injuries and diseases which come under the care of the military surgeon, and he visited London in the autumn of 1803 to be appointed a hospital mate in the army in order to qualify himself technically to take charge of a military hospital should it be found necessary to establish one in Edinburgh in case of an invasion.

The College of Surgeons of Edinburgh established a professorship of surgery in 1805, and, in spite of extraordinary opposition—mainly on political grounds—Thomson was appointed to the post. In 1806, at the suggestion of Earl Spencer, the home secretary, the king appointed him professor of military surgery in the university of Edinburgh. On 11 Jan. 1808 Thomson obtained the degree of M.D. from the university of Aberdeen through King's College. In 1810 he resigned his post at the Royal Infirmary in consequence of the refusal of the managers to investigate some criticisms on his surgery by John Bell (1763–1820) [q. v.] He continued to lecture, however, and in the summer of 1814 he visited the various medical schools in Europe to examine into the different methods followed in the hospitals of France, Italy, Austria, Saxony Prussia, Hanover, and Holland. He was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh on 7 Feb. 1815, since he was now acting as a consulting physician as well as a consulting surgeon. In the ensuing summer he again returned to the continent to watch the treatment of the men wounded at Waterloo, and in September 1815 he was mainly instrumental in founding the Edinburgh New Town dispensary. The smallpox epidemic of 1817–18 showed that vaccination was not so absolutely protective as had been supposed, and Thomson published his views upon the subject in two pamphlets, issued respectively in 1820 and in 1822. He delivered a course of lectures on diseases of the eye in the summer of 1819, thereby paving the way for the establishment of the first eye infirmary in Edinburgh in 1824. He was much engaged during 1822–6 in the study of general pathology, and in 1821 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the chair of the practice of physic in the university, rendered vacant by the death of James Gregory (1753–1821) [q. v.] In 1828–9 and again in 1829–30 he delivered a course of lectures on the practice of physic, both courses being given in conjunction with his son, William Thomson (1802–1852) [q. v.] In 1831 he addressed to Lord Melbourne, then secretary of state for the home department, a memorial representing the advantages likely to flow from the establishment of a separate chair of general pathology. A commission was issued in his favour, and he was appointed professor of general pathology in the university, giving his first course of lectures upon this subject in the winter session of 1832–3.

Repeated attacks of illness compelled him to discontinue his visits to patients after the summer of 1835, but he still continued to see those who chose to call upon him. He resigned his professorship in 1841. The duties had long been performed by deputy. He died at Morland Cottage, near the foot of Blackford Hill, on the south side of Edinburgh, on 11 Oct. 1846.

Thomson was twice married: first, in 1793, to Margaret Crawford, second daughter of John Gordon of Caroll in Sutherlandshire; she died early in 1804. Secondly, in 1806, to Margaret, third daughter of John Millar (1735–1801) [q. v.], professor of jurisprudence in the university of Glasgow. There were three children by the first marriage, the only survivor being Professor William Thomson, while of the second marriage a daughter and Professor Allen Thomson [q. v.] alone outlived childhood.

Thomson died with the reputation of being in his time the most learned physician in Scotland. 'To almost the last week of his life he was a hard student,' says Henry Cockburn in his journal, 'and not even fourscore years could quench his ardour in discoursing upon science, morals, or politics. . . . He never knew apathy, and, medicine being his first field, he was for forty years the most exciting of all our practitioners and of all our teachers.'

There is an excellent portrait by Geddes. It was presented to Thomson in 1822 by the medical officers of the army and navy who had attended his lectures, and it has been well engraved in mezzotint by Hodgetts. A characteristic marble bust copied from that executed by Angus Fletcher about 1820 is in the hall of the library of the university of Edinburgh.

Thomson wrote in addition to many pamphlets of ephemeral interest: 1. 'The Elements of Chemistry and Natural History, to which is prefixed the Philosophy of Chemistry by M. Fourcroy,' translated with notes, vol. i. Edinburgh, 1798, vol. ii. 1799, vol. iii. 1800; the work reached a fifth edition. 2. 'Observations on Lithotomy, with a new Manner of Cutting for Stone,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1808. An appendix was issued in 1810. The original work and the appendix were translated into French, Paris, 1818. 3. 'Lectures on Inflammation: a View of the general Doctrines of Medical Surgery,' Edinburgh, 8vo, 1813; issued in America, Philadelphia, 1817, and again in 1831; translated into German, Halle, 1820, and into French, Paris, 1827. This important series of lectures was founded upon the Hunterian theory of inflammation, and moulded the opinion of the profession for many years, but of late the study of experimental pathology has profoundly modified our views of inflammatory processes.

Thomson also edited 'The Works of William Cullen, M.D.,' Edinburgh, 1827, 8vo, 2 vols., and wrote an account of his life, of which volume i. was published in 1832, and was reissued, with a second volume and biographical notices of John and William Thomson, in 1859.

[Biographical notice by William Thomson and David Craigie, in the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, 1847, No. 170, prefixed with slight alterations to the reissue of Cullen's Works, Edinburgh and London, 1859; Journal of Henry Cockburn, a continuation of the Memorials of his Time, 1831–4 ii. 164; Gordon Laing's Life of Sir James Young Simpson, 1897, p, 73.] D'A. P.

THOMSON, JOSEPH (1858–1894), African explorer, fifth son of William Thomson, by his wife Agnes Brown, was born on 14 Feb. 1858 in the village of Penpont, Dumfriesshire, in a house which his father—at first a journeyman stonemason—had built for himself and his family. In 1868 the household removed to Gatelawbridge, where William Thomson became tenant of a farm and a freestone quarry. Under the stimulus of his father's example and the quaint enthusiasm of a neighbour, Dr. Thomas Boyle Grierson, Thomson as a lad developed a keen interest in geology as well as in other branches of natural science. To Dr. Grierson's local 'Society of Inquiry' he contributed papers on the 'Peroxide of Iron in the Sandstone of Gatelawbridge Quarry,' 'Some Peculiar Markings in the Sandstone of Gatelawbridge Quarry,' and 'The Stratification of the Sandstone of Gatelawbridge Quarry, with special reference to the Unconformable Character of certain Strata.' From 1871 onwards the geological survey was at work in Nithsdale, and by a happy chance the young geologist fell under the notice of Professor Archibald Geikie at Crichope Linn, and had the delight of learning that his own eye had discovered in his native rocks three 'fossil ferns' till then unknown there. Leaving school in 1873, Thomson worked for a short time in his father's quarry, but by the winter of 1875 he had made up his mind to study his favourite sciences in the university of Edinburgh. In his first session, besides studying geology under Professor James Geikie and botany under Professor John Hutton Balfour [q.v.], he had the opportunity of attending a course of lectures on natural history by Professor Huxley. In 1877 he came out as medallist both in geology and in natural history.

In 1878 Thomson was appointed geologist and naturalist to an expedition under Alexander Keith Johnston (1844–1879) [q. v.], which was sent out by the Royal Geographical Society for the exploration of East Central Africa. The expedition reached Zanzibar on 5 Jan. 1879. On 19 May a start for the interior was made. By the death of Keith Johnston on 28 June 1879 within the malarial zone at Behobeho, Thomson suddenly found himself leader of the expedition. He reached Lake Tanganyika on 3 Nov., and on Christmas day had the pleasure of confirming Stanley's theory as to the geographical relations of the Lukuga outlet of the lake. After a brief visit to Ujiji on the eastern shore, Thomson again started westwards with the intention of reaching the headwaters of the Congo; but a mutiny of his men—alarmed at the risks they ran from the warlike Warua—obliged him to turn back (1 March 1880) when within a day's march of the river. His homeward route from the south end of the lake northward towards Tabora gave him an opportunity of making a detour to the neighbourhood of Lake Leopold (Lake Hikwa), which he was the first white man to see. By 27 May 1880 Thomson was resting at Tabora (Unyanyembe), and after a march of five hundred miles he reached the coast on 10 July. He recorded his experiences in 'To the African Lakes and Back' (2 vols. 1881).

Thomson's next enterprise was undertaken for the sultan of Zanzibar, who believed that the coal reported by Livingstone in 1862 as existing in the Rovuma valley might be turned to profitable account. The sultan invited Thomson to make an expert examination. This Thomson carried out in 1881. The result was a disappointment to the sultan—the 'coal' was only useless shale.

A very different task was that to which Thomson, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, next braced himself—the opening up of a route between the seaboard of Eastern Africa and the northern shore of Victoria Nyanza. He left the coast with a caravan 140 strong on 15 March 1883, and reached Taveta, at the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro, on 5 May. On 3 May the expedition entered the territory of the dreaded Masai, to find the tribe in a state of dangerous excitement as the result of a recent conflict with a party led by Dr. Fischer, a German explorer. Forming an encampment at Taveta, Thomson proceeded with ten men to examine the Kilimanjaro mountain, and, having travelled 230 miles in five and a half marches, he ascended the mountain to a height of nearly nine thousand feet. September found the explorer at Lake Navaisha, where Fischer had been obliged to turn homeward. At El Meteita Thomson left his main body to proceed with a trading caravan to Lake Baringo, and, taking with him only thirty men, made one of those rapid detours, which were always congenial to him, for the purpose of visiting Mount Kenia. On the way he discovered the noble range, fourteen thousand feet high, which he named after Lord Aberdare, president of the Royal Geographical Society. On reaching the neighbourhood of Lake Baringo (3,300 feet above sea level) he took a much-needed rest at Njemps or Nnems (0.30 N., 36.5 E.) among the friendly Wa-Kwafi. Having (16 Nov.) once more got his caravan (reduced to about a hundred men) into marching order, he pushed steadily and patiently from Baringo eastwards to Victoria Nyanza, and on 10 Dec. he bathed in the waters of the great birth-lake of the Nile. Here he was obliged to retrace his steps owing to the treacherous hostility of the king of Uganda, which was reported to him in time. On his homeward route he turned northwards to visit Mount Elgon (14,094 feet), and was rewarded by a discovery of a wonderful series of prehistoric caves suggestive of the existence at one time of a civilisation very different from that half-barbarism which now turns them to account. On the last day of 1882 Thomson was nearly killed by a wounded buffalo, and for weeks he had to be carried in a litter. On 24 Feb. 1883 the caravan resumed its march for Lake Naivasha, but by the 27th its leader was disabled by dysentery, and further progress was impossible for eight or nine weeks. Meanwhile the expedition was in daily danger of complete annihilation from the ferocious and suspicious Masai. Towards the end of April the appearance of Jumba Kimameta, a coast trader, along with whose caravan part of the inland journey had been performed, gave a happy turn to events. On 7 May Thomson parted with this friendly caravan, and carried out his original idea of making for Mombasa via Teita. By the 24th he had reached Rabai, and celebrated the event by walking through the village—the first walk he had taken for three months.

On his return to London in broken health in the summer of 1883 he was received with the utmost cordiality. Explorer after explorer had been previously baffled in attempts to traverse the country of the Masai, one of the most warlike of all African tribes, and Thomson's record of heroic endurance and adventurous bravery, which he published under the title of 'Through Masai Land,' took the world by storm.

By the end of 1884 Thomson was fit to undertake new explorations, and when, in 1885, the Royal Geographical Society bestowed on him the founder's gold medal, he was already in the Western Sudan. On this occasion he was in the service of the National African Company, and his mission was to forestall the efforts of Germany to enter into direct relations with the kings of Sokoto and Gandû. The chief difficulties lay in outwitting Malikè, king of Nûpe, who considered his interests as a middleman endangered, and in reducing a mob of undisciplined and mutinous carriers to a recognition of authority. Starting from Akassa (15 March 1885), the expedition passed up the Niger to Rabba (7 April) and thence struck inland to Sokoto (21 May), Wurnû (23 May), and Gandû (7 or 8 June). By September Thomson was in England once more with a record of work brilliantly done. He had made treaties with the great potentates of the Sudan which proved of the highest service to British interests.

Thomson's health was still weak, and the remainder of 1885, with 1886 and 1887, was devoted to its restoration. He paid during this period visits to the continent and made useful contributions to questions of geographical and political interest. He strongly advocated the selection of the east coast Masai-land route for the expedition to be sent for the relief of Emin Pasha; but his rival,

Mr. Stanley, with whom he had more than once crossed swords on African affairs, carried out another scheme.

On 17 March 1888 Thomson set foot again on his chosen continent. On this occasion he elected to explore, on his own account, the Atlas mountains in Morocco. The difficulties thrown in his way were as great as any he had yet experienced. The escort provided by the Morocco authorities, under the pretence of protecting him, did everything to hamper and limit his movements. But Thomson overcame all obstruction. He reached Jebel Ogdimt, a height of 12,734 feet, and climbed 13,150 feet up Tizi-n-Tamjurt, but these explorations were brought to a close by a call from the British East African Company to enter their service. The company intended that he should go to the relief of Emin from the east coast, news of Stanley's expedition having been long looked for in vain. The proposal, however was not carried out.

In the controversies of 1888–9 with regard to the government policy of withdrawal from East Africa, Thomson took a keen interest and denounced in no measured terms what he considered the pusillanimity and treachery of the British authorities.

In 1890 he once more entered upon active service, this time in the interest of the British South African Company. He proceeded to Kimberley to receive instructions from Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Under those instructions his new explorations began at Quilimane. To circumvent the jealousy of the Portuguese was his foremost task. By pluck he passed in safety through their territory—goods and all—though at the last moment he just escaped with his life from a fusillade by native soldiers. The Shire being abandoned at Chilomo, Thomson's route ran northwards by Blantyre to join the Shire at Matopè, and then passed further northwards by water to Kota-Kota on the western shore of Lake Nyassa. With a caravan of 148 men he left Kota-Kota on 23 Aug. 1890. Marching west to the populous valley of the Loangwa, he made his first treaty with Kabwiré, chief of the Babisa. At Kwa Nansara (21 Sept.) the expedition was in the midst of a small-pox epidemic. Man after man dropped out of the march as they pushed forward to Lake Bangweolo. On 29 Sept. Thomson was attacked with cystitis and was obliged to be carried in a hammock. Happily two young Englishmen, Charles Wilson and J. A. Grant, who were with him proved excellent lieutenants. Threatened with desertion by his men, Thomson failed to penetrate beyond Kwa Chepo, where he found himself compelled to retrace his steps. When the expedition reached Blantyre (19 Feb. 1891) the leader found himself unable to proceed; Grant was entrusted with the documents to be delivered to the company; Wilson stayed behind; only to fall a victim to fever. The medical missionaries at Blantyre could do little more than alleviate the worst symptoms of Thomson's disease, and it was with difficuly he reached London on 18 Oct. 1891. The results of this mission were only partially divulged, the full report being still the private property of the company.

Thomson's health was permanently injured. In 1892, though weak and suffering, he visited the British Association, then holding its meeting in the university of Edinburgh; and in the latter part of the year he performed a considerable amount of literary work. On 22 Nov. he read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society, 'To Lake Bangweolo and the Unexplored Region of British Central Africa.' Shortly afterwards he was prostrated by disease of the lungs, following an attack of pneumonia, and he visited the Cape in search of health. First at Matjesfontein and then at Kimberley (where he was the guest of Mr. Rhodes) his vitality responded to the healing influences of the climate, and by December he was planning an expedition to Mashonaland. The expedition being postponed, Thomson again ventured home. Lung disease broke out once more. A visit (October–May) to Southern France did him little good. By the middle of May he was brought back to London, and there, in the house of Mr. S. W. Silver, he died 2 Aug. 1895. He was buried in Morton cemetery, Thornhill. A memorial, with a bust by Mr. Charles MacBride, was placed in 1897 near the village cross, opposite the school that the explorer had attended as a boy.

In physique, intellect, and morale, Thomson was an ideal explorer. At first sight he did not impress the observer as peculiarly muscular or robust; but there was an almost boyish ease in his gait, and his powers of endurance were often without parallel. Seventy miles was no infrequent record at the end of a day's march. While his work was mainly that of a geographical pioneer, yet in his most rapid passages through a country he had such a genius for observing that his notebooks were filled with material that most men would have taken months to collect. The first thing that appealed to his eye was the geological features of the country. No African explorer under similar circumstances ever made such extensive additions to the geological map of the continent. He laid down the master lines of structure over vast areas with an ease and accuracy which sur-

prise those who have followed in his footsteps. To zoology and botany he made serious contributions in spite of the difficulties attached to the collection and conveyance of specimens during forced marches and forced inactivity. Several newly described botanical species in Central Africa were named after him (Johnston, *British Central Africa*, pp. 90, 259, 271, 280). But above all stands Thomson's capacity of dealing with men. He passed through the midst of the most ferocious of African tribes when their hostility against the white man was at fever heat without firing a shot in self-defence or leaving anywhere a needless grave.

As literature Thomson's records of his explorations take a high place. Besides a novel, 'Ulû' (1888), a psychological study of the African mind, written in collaboration with his friend Miss E. Harris-Smith (Mrs. Calder), his independent publications were: 'To the Central African Lakes and Back,' 2 vols. 1881 (German translation, 1882); 'Through Masai Land,' 1885 (revised edit. 1887; German translation, 1885; French translation, 1886); 'Travels in the Atlas and Southern Morocco,' 1889; and 'Mungo Park and the Niger,' 1890, in the series of 'World's Great Explorers and Explorations,' edited by Messrs. Keltie, Mackinder, and Ravenstein.

Thomson's other literary work figured in periodicals. The chief of his articles are: 'The Origin of the Permian Basin of Thornhill' ('Trans. of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Nat. Hist. Soc.,' 1879). 'Notes on a Glacial Deposit near Thornhill' ('Trans. of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Nat. Hist. Soc.,' 1879). 'Notes on the Geology of Usambara' ('Proc. of Roy. Geogr. Soc.,' September 1879, n.s. vol. i.) 'Notes on the Route taken by the Royal Geographical Society's East African Expedition from Dar-es-Salaam to Uhehe' ('Proc. of the Roy. Geogr. Soc.' February 1880, n.s. vol. ii.) 'A Trip to the Mountains of Usambara' ('Good Words,' 1880). 'Toiling by Tanganyika,' two articles ('Good Words,' 1881). 'Journey of the Society's East African Expedition' ('Proc. of the Roy. Geogr. Society,' December 1880, n.s. vol. ii.) 'Notes on the Geology of East Central Africa' ('Nature,' 1881). 'Notes on the Basin of the River Rovuma, East Africa' ('Proc. of the Roy. Geogr. Soc.,' February 1882, n.s. vol. iv. 'Adventures on the Rovuma' ('Good Words,' 1882). 'On the Geographical Evolution of the Tanganyika Basin' ('Brit. Assoc. Report,' 1882). 'Report on the Progress of the Society's Expedition to Victoria Nyanza' ('Proc. of the Roy. Geogr. Soc.,' December 1883, n.s. vol. v.) 'Through the Masai Country to Victoria Nyanza' ('Proc. of the Roy. Geogr. Soc.,' December 1884, n.s. vol. vi.) 'Sketch of a Trip to Sokoto by the River Niger' ('Journal of the Manchester Geogr. Soc.,' 1886, vol. ii.) 'Niger and Central Sûdan Sketches' ('Scottish Geogr. Magazine,' October 1886, vol. ii.) 'Up the Niger to the Central Sûdan' ('Good Words,' January, February, April, and May 1886). 'East Central Africa and its Commercial Outlook' ('Scottish Geogr. Magazine,' February 1886, vol. ii.) 'Note on the African Tribes of the British Empire' ('Jour. of the Anthrop. Institute,' vol. xvi.) 'Mohammedanism in Central Africa' ('Contemporary Review,' 1886). 'A Masai Adventure' ('Good Words,' 1888). 'East Africa as it was and is' ('Contemporary Review,' 1889). 'A Journey to Southern Morocco and the Atlas Mountains' ('Proc. of the Roy. Geogr. Soc.,' January 1889, n.s. vol. xi.) 'How I reached my Highest Point in the Atlas' ('Good Words,' 1889). 'Explorations in the Atlas Mountains' ('Scottish Geogr. Magazine,' April 1889, vol. v.) 'How I crossed Masai Land' ('Scribner's Magazine,' 1889). 'Some Impressions of Morocco and the Moors' ('Manchester Geogr. Magazine,' 1889, vol. v. 'Downing Street *versus* Chartered Companies' ('Fortnightly Review,' 1890). 'The Results of European Intercourse with Africa' ('Contemporary Review,' 1890). 'A Central Sûdan Town' (Harper's 'Magazine,' 1892). 'The Uganda Problem' ('Contemporary Review,' 1892). 'To Lake Bangweolo and the Unexplored Region of British Central Africa' ('Geogr. Journal,' February 1893, vol. i.)

[Thomson's Works; Life (with portraits), by James Baird Thomson (the explorer's brother), 1896; personal recollections.] H. A. W.

THOMSON, KATHARINE (1797–1862), miscellaneous writer, born in 1797, was the seventh daughter of Thomas Byerley of Etruria, Staffordshire, a nephew by marriage and sometime partner and manager of the pottery works of Josiah Wedgwood [q. v.] The Byerley family were descended from Colonel Anthony Byerley of Midridge Grange, Durham, who commanded a regiment under the Marquis of Newcastle during the civil war, and died in 1667. Colonel Anthony was father of Robert Byerley (1660–1714), member of parliament for Durham in 1685 and in the Convention of 1689, and for Knaresborough in nine successive parliaments from 1697 to 1710. This Robert married Mary, daughter of Philip Wharton and great-niece of Philip, fourth lord Wharton (hence the pseudonym latterly assumed by Mrs. Thomson and her son).

Katharine Byerley married, in 1820, the eminent physician Anthony Todd Thomson [q. v.], and by him apparently she was in the first instance led to devote her leisure time to biographical compilation. Commencing with a brief 'Life of Wolsey' for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in 1824, her enthusiasm for the work increased as she went on, and anecdotal biography (as developed by Disraeli, Jesse, and Agnes Strickland) was carried by her to the farthest limits of which this genre of writing is susceptible. The surplus material accumulated in her diligent search for historical anecdotes was worked off in a long series of historical novels, anticipating in many features those of a later date by Mrs. Marshall. Mrs. Thomson's earliest literary recollections dated back to Dr. Parr, to Flaxman, to Sir Humphry Davy, and to Coleridge, whom she often saw at her father's house. During their long residence in London, for a portion of the time at Hinde Street, she and her husband assembled many well-known names in art and letters under their roof, among their earlier friends being Campbell, Wilkie, Mackintosh, Jeffrey, and Lord Cockburn. Later, in Welbeck Street, they saw much of Thackeray, Browning, and also of Lord Lytton, who became an intimate friend. After her husband's death in 1849 she resided abroad for some years. She returned to London, however, and published two books in conjunction with her youngest son, John Cockburn Thomson [see under THOMSON, HENRY WILLIAM (BYERLEY)]. These were issued under the pseudonyms of Grace and Philip Wharton. The accidental death of this son in 1860 upon the threshold of a promising career proved a shock from which she never quite recovered, and she died at Dover on 17 Dec. 1862.

Mrs. Thomson's chief historical and biographical compilations were: 1. 'Memoirs of the Court of Henry the Eighth,' London, 1826, 2 vols. 8vo, a work of 'much good sense, impartiality, and research' (*Edinb. Rev.* March 1827). 2. 'Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Ralegh,' 1830, 8vo (two American editions). 3. 'Memoirs of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and of the Court of Queen Anne,' 1838, 2 vols. 8vo, valuable as containing the essence of the then recently published 'Private Correspondence,' but diffuse, indexless (like her other works), and inexact. 4. 'Memoirs of the Jacobites of 1715 and 1745,' 1845 and 1846, 3 vols. 8vo. Together with notices of a few minor actors, this contains readable lives of Mar, Derwentwater, Cameron of Lochiel, Nithisdale, Kenmure, Tullibardine, Rob Roy, Lovat, Lord George Murray, Flora Macdonald, and Kilmarnock. 5. 'Memoirs of Viscountess Sundon, Mistress of the Robes to Queen Caroline, including Letters from the most celebrated Persons of her Time,' 1847, 2 vols. 8vo; 1850, 2 vols. 8vo. This contains many inaccuracies, commencing with the title-page (for Lady Sundon never enjoyed the rank there ascribed to her) (cf. *Quarterly*, lxxxii. 94). 6. 'Recollections of Literary Characters and Celebrated Places,' 1854, 2 vols. 8vo, chapters of anecdotal topography which had originally appeared in 'Bentley's Miscellany' and 'Fraser's Magazine,' under the signature 'A Middle-aged Man.' 7. 'Life and Times of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham,' 1860, 3 vols. 8vo. 8. 'Celebrated Friendships,' 1861, 2 vols. 8vo. This, one of the writer's best inspired themes, contains pleasantly written chapters on Evelyn and Boyle, Surrey and Wyatt, Marie-Antoinette and the Princesse de Lamballe, Digby and Vandyck, Sidney and Greville, Coleridge and Lamb, Fénelon and Mme. Guyon, Cowper and Mrs. Unwin, Garrick and Mrs. Clive, and Clarendon and Falkland.

Mrs. Thomson also wrote: 9. 'Constance' [a novel], 1833, 3 vols. 8vo. 10. 'Rosabel,' 1835. 11. 'Lady Annabella,' 1837. 12. 'Anne Boleyn,' 1842, several editions. 13. 'Widows and Widowers,' 1842, several editions. 14. 'Ragland Castle,' 1843. 15. 'White Mask,' 1844. 16. 'The Chevalier,' 1844 and 1857. 17. 'Tracey; or the Apparition,' 1847. 18. 'Carew Ralegh,' 1857. 19. 'Court Secrets,' 1857, dealing with the story of Caspar Hauser. 20. 'Faults on Both Sides,' 1858.

Under the pseudonym of Grace Wharton she was joint author with her son, John Cockburn Thomson, of 'The Queens of Society,' 1860, 2 vols. 8vo, 3rd ed. 1867; 'The Wits and Beaux of Society,' 1860, 2 vols. 8vo, 2nd ed. revised 1861; and 'The Literature of Society,' 1862, 2 vols. 8vo.

[Gent. Mag. 1863, i. 245; Athenæum, 1863, i. 21; Surtees's Durham, iii. 312; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Brit. Mus. Cat.; private information.] T. S.

THOMSON, RICHARD (*d.* 1613), biblical scholar and divine, commonly called 'Dutch Thomson,' was born in Holland of English parents, and received his education at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1587 and was elected fellow. He commenced M.A. in 1591, and was incorporated in that degree at Oxford on 1 July 1596 (WOOD, *Fasti Oxon.*, ed. Bliss, i. 273). Bishop Lancelot Andrewes [q. v.] presented him to the rectory of Snailwell, Cambridgeshire. He was selected as one of the translators of the Bible, being one of the company to which the task was allotted of translating the Old

Testament from Genesis to the second book of Kings inclusive (ANDERSON, *Annals of the English Bible*, ed. 1862, p. 478). Thomas Farnaby informs us that Thomson lived for some time under the protection of Sir Robert Killigrew, and that he was a great interpreter of Martial. Hickman styles him 'the grand propagator of Arminianism,' and Prynne describes him as 'a debosh'd drunken English Dutchman, who seldom went one night to bed sober;' but on the other hand Richard Montagu [q. v.], who knew him well, says that he was 'a most admirable philologer,' and that 'he was better known in Italy, France, and Germany than at home.' He was buried at St. Edward's, Cambridge, on 8 Jan. 1612–13.

His works are: 1. 'Elenchus Refutationis [by Martinus Becanus] Torturæ Torti [of Lancelot Andrewes, bishop of Chichester, afterwards of Ely]. Pro . . . Episcopo Eliense adversus Martinum Becanum Jesuitam, authore Richardo Thomsonio Cantabrigiensi,' London, 1611, 8vo, dedicated to Sir Thomas Jermyn, knight. 2. 'Diatriba de Amissione et Intercisione Gratiæ et Justificationis,' Leyden, 1616 and 1618, 8vo. An 'Animadversio brevis' on this work was published in 1618 by Robert Abbot (1560–1617) [q. v.], bishop of Salisbury.

[Information from J. W. Clark, esq., M.A.; Addit. MS. 5882, f. 19; Camdeni Epistolæ, pp. 47, 54, 133, 135; Farnaby's edit. of Martial, pref. and epistle; Heylyn's Life of Laud, p. 122; Hickman's Hist. of Arminians, pp. 502, 519; Hickman's Hist. Quinq-Articularis Exarticulata, (1674), p. 91; McClure's Translators Revived, p. 99; Bishop Richard Montagu's pref. to Diatribe on the first part of the Hist. of Tithes (1621); Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. iv. 228, 380; Prynne's Anti-Arminianisme (1630) at the end, in Appendix; Scaligerana Secunda, ii. 325, 384, 595.] T. C.

THOMSON, RICHARD (1794–1865), antiquary, born at Fenchurch Street, London, in 1794, was the second son of a Scotsman, who first travelled for and then became a partner in a firm of seed merchants called Gordon, Thomson, Keen, & Co., of Fenchurch Street. For many years he worked zealously for the investigation of the antiquities of London. On 14 Aug. 1834 he and E. W. Brayley the younger [q. v.] were elected joint-librarians of the London Institution in Finsbury Circus, in succession to William Maltby [q. v.] The admirable catalogue of that library, issued in four volumes between 1835 and 1852, was compiled in great measure by Thomson. In this congenial position he passed the rest of his days. He arranged, classified, and illustrated the antiquities found in the excavations for the new building of the Royal Exchange; they were afterwards deposited in the museum of the corporation (TITE, *Descriptive Cat.* p. xlv), and Thomson contributed poems imitating the great authors to 'A Garland for the New Royal Exchange' (1845, 50 copies), edited by Sir William Tite. Thomson died at his rooms in the institution on 2 Jan. 1865, aged 70. He was buried at Kensal Green cemetery in the same grave with a brother who had predeceased him, and a monument was erected to his memory. He was unmarried and died wealthy. During his lifetime he had given the institution anonymously many valuable works, and by his will he left it the sum of 500*l.*

Thomson's literary labours comprised: 1. 'Account of Processions and Ceremonies observed in the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of England, exemplified in that of George III and Queen Charlotte,' 1820. Heraldry was one of his hobbies, and in early life he assisted inquirers in investigating their pedigrees. 2. 'The Book of Life: a Bibliographical Melody,' 1820. Fifty copies on paper, two on vellum. Presented to the members of the Roxburghe Club. 3. 'The Complete Angler. By Izaak Walton. Published by John Major,' 1823. This beautiful edition was edited by Thomson. 4. 'Chronicles of London Bridge. By an Antiquary,' 1827. 2nd ed. 1839. An inlaid copy in folio, illustrated and enlarged, with a manuscript continuation, five volumes in all, is in the Guildhall Library. 5. 'Illustrations of the History of Great Britain,' 1828, 2 vols. Vols. 20 and 21 of Constable's 'Miscellany.' 6. 'Tales of an Antiquary' [anon.], 1828, 3 vols.; new edit. 1832, 3 vols. Dedicated 'to the author of "Waverley."' Sir Walter Scott said that the writer was certainly an antiquary, 'but he has too much description in proportion to the action. A capital wardrobe of properties, but the performers do not act up to their character' (*Journals*, ii. 148). The legend of 'Killcrop the Changeling' is reproduced in Nimmo's 'Popular Tales,' ii. 238–53. 7. 'Historical Essay on Magna Charta,' 1829. 8. 'Historical Notes for a Bibliographical Description of Mediæval illuminated Manuscripts of Hours, Offices,' &c. [anon.], 1858. 9. 'Lectures on Illuminated Manuscripts and the Materials and Practice of Illuminators,' 1858. 10. 'An Account of Cranmer's Catechism' (a memorial book for the friends of William Tite and Richard Thomson), 1862; twelve copies of the 'Philological Curiosities' in the 'Catechism' were struck off separately in the same year.

[Gent. Mag. 1865, i. 387; Introduction to London Inst. Cat. p. xxiv; information from Mr. Williams of the London Institution.]

W. P. C.

THOMSON, ROBERT DUNDAS (1810–1864), medical officer of health and author, son of James Thomson (1768–1855) [q. v.], minister of Eccles, Berwickshire, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of James Skene of Aberdeen, was born at Eccles Manse on 21 Sept. 1810. He was educated for the medical profession in Edinburgh and Glasgow. In Glasgow he studied chemistry under his uncle, Thomas Thomson (1773–1852) [q. v.], then professor there, and in 1840 he was at Giessen under Liebig. He graduated M.D. and C.M. at Glasgow University in 1831, became a member of the College of Physicians, London, in 1859, and was elected a fellow the year of his death. After making a voyage to India and China as assistant surgeon in the service of the East India Company, he settled as a physician in London about 1835, and took an active part in the establishment of the Blenheim Street school of medicine.

At an early period of his career he applied his chemical knowledge to the investigation of a variety of physiological questions—the composition of the blood, especially in cholera, among others—and he soon made himself a reputation as a correct and philosophical observer. He was employed by government to make a series of experiments on the food of cattle, and to analyse the water supplied by the different London companies. His researches on the constituents of food in relation to the systems of animals have long been a standard source of reference for physiologists pursuing similar inquiries, and have served as a basis for much of the progress of modern dietetical science.

In 1841 he went to Glasgow as deputy professor and assistant to his uncle, the professor of chemistry, whose failing health necessitated assistance. Thomson's lectures were heavy and hesitating, his experiments slow, and his matter too profound for the student. He was unsuccessful as a candidate for the chair at his uncle's death in 1852, but, returning to London, was appointed lecturer on chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital on the retirement of Dr. Leeson. This post he held for some years. In 1856, when medical officers of health were appointed under the Metropolitan Local Management Act, he was the successful candidate for Marylebone. He devoted himself with great zeal and industry to the organisation of a system of inspection in that extensive parish, and when his colleagues formed themselves into an association of health officers (Metropolitan Association of Medical Officers of Health), they appointed him their president. The interests of this association he constantly promoted. He became widely known as an authority on sanitary matters, and was employed by the registrar-general to make a monthly report of the amount of impurity in the waters of the different London companies.

Thomson was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on 1 June 1854. He resided in London at 41 York Terrace, Regent's Park, and died at his brother's residence, Dunstable House, Richmond, on 17 Aug. 1864. At the time of his death he was president of the British Meteorological Society. He married his first cousin, a daughter of Thomas Thomson (1773–1852) [q. v.]

He contributed numerous papers to the British and foreign medical and scientific journals. The following is a list of his chief independent publications: 1. 'Records of General Science,' 1835, 8vo. 2. 'British Annual and Epitome of the Progress of Science,' 1837, 12mo. 3. 'Digestion: the influence of Alcoholic Fluids on that Function, and on the Value of Health and Life,' London, 1841, 8vo. 4. 'Experimental Researches on the Food of Animals and the Fattening of Cattle, with Remarks on the Food of Man,' 1846, 8vo; American editions, 1846 and 1856. 5. 'School Chemistry, or Practical Rudiments of the Science,' 1848, 16mo; 2nd ed. 1862, 8vo. 6. 'Cyclopædia of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Physiology,' 1854, 8vo. 7. 'Report to Government on the Waters, &c., of London during Cholera,' 1854. 8. 'The British Empire,' 1856, 8vo. 9. 'Annual Report on the Health of the Parish of St. Marylebone,' 1857, 8vo.

[Lancet, 1864; Churchill's Med. Direct.; British Med. Journ. 1864; Medical Times and Gazette, 1864; Gent. Mag. 1864, ii. 523; Cat. Brit. Mus. Library; Records of the Royal Society and Catalogue of Scientific Papers.]

W. W. W.

THOMSON, ROBERT WILLIAM (1822–1873), engineer, son of a small manufacturer, was born at Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, in 1822. He was destined for the pulpit, but, showing a dislike to classical studies, was sent in 1836 to Charleston, United States of America, to be educated as a merchant. In a short time he returned home and began his self-education, aided by a weaver who was a mathematician. After a brief practical apprenticeship in workshops at Aberdeen and Dundee he was employed by a cousin, Mr. Lyon, on the demolition of Dunbar Castle. The work

was accomplished by blasting, and Thomson conceived the idea of firing mines by electricity. Coming to London in 1841, Faraday gave him encouragement, and Sir William Cubitt [q. v.] engaged him in connection with the blasting operations on the Dover cliffs. For some time after this he was with a civil engineer in Glasgow, and then passed into the employment of Robert Stephenson. In 1844 he began business on his own account as a railway engineer, making plans and surveys for a line in the eastern counties of England. The railway panic putting a stop to his business, he invented india-rubber tyres, taking out a patent (No. 10990) on 10 Dec. 1845; but at that time india-rubber was too expensive to admit of its general use.

He took out a patent (No. 12691) on 4 July 1849 for a 'fountain pen,' and shortly afterwards sent in a design for the Great Exhibition of 1851. In 1852 he went as agent for an engineering firm to Java to erect some sugar machinery, when he designed new machinery for manufacturing sugar so superior to anything previously in use that a great impulse was given to production, and up to the time of his death he continued to supply the best machinery used in Java. The Dutch authorities refusing to allow him to erect a waterside crane unless it could be removed every night, lest the natives should fall over it, he designed the first portable steam-crane. He did not patent the idea, but Messrs. Chaplins, who made the first small steam-crane for him, had, when he next revisited England, two large factories employed in the manufacture of these appliances. The invention consisted mainly in employing the boiler as a counterpoise. In 1860 he visited Europe to order an hydraulic dock, consisting of a few types or classes of plates, each plate being interchangeable with every other plate of its class. He by this plan avoided the expense of double erection in England and abroad. A dock for the French government at Saigon and another for a company at Callao were successfully constructed on this plan.

In 1862 he retired from business in Java and settled in Edinburgh. On 24 Feb. 1863 he took out a patent (No. 512) for improvements in obtaining and applying motive power, followed by another (No. 401) on 13 Feb. 1865 for alterations in the construction of steam boilers, and a third (No. 1006) on 9 April 1866 for 'improvements in steam-gauges.' His next invention, the road-steamer, was the result of a direct practical want. A traction engine was required for the transport of sugar-canes in Java. Thomson recurred to his old idea of india-rubber tyres, and found a solution of the difficulty in designing a traction engine. The tyres were not fastened to the wheels, but adhered to them by friction. They formed a broad pad or elephant's foot, by which the great weight of the engine was distributed over a large surface. The outer surface adapted itself to every peculiarity of the ground, and the inner surface formed a constant endless platform on which the comparatively rigid engine worked. The india-rubber does in a practical manner what Boydell attempted to do by his impracticable endless railway. Thomson patented his invention on 24 Oct. 1867 (No. 2986). Further patents in connection with it were taken out in 1870, on 26 Feb., 1 March, and 4 Oct. (Nos. 573, 601, and 2630); in 1871 on 18 Feb. and 13 Sept. (Nos. 434 and 2409); and in 1873 on 4 March (No. 775). The plan was very successful, and numerous imitators have attempted to dispense with the expensive material, the indiarubber.

Thomson died at 3 Moray Place, Edinburgh, on 8 March 1873. Shortly before his death he contributed to the 'Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh' (viii. 68–9) an article 'On the Formation of Coal, and on the changes produced in the composition of the strata by the solvent action of water slowly penetrating through the Earth's crust during long periods of geological time.'

[Proc. of the Royal Soc. of Edinburgh, 1875, viii. 278–82; Ann. Register, 1873, p. 133; Illustrated London News, 1873, lxii. 297.]

G. C. B.

THOMSON, THOMAS (1768–1852), jurist and legal antiquary, eldest son of Thomas Thomson, minister of Dailly, Ayrshire, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Francis Hay 'in Lochside,' Ayrshire, was born on 10 Nov. 1768. He was an elder brother of the painter, John Thomson (1778–1840 [q. v.] of Duddingston. After attending the parish school of Dailly, he in his fourteenth year entered the university of Glasgow, where he specially distinguished himself in the Greek and other classes, and graduated M.A. on 27 April 1789. He then for two years attended classes both in theology and law; and, having finally decided upon the legal profession, he went to Edinburgh, where he was admitted advocate on 10 Dec. 1793. From this time, according to Lockhart, he was one of the closest intimates of Sir Walter Scott during the whole of Scott's continuance at the bar; and there is evidence in Scott's 'Journal,' as well as in his letters, that the friendship continued during the remainder of Scott's life.

Thomson soon acquired an important prac-

tice at the bar, particularly in cases demanding special legal learning. 'His speaking,' says Cosmo Innes, 'was not impressive. He could not condense his matter, his argument was unstudied; neither his voice nor his action was pleasing, and it seemed as if he despised the art and touch of oratory. Yet he spoke easily and always pertinently: rather as a man of education and legal accomplishment conversing about the case than like an advocate arguing for a side.' He was constitutionally more fitted to excel as a legal student than as a barrister; and gradually his course of life turned more and more in this direction. Legal and historical antiquities, which had engrossed much of his leisure, soon absorbed his whole attention. In 1800 he was selected to edit an edition of Lord Hailes's 'Works,' with memoir and correspondence; other matters occupying his time, the edition never appeared; but the edition of Hailes's 'Annals' and 'Historical Tracts,' 1819, acknowledged the guidance of Thomson's advice.

Although a close associate of Jeffrey and other projectors of the 'Edinburgh Review,' Thomson contributed but three papers to that periodical: on Darwin's 'Temple of Nature,' 1803; Miss Seward's 'Memories of the Past,' 1804; and Good's 'Life of Geddes,' 1804. Occasionally, however, he undertook the editorship of the 'Review' in Jeffrey's absence.

The main service rendered by Thomson to legal and historical learning was the work undertaken by him as deputy clerk-register of Scotland, to which he was appointed on 30 June 1806, the office having been created but eleven days previously. That work mainly consisted in reforming the system of public registries and the method of the custody of records, in rendering these records accessible to research, in rescuing and repairing old records, and in editing the acts of the Scottish parliament and other governmental records under the authority of the record commission.

In February 1828 Thomson was chosen one of the principal clerks of the court of session. On the institution of the Bannatyne Club in 1823 he had been chosen vice-president, and on the death of Scott in 1832 he was unanimously chosen to succeed him as president. Devoted as he was to legal and antiquarian research, Thomson was remarkably neglectful in regard to matters of finance, and careless in the expenditure of money. After an inquiry into the accounts of the register office in 1839, they were found so unsatisfactory that he was removed from the office of deputy clerk-register. He died at Shrub Hill, Leith Walk, near Edinburgh, on 2 Oct. 1852. A portrait of Thomson by Lauder and a bust by Sir John Steell [q. v.] are in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

For facilitating research in the register office Thomson prepared the following manuals: 'A Continuation of the Retours of Service to the Chancery Office from the Union, A.D. 1707;' 'An Abbreviate or Digest of the Registers of Sasines, General and Particular, arranged in Counties with relative Indexes, from the 1st of January 1781;' 'An Abbreviate of Adjudications from 1st January 1781 to 1830;' 'An Abbreviate of Inhibitions, General and Particular, arranged in Counties, from 1st January 1781 to 1830.' His various 'Reports' from 1807, with index of contents, are also of value. Of works published by him under the authority of the record commission, by much the most important was 'The Acts of the Parliament of Scotland,' vol. ii. to vol. xi. MCCCCXXIV–MDCCVII, 1814 to 1824, 10 vols. folio. Vol. i., containing the 'Regiam Majestatem,' with the most ancient recorded proceedings and acts of parliament, was reserved to be published last, and, although almost completed before 1841, when Thomson's connection with the record office ceased, did not appear until 1844, when it was edited, with additions, by Cosmo Innes. The immense labour involved in the publication of these acts of parliament cannot be realised at a glance. 'Taking as complete,' says Mr. Innes, 'the preliminary education, the thorough appreciation of the objects of the work, there was still to find the authenticity of each statute and code of laws, and to test its value by all the canons of charter learning. Next came the settling of the texts by a search and collation of innumerable manuscripts always in subjection to sense.' Other works published under the authority of the record commission were: 'Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatarum, quæ in Publicis Archivis Scotiæ adhuc servantur, Abbreviatio, 1811, 1816,' 3 vols.; 'Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum in Archivis Publicis asservatum, MCCCVI–MCCCCXXIV,' 1814; 'The Acts of the Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints, MCCCCLXVI–MCCCCXCIV,' 1839; and the 'Acts of the Lords of Council in Civil Causes, MCCCCLXXVIII–MCCCCXCV,' 1839. Other not 'strictly official works,' but of the same class as the foregoing, and mainly derived from the same sources, were: 'A Compilation of the Forms of Process in the Court of Session during the earlier periods after its establishment, with the Variations which they have

since undergone,' Edinburgh, 1839; 'A Collection of Inventories and other Records of the Royal Wardrobe and Jewel House, and of the Artillery and Munition in some of the Royal Castles, 1488–1606,' Edinburgh, 1815; and the 'Chamberlain Rolls,' vols. i.–ii. 1326–1406 (1817), vol. iii. 1406–1459– (1845, in the Bannatyne Club).

Thomson also edited the 'Memoirs' of Sir George Mackenzie, Edinburgh, 1821; and 'Memoirs of the Lives and Characters of the Right Honourable George Baillie of Jerviswood, and of Lady Grissell, by their Daughter, Lady Murray,' Edinburgh, 1822; and further he published 'Inventory of Work done for the State by [Evan Tyler] his Majesty's Printer in Scotland, December 1642–October 1647,' Edinburgh, 1815; 'Ane Addicioun of Scottis Cronikles and Deidis. A Short Chronicle of the Reign of James the Second, King of Scots. From Asloan's Manuscript in the Auchinleck Library,' Edinburgh, 1819; and 'Menu de la Maison de la Royne faict par Mons. de Pinguillon, MDLXII,' Edinburgh, 1824. For the Bannatyne Club he edited, in addition to the 'Chamberlain Rolls' above mentioned, the following: 'Alexander Myln. Vitæ Dunkeldensis Ecclesiæ Episcoporum,' 1823; 'Discours particulier d'Escosse, escrit en 1559,' 1824; 'The History and Life of King James the Sext,' 1825; 'Memoirs of his own Life by Sir James Melville of Halhill,' 1827; 'Memoirs of his own Life and Times by Sir James Turner,' 1829; 'The History of Scotland,' by John Lesley, bishop of Ross, 1830; 'Collection of Ancient Scottish Prophecies in Alliterative Verse,' 1833; 'Diurnal of Remarkable Occurrents from the Pollok MS.,' 1833; 'The Ragman Rolls, 1291–1296,' 1834; 'The Book of the Universal Kirk of Scotland, 1560–1618,' 3 vols. 1839, 1840, 1845; 'A Diary of the Public Correspondence of Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall,' 1843; and 'Munimenta Vetustiora Comitatus de Mortoun,' and 'Original Letters and Papers in the Archives of the Earls of Morton,' 1852.

[Lockhart's Life of Scott; Sir Walter Scott's Journal; Memoir by Cosmo Innes, 1854.]

T. F. H.

THOMSON, THOMAS (1773–1852), chemist, born on 12 April 1773 at Crieff, was son of John Thomson by his wife, Elizabeth Ewan. He received his early education at the parish school of Crieff and at the borough school of Stirling, and in 1787 obtained a bursary at St. Andrews, where he remained for three years. In 1790 he became tutor in the family of Mr. Kerr of Blackshields. In 1795 he commenced to study medicine at Edinburgh, attending the chemistry lectures of Joseph Black [q. v.], and graduated doctor of medicine in 1799. During this period he contributed the article 'Sea' to the third edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and edited the supplement to that edition, writing the articles on 'Chemistry,' 'Mineralogy,' and 'Vegetable, Animal and Dyeing Substances.' These formed the basis of his 'System of Chemistry,' 1802; 7th edit. 1831. The first edition is largely drawn from pre-existing works, but later issues contain many of his own discoveries besides those of contemporaries. The work helped to improve the system of classification adopted in chemical science. In 1800 he instituted in Edinburgh a course of lectures on chemistry and, having opened a laboratory for the practical instruction of pupils, continued to teach this subject in Edinburgh until 1811. This is stated to have been the first chemical laboratory opened in the United Kingdom for purposes of instruction. At the same time he made investigations on behalf of the Scottish excise board upon the subjects of brewing and distillation, and invented the instrument known as Allan's 'Saccharometer.' On 28 March 1811 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and in 1812 he published a history of the society containing an account of the most important papers in each branch of science which had appeared in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' In the autumn of the same year he visited Sweden, and in the following year published an account of his travels, paying special attention to the mineralogy and geology of the country. On his return from Sweden he resided in London and edited the 'Annals of Philosophy,' a monthly journal of science. He was succeeded in 1821 by Richard Phillips [q. v.], and in 1827 the journal was purchased by Richard Taylor [q. v.] and merged in the 'Philosophical Magazine.' In 1817 he was appointed lecturer in chemistry at the university of Glasgow, and in 1818 was made regius professor at the instance of the Duke of Montrose. His career as professor was one of great scientific activity. He continued to perform the whole duties of his chair until 1841, and then associated with himself his nephew, Robert Dundas Thomson [q. v.] His bodily powers were now failing, and after 1846 his nephew discharged the entire duties of the professorship. Thomson was president of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow from 1834, and in November 1850 made his last communication to this society in the form of a biographical account

of his friend Wollaston, who had just died. His own strength gradually declined, until on 2 July 1852 he died, while residing near the Holy Loch.

Thomson married, in 1816, Agnes Colquhon, the daughter of a distiller near Stirling, and left a son, Thomas Thomson (1817-1878) [q. v.], well known as a botanist and explorer, and a daughter, who married Robert Dundas Thomson.

As a chemist Thomson is best known for the warm and effective support which he accorded to Dalton's atomic theory. He visited Dalton in Manchester on 26 Aug. 1804, and received from him an account of the new theory which he introduced into the third edition of his 'System' (pp. 425 et seq.) published in 1807. This was the first detailed public announcement of the theory, for Dalton did not publish his 'New System of Chemical Philosophy' until 1808. After the publication of the second part of the first volume of Dalton's work in 1810, Thomson issued a long series of papers (*Annals of Phil.* 1813–14) in which the atomic theory was applied to elucidate the composition of a very large number of compounds. These contributed largely to making the theory known, especially on the continent of Europe.

In 1819 Thomson commenced a series of experimental researches with the view of testing, or rather of confirming, the theory of William Prout [q. v.], that the atomic weights of all the elements are exact multiples of that of hydrogen. The results of the many thousands of experiments which he conducted with this object were extremely favourable to the theory and were published in 1825 under the title 'An Attempt to establish the First Principles of Chemistry by Experiment,' in two volumes, primarily intended for the use of his students. The analyses recorded had not been carried out with sufficient care to justify the claim of high accuracy made for them by the author, and the work was very severely criticised, especially by the Swedish chemist Berzelius, himself an analyst of extraordinary skill, who went so far as to accuse the author of having done 'much of the experimental part at the writing table' (Berzelius, *Jahresbericht*, 1827, vi. 77). The statements which induced this suspicion are explained by Walter Crum as follows: 'The results which appear so perfect in the First Principles are not to be understood as the actual results of any one experiment, or even as the mean of several experiments, but as results which might fairly be deduced from them, and which, being in round as well as more perfect numbers, were more suitable for a school book' (*Proc. Phil. Soc. Glasgow*, vol. iii. 1855). It has been claimed for Thomson that he introduced the use of symbols into chemistry (*Edinb. New Phil. Journal*, 1852–3, liv. 86). This claim is, however, unfounded, for symbols were in constant use among the earlier chemists; while Dalton introduced the modern atomic symbol, although he used signs instead of letters.

Besides the works already mentioned Thomson was the author of: 1. 'Elements of Chemistry,' 1810. 2. 'History of Chemistry,' 2 vols. 1830–1. 3. 'An Outline of the Sciences of Heat and Electricity,' 1830. 4. 'Chemistry of Inorganic Bodies,' 1831. 5. 'Outlines of Mineralogy,' 1836. 6. 'Chemistry of Organic Bodies,' 1838. 7. 'Chemistry of Animal Bodies,' 1843. 8. 'Brewing and Distillation,' 1849. No fewer than 201 scientific papers, including numerous articles in the 'Annals of Philosophy' and the 'Records of Science,' are placed to Thomson's credit in the Royal Society's catalogue; these deal chiefly with the atomic theory, analyses and preparation of salts, and with subjects connected with mineralogy, geology, and agriculture, in all of which he took an active interest. He was also the author of a pamphlet, 'Remarks on the "Edinburgh Review" of Dr. Thomson's System of Chemistry, by the Author of that Work,' Edinburgh, 1804. Thomson's portrait figures in the engraving, by Walker & Son, of the distinguished men of science of Great Britain living in the years 1807–8.

[A Memoir by W. Crum is given in Proc. Phil. Soc. of Glasgow, 1855, vol. iii. and by R. Dundas Thomson in Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, 1852–3, liv. 86.] A. H–n.

THOMSON, THOMAS (1817–1878), naturalist, born in Glasgow on 4 Dec. 1817, was eldest son of Thomas Thomson (1773–1852) [q. v.], professor of chemistry in the university of Glasgow, by his wife Agnes Colquhon, daughter of a distiller near Stirling. Thomas was educated at the high school and the university of Glasgow. Throughout his college career he specially devoted himself to science, and when only seventeen discovered and described the celebrated beds of fossil mollusca on the Firth of Clyde, drawing conclusions that showed remarkable powers of generalisation.

Intending at first to adopt chemistry as a profession, he passed some years in the university laboratory, and spent a winter at Giessen under Liebig, when he discovered pectic acid in carrots. On entering the medical classes at Glasgow he concentrated

his attention on botany, under Sir William Jackson Hooker [q. v.]

After graduating M.D. at Glasgow University in 1839 he entered the service of the East India Company as assistant surgeon, and on his arrival in Calcutta early in 1840 was appointed to the curatorship of the museum of the Asiatic Society. He had begun the arrangement of their collection of minerals when in August he was sent to Afghanistan in charge of a party of European recruits. He reached Cabul in June 1841, and proceeded to Ghuznee, where he was attached to the 27th native infantry. He was besieged in Ghuznee during the winter, and was made a prisoner when the place fell in March 1842. He was destined to be sold into slavery in Bokhara, but, with some fellow-prisoners, succeeded in bribing his captor to convey him to the British army of relief. Before he was closely beleaguered he had been employed in making a study of the geology and botany of the district. He returned to India without his collections and personal effects, and was stationed with his regiment at Moradabad till 1845, when he joined the army of the Indus and served through the Sutlej campaign, after which he returned to Moradabad and was stationed at Lahore and Ferozepur. During this period he was engaged in investigating the botany of the plains and outer Himalayas. In August 1847 he was appointed one of the commissioners for defining the boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Thibet, and reached Léh in October. He made extensive journeys in the Kashmir territories, going as far north as the Karakoran Pass, and obtaining most important geographical information, besides valuable collections. After his return to India he took furlough at Simla, where he finished his report and made further botanical researches.

At the end of 1849 he joined his friend Dr. (now Sir Joseph Dalton) Hooker in Darjeeling, and, in lieu of going to England, spent 1850 in travelling with him in the Sikkim forests, the Khasi hills, Cachar, Chittagong, and the Sunderbunds, finally returning to England in very broken health in March 1851. The next few years were spent at Kew, working at the collections obtained during these travels. In the mistaken belief that assistance would be given by the company, he brought out, in conjunction with Hooker, at his own expense, and issued at cost price, the first volume of a work entitled 'Flora Indica,' London, 1855, 8vo; but the sole support he obtained from the company was the offer to purchase some copies.

In 1854 Thomson succeeded Dr. Falconer as superintendent of the botanical garden at Calcutta. He was also appointed professor of botany at the Calcutta medical college, and held the two posts till 1861, when he retired and returned to England in ill health. He resided first at Kew and then at Maidstone. In 1871 he went again to India as secretary to the expedition fitted out to observe the eclipse of the sun on 12 Dec. of that year. He died on 18 April 1878. He married, in 1854, Catharine, daughter of R. C. Sconce, esq., of Malta.

Thomson was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1852, of the Royal Geographical Society in 1854, and of the Royal Society in 1855. He was for twelve years an examiner in natural science for the medical services of the army and navy, and on several occasions examiner in botany for the university of London and the South Kensington school of science.

Besides the work already named, and official reports as superintendent of the Calcutta botanic garden, Thomson was author of: 1. 'Western Himalaya and Tibet,' London, 1852, 8vo. 2. 'Note on Captain Grant's Collection of Plants' in Speke's 'Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile' (appendix), 1863. He also wrote eleven papers on geographical and botanical subjects, as well as nine botanical papers with Sir J. D. Hooker for various scientific journals between 1835 and 1867.

A crayon portrait by Richmond, dated 1854, is at Kew.

[Proc. Royal Geographical Society, xxii. 309; Journ. Bot. 1878, p. 160; information kindly supplied by J. G. Baker, esq., F.R.S.]

B. B. W.

THOMSON, THOMAS NAPIER (1798–1869), historian and biographer, was born at Glasgow on 25 Feb. 1798, and was the fifth son of Hugh Thomson, West India merchant. About 1812 the family removed to London, and young Thomson was placed at a boarding-school near Barnet. Having contracted a bronchial affection, he was sent to his uncle's house in Ayrshire, and in October 1813 he entered the university of Glasgow as 'Thomas Thomson,' having dropped the 'Napier' owing to a disagreement with the Napier family. Thomson was a distinguished student. In 1818 he published a volume, 'The Immortality of the Soul, and other Poems,' his only publication in verse. After entering the divinity hall as a student for the ministry, he was reduced to poverty by his father's misfortunes, but managed to support himself at college as a private tutor,

and in 1823 he obtained the two highest prizes in the university of Glasgow. Having received a license as a preacher, he officiated in many parts of Scotland, as well as in Newcastle and Birmingham, besides writing for 'The Christian Instructor.' In Glasgow he delivered a series of lectures to ladies on the 'Philosophy of History.'

In 1827 he was appointed assistant to Laurence Adamson, minister of Cupar-Fife; but, owing to a return of his throat affection, he had to resign. He was then ordained to the charge of the Scottish church in Maitland, New South Wales, for which he sailed on 11 May 1831 with a brother and sister. On arriving at Maitland, he found there was neither church, manse, nor congregation, so he initiated a charge at Bathurst on 13 July 1832. About this time he married. Shortly after the birth of his second child he resigned his charge and returned to England, where he arrived in 1835, to devote himself to literature. Charles Knight (1791–1873) [q. v.] engaged him to edit and remodel Robert Henry's 'History of Great Britain.' This was afterwards abandoned in favour of a new work, 'The Pictorial History of England,' issued in 1838, to which Thomson was one of the principal contributors. He also wrote extensively for the periodical press, and contributed biographical and critical notices for 'The Book of the Poets: Chaucer to Beattie' (London, 1842).

In 1840 Thomson was commissioned by the Wodrow Society to edit Calderwood's 'Historie of the Kirk of Scotland.' As he had to make a copy of the original manuscript in the British Museum, the task occupied him nearly five years. In July 1844 he left London for Edinburgh, where he had been appointed by the free church editor of a series of works it was about to publish. After the appearance of several volumes, comprising the 'Select Works' of Knox, Rutherford, Traill, Henderson, Guthrie, Veitch, Hog, and Fleming, the scheme collapsed, Thomson again turning his attention to the periodical and newspaper press. In 1851 he became connected with Messrs. Blackie & Son, the publishers, for whom he afterwards turned out an immense amount of work, notably (along with Charles Macfarlane [q. v.]) 'The Comprehensive History of England' (4 vols. 1858–61). In 1851 he had written a supplemental volume of R. Chambers's 'Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen,' and immediately before his death he prepared a new edition in 3 vols., revised throughout and continued with a supplement, which was published between 1869 and 1871. It is by this work he is best known as a writer. His own biography is contained in the supplement. He died at Trinity, near Edinburgh, on 1 Feb. 1869.

Thomson was the author of small works written in his college days, entitled 'Richard Gordon,' 'The Christian Martyr,' 'A Visit to Dalgarnock,' and 'The City of the Sun.' He also published: 1. 'British Naval Biography: Howard to Codrington,' London, 1839, 12mo; 2nd edit. 1854. 2. 'British Military Biography: Alfred to Wellington,' London, 1840, 12mo; 2nd edit. 1854. 3. 'History of Scotland for Schools,' Edinburgh, 1849, 12mo. Thomson edited Robert Fleming's 'Discourse on the Rise and Fall of the Papacy,' Edinburgh, 1846, 8vo; Milton's 'Poetical Works,' London, 1853; and the works of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, 2 vols., Edinburgh, 1865, 8vo.

[Chambers's Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1871; Allibone's Dict.] G. S–H.

THOMSON, WILLIAM (1746–1817), miscellaneous writer, born in the parish of Forteviot, Perthshire, in 1746, was son of Matthew Thomson, builder, carpenter, and farmer, by his wife, the daughter of Miller, the schoolmaster of Avintully, near Dunkeld. Educated at the parish school, Perth grammar school, and St. Andrews University, he became librarian at Dupplin Castle, Perthshire, to Thomas Hay, eighth earl of Kinnoull [q.v.], who encouraged him to study for the church, and promised him a parish in his patronage. Completing his theological studies at St. Andrews and Edinburgh, Thomson was ordained on 20 March 1776 assistant to James Porteous, the minister of Monivaird, Perthshire, but soon displayed tastes and affinities discordant with his office. Constrained by the urgent complaints of the parishioners, he resigned his post on 1 Oct. 1778 and settled in London as a man of letters.

At first unsuccessful, Thomson depended mainly for several years on an annual income of 50*l.* granted by the Earl of Kinnoull. At length he won notice and regard by his successful continuation of Watson's 'History of Philip III of Spain,' 1783, for which he wrote the fifth and sixth books. In the same year, on 31 Oct., he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Glasgow University, and he presently had his hands full of work. For the next five-and-thirty years he wrote on almost every subject, producing pamphlets, memoirs, elaborate biographies, voyages, travels, commentaries on Scripture, and treatises on military tactics.

He even essayed novels and dramas, but seems to have avoided verse. Besides writing in his own name he collaborated with others, and he appears also to have used pseudonyms. A man of great and varied ability and very wide attainments, he could always produce respectable and sometimes even excellent results. He died at his house at Kensington Gravel Pits on 16 Feb. 1817.

Thomson was twice married: first, to Diana Miltone, a Scotswoman. His second wife is described as the authoress of 'The Labyrinth of Life' and other novels of some merit. There were children by both marriages.

Of the numerous works written or edited by Thomson the chief are: 1. 'Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa,' 1782. 2. 'The Man in the Moon,' a satirical novel after the manner of Swift, 1783. 3. 'History of Great Britain from the Revolution of 1688 to the Accession of George I,' 2 vols. 4to, 1787, from the Latin manuscript of Alexander Cunningham (1654–1737) [q. v.] 4. 'Memoirs of the War in Asia from 1780 to 1784,' 2 vols. 1788. 5. 'Appeal to the People on behalf of Warren Hastings,' 1788. 6. 'Mammuth, or Human Nature displayed on a grand scale, in a Tour with the Tinkers into the Central Parts of Africa,' 1789. 7. 'A Tour in England and Scotland by an English Gentleman,' 1789, enlarged into 'Prospects and Observations on a Tour in England and Scotland, by Thomas Newte, Esq.,' 1791. 8. 'Memoirs of Sergeant Donald Macleod,' 1791. 9. 'Travels into Denmark, Norway, and Sweden,' by Andrew Swinton, 1792. 10. 'Introduction to the Trial of Mr. Hastings,' 1796. 11. 'Memoirs relative to Military Tactics,' 1805. 12. 'Travels in Scotland by James Hall,' illustrated, 1807.

Thomson also continued Goldsmith's 'History of Greece;' expanded in 1793 Buchanan's 'Travels in the Hebrides;' translated 'Travels to the North Cape,' from the Italian of Acerbi; compiled under the name of Harrison a commentary on the Bible; and edited 'Narrative of an Expedition against the revolted Negroes of Surinam,' by John Gabriel Stedman. A five-act tragedy, 'Caledonia, or the Clans of Yore,' appeared posthumously in 1818. Thomson prepared from 1790 to 1800 the historical part of Dodsley's 'Annual Register.' From 1794 to December 1796 he owned 'The English Review,' and largely furnished its contents. When he relinquished the ownership it was incorporated with the 'Analytical Review' [see Johnson, Joseph]. He also wrote for the 'European Magazine,' the 'Political Herald,' the 'Oracle,' and the 'Whitehall Evening Post.'

[Annual Biogr. and Obit. 1818, pp. 74–117; Chambers's Biogr. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen; Anderson's Scottish Nation; Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scot. II. ii. 772; Gent. Mag. 1817, i. 279, 647; information from Mr. J. Maitland Anderson, university librarian, St. Andrews.] T. B.

THOMSON, WILLIAM (1802–1852), physician, second son of John Thomson (1765–1846) [q. v.], by his first wife, and half-brother of Allen Thomson [q. v.], was born on 3 July 1802. He received his early education at the Edinburgh High School, and began his medical studies in 1818 at the university and in the extramural school at Edinburgh. He became a member of the Royal Medical Society in April 1819, and, after passing a winter session at the university of Glasgow in 1821–2, he accompanied (Sir) Robert Carswell to Paris and Lyons to assist in observing and dissecting those cases of disease with which Carswell illustrated the lectures of Thomson's father. He again went abroad in 1825, and afterwards settled in Edinburgh to teach and to practise. He became a fellow of the College of Surgeons in 1825, and was shortly afterwards elected a surgeon to the New Town dispensary. He gave a course of lectures upon the institutes of medicine or physiology in 1826–1827, and repeated it in the two following years. He was then associated with his father as lecturer on the practice of physic, and in 1830 he assumed the whole duties of the course. When his father's health failed, he delivered several entire courses of lectures on general pathology, and, after applying unsuccessfully for the chair on his father's retirement, he was appointed in 1841 professor of the practice of physic in the university of Glasgow. He was admitted a doctor of medicine from the Marischal College by the university of Aberdeen in 1831; in 1833 he joined the College of Physicians of Edinburgh as a fellow, and in 1840 he was appointed, and acted for a year as, one of the physicians to the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh.

During the eleven years he spent in Glasgow, Thomson devoted himself to the extension and improvement of his lectures on the practice of physic. He also gave much time to the management of the internal affairs of the college or teaching body of the university. He acted for six or seven years as clerk of the faculty or secretary to the college. In virtue of his office of professor of medicine to the university, he was a permanent director of the Royal Infirmary, and also of the large asylum for lunatics at Gartnavel, near Glasgow, and during the winter of 1848–9, when the

office of physician-superintendent to the asylum suddenly became vacant, Thomson undertook to fill the appointment, though Asiatic cholera was raging among its inmates. The onerous duties of the post proved to be too much for his strength, and symptoms of illness slowly showed themselves, but he remained at his post in spite of increasing illness until shortly before his death. He died at Edinburgh, whither he had gone a few days previously to consult his medical friends, on 12 May 1852.

He married, in December 1827, Eliza, the second daughter of Ninian Hill, writer to the signet, and by her had six children.

His published works consist chiefly of original articles and carefully prepared digests for encyclopædias and various standard medical works. His essay 'On the Black Deposit in the Lungs of Miners,' published in the 'Transactions' of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, vols. xx. and xxi., and on 'Sloughing of some Portions of the Intestinal Tube' in the 'Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal,' 1835, xliv. 296, are deserving of special attention. His only separate work was 'A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Passage,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1841.

[Allen Thomson's biographical notice of his half-brother, prefixed to Cullen's 'Life,' Edinburgh, 1850; Gordon Laing's Life of Sir James Y. Simpson; additional facts kindly given to the writer by Professor John Millar Thomson, Dr. William Thomson's nephew, and by Alex. Duncan, esq.] D'A. P.

THOMSON, WILLIAM (1819–1890), archbishop of York, born at Whitehaven on 11 Feb. 1819, was the eldest son of John Thomson of Kelswick House, near that town. Both his parents were of Scottish extraction. His mother, Isabella, was maternally descended from Patrick Home of Polwarth, and was related to the Earls of Marchmont. His father migrated to Whitehaven in 1813 to join the business of his uncle, Walter Thomson. He became director of the local bank and chairman of the 'Cleator Moor Hematite Iron Company,' the first hematite company formed in the north of England. He died at Bishopthorpe Palace on 18 April 1878, aged 87 (*West Cumberland and Whitehaven Herald*, 25 April and 2 May 1878; *Whitehaven News*, 25 April and 2 May 1878).

William was educated at Shrewsbury school, entering at the age of eleven. During his school days he preferred science to classics, although at Shrewsbury he had no opportunity of following his bent. On 2 June 1836 he matriculated from Queen's College, Oxford. He was elected a scholar in the following year, and a fellow, in a very restricted competition, in 1840. He graduated B.A. in that year and M.A. in 1844.

While an undergraduate, Thomson devoted himself chiefly to the study of logic, somewhat to the detriment of his work for the schools, and before he graduated he had practically completed a treatise entitled 'Outlines of the Laws of Thought.' This was published in 1842, and brought him his earliest reputation. The germ of his work, he states, he derived from Christian von Wolff's 'Philosophia Rationalis,' and Daniel Albert Wyttenbach's 'Præcepta Philosophiæ Logicæ.' Thomson's treatment of his topic was remarkably clear, and he arranged his matter with great skill. The merits of the treatise brought him into communication with many authorities on the subject, among others with Sir William Hamilton, Professor De Morgan, James McCosh, Philip Henry, fifth earl Stanhope (then Lord Mahon), and William Whewell, master of Trinity. From these, and especially from Sir William Hamilton, Thomson received many suggestions which induced him to make considerable alterations in the later editions of his work. Thomson's 'Outlines' in some respects anticipated John Stuart Mill's 'System of Logic,' and was long used extensively as a text-book.

Soon after the publication of his treatise in 1842, Thomson was ordained deacon, and left Oxford to devote himself to clerical work. He took priest's orders in 1843, and in the next four years served curacies, first at St. Nicholas, Guildford, Surrey (1844–6), and afterwards at Cuddesdon, near Oxford, under the nominal vicar, Samuel Wilberforce [q.v.], bishop of Oxford.

Thomson's growing reputation as a logician led the authorities of Queen's College in 1847 to recall him to Oxford to act as college tutor. In this capacity he did much to retrieve the standing of the college. Indefatigable in his attention to its affairs, he filled the office not merely of tutor, but also of chaplain and dean. In 1852 he became junior bursar, and in 1854 bursar. At the same time he was recognised in the university as a preacher of power. In 1848 he was appointed select preacher, and in 1853 he was chosen Bampton lecturer. Taking as his subject 'the atoning work of Christ,' he dwelt on the expiatory character of the atonement, and his sermons constitute a very complete exposition of that theory of the purpose of Christ's incarnation. They attracted great attention, and St. Mary's was more crowded than it had been since the time of Newman (*Times*, 7 June 1853).

In the matter of academic organisation Thomson was strongly in favour of reform. He disapproved of the principles on which college fellowships were then filled. At that period they were nearly all confined to persons born in particular districts, and at Queen's College, contrary to the statutes, elections were restricted to natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland. In conjunction with another fellow, George Henry Sacheverell Johnson [q. v.], Thomson endeavoured to remedy this state of things. In 1849 the fellows rejected the candidature of Mr. Goldwin Smith, afterwards regius professor of modern history, and elected instead a native of Cumberland whom they had previously removed from the list of expectants on account of his insufficient attainments. Thomson appealed against this action to Lord John Russell, the prime minister; in consequence of this and other representations a commission was appointed in 1850 to inquire into the constitution and revenues of the university, and in 1854 a second commission was empowered to revise the statutes of the university and of the colleges and halls. The proposed innovations alarmed the more conservative members of the university, and several attacks on the commissions appeared. In reply to one of these, entitled 'The Case of Queen's College' (Oxford, 1854, 8vo), by the Rev. John Barrow, D.D., Thomson penned 'An Open College best for all' (Oxford, 1854, 8vo). This pamphlet was generally considered the ablest contribution to the reformers' side of the controversy, and was largely quoted in the parliamentary debates.

In 1855 Thomson married, and, losing his fellowship in consequence, was presented by the crown to the rectory of All Souls', Marylebone. Within a few months, however, on the death of the Rev. John Fox, D.D., on 11 Aug., Thomson was elected provost of Queen's College and resigned his living. As provost he steadily pursued his liberalising policy. He advocated the enlargement of the curriculum of university studies, and, with a view to aiding scientific study, was one of the projectors of the university museum, which was afterwards erected in the parks. Outside Oxford he accepted preferment, whereby he extended his reputation as a preacher who appealed to the intellect rather than to the emotions of his audience. In 1858 he was elected to the preachership of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1859 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the queen.

Thomson's theological position was conspicuously defined during the controversy that followed the issue in 1860 of the 'Essays and Reviews.' In his ardour for reform at Oxford he had associated himself with Benjamin Jowett and the newer school of broad churchmen, and in 1855 he had contributed a paper on 'Crime and its Excuses' to 'Oxford Essays.' But when, in 1860, Jowett and his friends enunciated more daring theological opinions in 'Essays and Reviews,' Thomson severed himself from them, and in 1861 edited in reply a volume of essays, entitled 'Aids to Faith' (London, 8vo). The volume included contributions from Edward Harold Browne, Frederick Charles Cook, Charles John Ellicott, and Henry Longueville Mansel, besides an article of his own on 'The Death of Christ,' which was substantially a restatement of his Bampton lectures in more popular form. 'Aids to Faith' was the best general answer which 'Essays and Reviews' called forth, and possesses historical value as a clear statement of the orthodox position at that period. Almost at the same time Thomson was engaged, as one of a committee of ten, in preparing the 'Speaker's Commentary,' to which he contributed the 'Introduction to the Synoptical Gospels,' probably the best treatise on the subject then extant.

In the same year (1861), on the translation of Charles Thomas Baring [q. v.] to the see of Durham, Thomson, whose established fame as a preacher marked him out for promotion, was appointed Baring's successor in the see of Gloucester and Bristol. Within ten months of his consecration, however, Charles Thomas Longley [q. v.], the archbishop of York, was translated to Canterbury, and, though so junior a bishop, Thomson was appointed Longley's successor. He was enthroned at York Minster on 26 March 1862, and entered on an archiepiscopate which extended over twenty-eight years.

Thomson performed the various duties incident to his office with eminent success. From the commencement of his archiepiscopate he realised that, to keep its place in English life, the English church must show itself able to meet modern needs. He was active in his support of diocesan conferences and church congresses, and showed a keen interest in social, economic, and political questions, together with a just discernment of their relation to ecclesiastical matters. He made his first public appearance as archbishop at a meeting of the Castle Howard Reformatory in 1863, and from that time onwards he was present at every considerable public meeting in the diocese, whether its object was the amendment of the criminal law, the amelioration of the state of the poor, the encouragement of education, or the cultivation of art or science.

In 1862 the immense increase of population in the north of England had surpassed the resources of the church, and in the large towns the numbers of the clergy were quite inadequate for the needs of the people. Sheffield, for example, had only one church for eight thousand inhabitants, and that town, like all its neighbours, was a centre of anti-clerical feeling. The archbishop from the first set himself to meet these difficulties. In 1865, at the church congress at York, he suggested the addition of a working men's meeting to the ordinary programme. In 1869 he gained the attention of the workmen of Sheffield, who had hitherto treated the clergy with scorn, by a speech defending the English church from the charge that it was a useless institution maintained at an undue cost to the nation. This speech was followed by others of like tenor. The population of Sheffield at once acknowledged the force of his argument, and their attitude of hostility or indifference to all that concerned the church was converted into one of devoted esteem for himself and his aims. His artisan admirers subscribed to give him a present of cutlery in 1883 (*Yorkshire Post*, 13 June 1883). His success in Sheffield was only typical of what he achieved throughout the labour centres of northern England. During the latter part of his life no man equalled him in the affections of the working classes, and it is difficult to overestimate the effect of his influence in strengthening the position of the English church in the northern province. He was one of the first English clergymen who, while not himself a socialist, recognised the good elements that went to the making of socialism. When he dissented from opinions which to most men then were revolutionary ravings, he did so without bitterness and with full allowance for differences in the point of view from which the question was approached.

From the time of his elevation to the bench of bishops Thomson took an important part in ecclesiastical legislation. One of the first problems that engaged his attention was the reconstitution of the final ecclesiastical court of appeal. He was thus involved in a prolonged controversy with Samuel Wilberforce, bishop of Oxford, who was ultimately victorious. At the outset in 1871 Thomson successfully opposed Wilberforce's proposal to reduce the bishops to the position of assessors in the judicial committee of the privy council; but in 1873 a clause was introduced into the Supreme Court of Judicature Act removing the episcopal members from the judicial committee altogether, and, though two years later they reappeared as assessors, they did not regain their judicial functions. In 1871, with John Jackson (1811–1885) [q. v.], bishop of London, Thomson introduced the Dilapidations Act, intended to compel the clergy to keep their residences and church buildings in repair. It was not, however, very happily framed, and some years later was condemned by a committee of the House of Commons. In 1874 he joined his friend Archbishop Tait in introducing a bill for the regulation of public worship. The measure was intended in part to check the growth of ritualistic practices, and in its original form largely increased the authority of the bishops; but the extensive modifications it received in its passage through parliament practically destroyed the effect that its framers had in view. In 1883 Thomson supported Tait's motion for the appointment of a commission on ecclesiastical courts. But, though he signed the general report of the commission, he joined with a minority in issuing a dissentient report, and was the author of a severe criticism on the work of the commission which appeared in the 'Edinburgh Review' for January 1884.

A strict disciplinarian, Thomson came conspicuously forward in 1887 as the champion of ecclesiastical order. He had refused to admit Canon Tristram's election as a proctor in convocation, on the ground that he was not duly qualified. In consequence he was required to show cause in the court of queen's bench why Tristram's election should not be accepted. Thomson conducted his case in person, and, appearing before the court on 28 Nov. 1887, took exception to the court's jurisdiction. His pleading was successful, and the ability he displayed led Lord Coleridge, who tried the case, to remark, 'Had Thomson followed our profession he would have been the second person in the kingdom instead of the third.'

In 1888 the Clergy Discipline (Immorality) Bill was introduced into parliament. It was materially altered in committee, and Thomson, disapproving of it in its amended form, hastened to London to oppose it on the third reading in the House of Lords. He pointed out that it tended to increase the cost of prosecution, and at the same time prevented an appeal to a higher court on matters of fact. No attempt was made to controvert his statements, and the bill, after passing the third reading, was suffered to drop. Another bill dealing with the same subject, which was more in accordance with his views, was introduced in the year following, but was successfully opposed by the Welsh members in the House of Commons.

In the conduct of the ecclesiastical affairs of his province Thomson displayed both strength and tact. Though he had been accused of narrowness and intolerance, he earned the gratitude of men of opinions widely different from his own and from each other's by interposing his authority to shield them from petty annoyance. The only clerical prosecution for doctrine or ritual which he promoted took place in 1869, when he instituted proceedings for heresy against the Rev. Charles Voysey, rector of Healaugh in Yorkshire, author of 'The Sling and the Stone,' who, among other things, had published a sermon entitled 'Is every Statement in the Bible about our Heavenly Father strictly true?' The case was finally decided against Mr. Voysey on 11 Feb. 1870. The result did not, however, affect the personal friendship which had existed for many years between Mr. Voysey and the archbishop. In the judicial committee of the privy council Thomson's voice was frequently raised for toleration, and when, on 16 Dec. 1863, Robert Gray (1809–1872) [q. v.], the bishop of Capetown, pronounced sentence of deposition against John William Colenso [q. v.], Thomson warned him of the illegality of his proceedings. On another occasion, in the case of William James Early Bennett, he laid down the maxim that the question to consider in cases of difference is not whether a man's views are in strict accord with the teaching of his church, but whether they are so discordant as to render toleration impossible.

Prior to the appointment of Archdeacon Crossthwaite in 1880 as bishop of Beverley, Thomson had no suffragan. He always despatched the business of the see with punctuality, but the labour and anxiety gradually undermined his health. He died on Christmas Day 1890. He was buried in the churchyard of Bishopsthorpe, near York. The pall was borne by working men of Sheffield.

A marble bust of the archbishop by W. D. Keyworth was erected by the working people of Sheffield and placed in the parish church there. His portrait, painted by Walter William Ouless, R.A., and presented to him on 27 Oct. 1886 by the clergy and laity of the diocese, hangs in the palace of Bishopsthorpe. A marble bust by Onslow Ford, R.A., was at the same time presented to Mrs. Thomson.

In 1855 Thomson married Zoë, daughter of James Henry Skene, British consul at Aleppo, and granddaughter of James Skene [q. v.] of Rubislaw, the friend of Sir Walter Scott. By her he had nine children, four sons and five daughters.

[Private information; Thomson's Works; Times, December 1890; Guardian, 31 Dec. 1890; Sheffield and Rotherham Independent, 26 Dec. 1890; Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer, 17 Oct. 1878; Arnold's Our Bishops and Deans; Yorkshire Post, 28 Oct. 1886; Fireside Magazine, February 1891; Liverpool Courier, 6 Nov. 1889; Bullock's People's Archbishop; Quarterly Review, April 1892; Davidson's Life of Archbishop Tait, passim; Life of Robert Gray, Bishop of Capetown, 1876, ii. 386–92; Life of Samuel Wilberforce, 1882, iii. passim.]

E. I. C.

THORBURN, GRANT (1773–1863), original of Galt's 'Lawrie Todd,' and author, son of a nail-maker, was born at Westhouses, near Dalkeith, Midlothian, on 18 Feb. 1773. He became a nail-maker, and worked for several years at Dalkeith. In 1792 he joined the 'Friends of the People,' and in the winter of 1793, along with seventeen others, was examined in Edinburgh as 'a suspicious person,' but dismissed. In 1794 he emigrated to New York, where at first he worked at his trade. In 1796 he and his brother, having between them a little money, and getting credit for something more, started a hardware business, which presently became Thorburn's sole concern. Owing to the introduction of machinery, nail-making in the old manual fashion ceased to be a profitable industry, and in 1805 Thorburn became a seedsman. He struggled through discouragements, failures, and even (in 1808) bankruptcy, and ultimately made his seed business one of the greatest in the world. From his youth he believed that he was under the care of a special Providence, and minute scrutiny of the events in his career enabled him curiously to illustrate his theory. He first became widely known as the hero of John Galt's 'Lawrie Todd, or the Settlers in the Woods,' 3 vols. 1830. In 'Fraser's Magazine' for 1833, vols. vii. and viii., Thorburn's autobiography was published, with a portrait, and this excited fresh interest. In 1854 he removed from New York to Winsted, Connecticut, thence to Newhaven in the same state, where he died on 21 Jan. 1863.

In June 1797 Thorburn married Rebecca Sickles, who worked heroically with him among the sick during the great epidemic in New York in 1798, and died on 28 Nov. 1800. He married a second time in 1801, and a third time in 1853.

With an easy and somewhat loose but energetic and pointed style, Thorburn won attention by his originality, strength, and candour. His quaint discursiveness, his allu-

sions to contemporaries and current affairs, his somewhat egotistical garrulousness, his confessions, descriptions, and reflections, besides illustrating his own character, throw light on the condition of America, and even of the civilised world, in his time. His publications are: 1. 'Forty Years' Residence in America; or the Doctrine of a particular Providence exemplified in the Life of Grant Thorburn (the original Lawrie Todd), Seedsman, New York,' with an introduction by John Galt, 1834. 2. 'Men and Manners in Great Britain, by Lawrie Todd,' 1834. 3. 'Fifty Years' Reminiscences of New York; or Flowers from the Garden of Lawrie Todd,' 1845. 4. 'Lawrie Todd's Hints to Merchants, Married Men, and Bachelors,' 1847. 5. 'Lawrie Todd's Notes on Virginia,' 1848. 6. 'Life and Writings of Grant Thorburn, prepared by Himself,' 1852. The last-named work first appeared serially in the 'Knickerbocker Magazine,' the 'New York Mirror,' and various other periodicals.

[Thorburn's Works; Blackwood's Mag. xxvii. 694, xxx. 532; Irving's Book of Eminent Scotsmen; Allibone's Dict. of English Lit.; Athenæum, 1833, p. 847; London Literary Gazette, 1833, p. 787.] T. B.

THORBURN, ROBERT (1818–1885), miniature-painter and associate of the Royal Academy, born at Dumfries in March 1818, was the son of a tradesman. He received his early education at Dumfries high school. He soon developed a love of art, and, owing to the kindness of a neighbouring lady, was at the age of fifteen sent to Edinburgh to draw at the academy, where he made rapid progress and gained distinction. About three years later he came to London and entered the classes of the Royal Academy. As a native of Dumfries he enjoyed the special patronage of the Duke of Buccleuch, whereby he obtained many commissions. Thorburn's success as a miniature-painter was soon secured, and for many years he shared the patronage of fashionable society with Sir William Charles Ross [q. v.] In 1846 he received his first commission from the queen, and this was followed by many others. Miniature-portraits of the queen, and of the queen with the Prince of Wales, are reproduced in Mr. R. R. Holmes's 'Queen Victoria' (1897). Thorburn's miniatures were of a larger size than usual, showing more of the figure and often accompanied by a landscape background. They are painted on large pieces of ivory, sometimes on pieces joined together. Their extreme finish produces a sense of monotony and flatness where the colours have lost their freshness. They were, however, very much admired at the time of their production, and at the Paris International Exhibition in 1855 Thorburn was awarded a gold medal. One of his most widely known miniatures is that of Louise, duchess of Manchester, a reproduction of which is given in Foster's 'British Miniature Painters' (1898). The same work contains a portrait of Thorburn from a miniature by himself and a list of Thorburn's principal sitters, comprising most of the beautiful ladies of the time. Thorburn was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1848. When photography began to supersede miniature-painting, he took to oil-painting, and exhibited portraits and other subjects at the Royal Academy exhibitions with moderate success. He had a house at Lasswade, near Edinburgh, but died at Tunbridge Wells on 3 Nov. 1885 in his sixty-eighth year, having quite outlived the great reputation of his earlier years.

[Ottley's Dict. of Recent and Living Painters; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1762–1893; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers, ed. Graves and Armstrong; Athenæum, 1885, ii. 610.] L. C.

THORESBY, JOHN (*d.* 1373), archbishop of York and chancellor, was son of Hugh de Thoresby of Thoresby in Wensleydale, Yorkshire, by Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Grove of Suffolk. He seems to have been educated at Oxford, and as early as 15 Oct. 1320, when an acolyte, was presented to the living of Bramwith, Yorkshire, by Thomas, earl of Lancaster. Afterwards he entered the service of Archbishop William de Melton [q. v.], who made him receiver of his chamber and his domestic chaplain. In 1327 he went to the papal court in Melton's service, and on 5 May, though he already held the living of Hovington, Warwickshire, and a subdiaconal prebend in the chapel of St. Mary and the Angels, York, he was provided to a canonry at Southwell, with a reservation of the next prebend (Bliss, *Cal. Pap. Reg., Letters*, ii. 257), and as a consequence obtained the prebend of Norwell Overhall (*ib.* ii. 528; Le Neve, iii. 437). Thoresby's connection with Melton naturally brought him into the royal service, and on 7 March 1330 he was sent to the papal court in connection with the proposed canonisation of Thomas of Lancaster (*Fœdera*, ii. 782; *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edward III, i. 493). On 2 Nov. 1333 he was appointed by the king to be master of the hospital of St. Edmund, Gateshead, and at the same time is mentioned as constantly attendant on the king's business (*ib.* ii. 471, 473). In 1336, as a notary in chancery and one of the king's clerks, he had a grant of forty marks a year (*ib.* iii.

329). He also obtained a variety of ecclesiastical preferments. In March 1339 he occurs as archdeacon of London, and in January 1340 as rector of Elwick, Durham. On 22 March 1340 he received the prebend of South Muskham, Southwell, and also held the prebends of Warthill, York, in 1343, and Thorngate, Lincoln, in July 1345. On 5 Aug. 1346 the king obtained for him from the pope the deanery of Lichfield. Thoresby also held at different times the livings of Sibbesdon and Oundle, Northamptonshire, and of Llanbadarn Fawr, Cardiganshire (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ii. 320, 220, iii. 431; Bliss, *Cal. Pap. Reg. Petitions*, i. 115, 123).

In March 1340 Thoresby was sent to obtain a dispensation from the pope for the marriage of Hugh le Despencer and a daughter of William de Montacute, first earl of Salisbury [q. v.], and in November of the same year was employed with John de Offord [q.v.] on a mission to the pope concerning the negotiations for peace (Bliss, *Cal. Pap. Reg. Letters*, ii. 583–5). On 21 Feb. 1341 he was made master of the rolls, and in 1343 had temporary charge of the great seal after the death of Sir Robert Parning [q. v.] At the close of 1344 he went on another mission to the pope concerning the proposals for peace (Murimuth, p. 159). In 1345 he was made keeper of the privy seal, and on 22 Oct. 1346 was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with France at the instance of the pope (*Fœdera*, iii. 89, 92). In 1347 he was made bishop of St. David's, receiving the temporalities on 14 July, and being consecrated by John Stratford, archbishop of Canterbury [q. v.], at Otford on 23 Sept. During this year he had been in attendance on the king at the siege of Calais. On 16 June 1349 Edward made him chancellor, and on 4 Sept. following the pope translated him to the bishopric of Worcester. He received the temporalities on 10 Jan. and the spiritualities on 11 Jan. 1350 (Le Neve, iii. 57–8). He was not enthroned till 12 Sept. 1351, and less than a year later he was postulated by the chapter of York to the vacant archbishopric. Clement VI provided him to his new see on 22 Oct. 1352, and the king restored the temporalities on 8 Feb. 1353. His duties as chancellor had given Thoresby little leisure to attend to his bishoprics, and on 20 Jan. 1353, on this plea, he made William de la Mare his vicar-general. He was not enthroned at York till the third year of his archiepiscopate on 8 Sept. 1354 (*Hist. Church of York*, ii. 420). In July 1355 he was one of the guardians of the kingdom during Edward's absence in France. On 27 Nov. 1356 he obtained leave to retire from the chancellorship (*Fœdera*, iii. 344), and henceforth devoted himself almost entirely to the care of his see, though in 1357 he was one of the commissioners to treat with the Scots for the ransom of David Bruce (*ib.* iii. 365–8).

As archbishop one of Thoresby's first acts had been to settle the old dispute between Canterbury and York as to the right to bear the cross. An arrangement was made at Westminster on 20 April 1353, under which each primate was to be allowed to bear his cross erect in the other's province. The agreement was confirmed on 22 Feb. 1354 by the pope, who at the same time directed that York should be styled primate of England, and Canterbury primate of All England (Wharton, *Anglia Sacra*, i. 43, 75, 77). Thomas Stubbs (*Hist. Church of York*, ii. 420) describes Thoresby as a great peacemaker and settler of quarrels. He was diligent in the discharge of his duties, and strict and regular in his devotions. He made the completion of York Minster his special care, and had his manor-house at Sherburn pulled down to provide stone for the purpose. On 30 July 1360 he laid the foundation of the new choir, and gave a donation of a hundred marks towards the expense, in addition to which he subscribed 200*l.* annually for the rest of his life (*ib.*; *York Fabric Rolls*, Surtees Soc.; *Fasti Ebor.* pp. 483–4). He also built the lady-chapel at the east end, to which place he transferred the remains of six of his predecessors, and made provision for a chantry priest.

Thoresby fell ill in the autumn of 1373. He made his will in his bedchamber at Bishopthorpe on 12 Sept., and, after adding a codicil on 31 Oct., died there on 6 Nov. He was buried in the lady-chapel of York Minster on 10 Nov. His tomb has now disappeared, though one in the nave has been inaccurately assigned to him (*ib.* p. 492). Bale, who has been followed by other writers, wrongly alleged that Thoresby was made a cardinal by the title of St. Sabina by Urban V; the assertion seems to be due to a confusion with John Anglicus Grimaldi, who was dean of York in Thoresby's time.

By Thoresby's direction a commentary in English on the Creed, Lord's prayer, and ten commandments was drawn up in 1357 by John de Traystek or Garrick, a monk of St. Mary's, York, for the use of the clergy. This commentary has been printed in Halliwell's 'Yorkshire Anthology,' pp. 287–314, and in Thoresby's 'Vicaria Leodiensis,' pp. 213–35. Foxe refers to it in his 'Book of Martyrs,' and says that in his time there were yet many copies of it. Some of

Thoresby's 'Constitutions' are printed in Wilkins's 'Concilia,' iii. 66, 666–79. A large number of his Latin letters are contained in the second part of Archbishop Alexander Neville's 'Register' and in Cotton MS. Galba E. x. Eight of them are printed in Dixon and Raine's 'Fasti Eboracenses,' pp. 477–80. Thoresby is also credited with having taken part in the controversy with the mendicant friars, and is said to have been the author of 'Processus contra Fratres Mendicantes, qui prædicaverant mortuaria non esse sacerdotibus aut ædituis tribuenda.' But it may be questioned whether in this he has not been confused with his nephew, John de Thoresby, who was a D.C.L. of Oxford, and had lectured in the university on the civil and canon law previously to 1364 (Bliss, *Cal. Pap. Reg. Petitions*, i. 245, 482), and who would therefore have been at Oxford during the height of the controversy between Richard Fitz-Ralph [q. v.] and the friars. The younger John de Thoresby was an executor of his uncle's will (*Hist. Church of York*, iii. 281–3). Two mitres which had been presented by Archbishop Thoresby were anciently preserved in the treasury at York (*ib.* iii. 376).

[Raine's Historians of the Church of York and its Archbishops, ii. 419–21 (Life by Thomas Stubbs, pp. 484-5), iii. 275, 281–3, 376; Wharton's Anglia Sacra; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. p. 711; Thoresby's Vicaria Leodiensis, pp. 185 sqq., and Ducatus Leodiensis, p. 69; Drake's Eboracum; York Fabric Rolls (Surtees Soc.); Dixon and Raine's Fasti Ebor. pp. 449–94; Jones and Freeman's Hist. of St. Davids, p. 303; Foss's Judges of England; other authorities quoted.]

C. L. K.

THORESBY, RALPH (1658–1725), antiquary and topographer, was the son of John Thoresby by his wife Ruth, daughter of Ralph Idle of Bulmer in the West Riding of Yorkshire. His father was a Leeds wool and cloth merchant in good circumstances, who had served in the parliamentarian army under Fairfax, and had again joined his old general on his rising in arms against the Rump. The family of Thoresby of Thuresby in Wensleydale was of respectable and ancient descent, and the antiquary, who represented the family through a younger branch, was especially proud of the connection with John Thoresby [q. v.], the archbishop of York.

Thoresby was born in Leeds on 16 Aug. 1658 in his father's house, the seventeenth in line between Kirkgate End and Vicar Lane. He was educated first in the school, formerly the chantry, near the bridge at Leeds, and subsequently at the Leeds grammar school. In 1677 he was sent to London to acquire mercantile knowledge in the household of a relative, John Dickenson, a cloth merchant of Leeds and London. His father's instructions 'to be always employed in some lawful employment or other' (Letter from John to Ralph Thoresby, 15 Aug. 1677, Hunter's preface to Thoresby's *Diary*) allowed him considerable liberty of action, and he appears to have occupied more time in attending nonconformist services, visiting remarkable places, and copying inscriptions than in studying the methods of commerce. Following his father's advice contained in the same letter, 'to take a little journal of anything remarkable every day,' he began at this time to write the diary which he continued throughout life, making his first entry on 2 Sept. 1677. In February 1678 he returned to Leeds, where he remained till July, when he was despatched to Rotterdam to learn Dutch and French, and to continue his mercantile training. Here he also indulged his growing predilection for antiquarian research, and much of his time was spent in noting important buildings, copying epitaphs and inscriptions. A serious form of ague from which he recovered with difficulty compelled him to return to Leeds in December 1678.

Thoresby's responsibilities were suddenly increased by the death, on 30 Oct. 1679, of his father, with whom he had always lived on terms of the closest intimacy. Left with a moderate fortune and a brother and sister to settle in life, he determined to carry on his father's business; but during the next five years, though he sometimes attended the market, the bulk of his time, according to his diary, appears to have been spent in discursive reading and antiquarian study. He paid occasional visits to London, partly on business and partly to buy books, and on one of these occasions, in October 1680, he attended the levee of the Duke of Monmouth. At this period Thoresby was a presbyterian and a zealous attendant at nonconformist gatherings. In December 1683 he was indicted at quarter sessions under the Conventicle Act, but was acquitted (Hunter, i. 190). After this he regularly attended one service each Sunday at the established church, to which he eventually conformed. In May 1684 Thoresby made an effort to enlarge his business by entering the linen trade, and for this purpose purchased his freedom in the Incorporated Society of Merchant Adventurers trading to Hamburg, but with no great success.

Meanwhile he was making a reputation as

an antiquary and collector. The collection of coins and medals bought by his father from Lord Fairfax's executors for 185*l.* served as a nucleus for the 'museum of rarities' for which Thoresby importunately begged and indefatigably collected throughout life. He lent a number of his Saxon coins in 1682 to Obadiah Walker [q. v.] to be engraved in his edition of Spelman's 'Life of King Alfred.' Edmund Gibson [q. v.], afterwards bishop of London, and Sir Andrew Fountaine [q. v.] were subsequently indebted to him for similar loans for illustration in Camden's 'Britannia' and the 'Numismata.' Thornton, the recorder of Leeds, and William Nicolson [q. v.], bishop of Carlisle, were among the earliest of his literary friends; but he rapidly improved his acquaintance with such kindred spirits as Bishop Gibson, Gale, Hickes, Hearne, Richardson, Ray, Strype, and Bishop Kennet.

Thoresby appears first to have begun definitely collecting material for his topographical work, the 'Ducatus Leodiensis,' in 1691 or 1692. In 1693 he was in possession of considerable material, and his knowledge at this time enabled him to revise, at Bishop Gibson's request, the account of the West Riding of Yorkshire in Camden's 'Britannia.' The plan of his work was designed in 1695, and he was encouraged to pursue the task energetically by both John Evelyn and Bishop Gibson in May 1699. Its progress was, however, hampered by other occupations of the author, who was elected a common councillor of Leeds on 21 June 1697, and took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy on 23 June. He was also elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1697, his qualifications being communications on botanical subjects and northern Roman remains. The following year he was much harassed through difficulties in connection with an unlucky oil-mill speculation at Sheepscar in which he had embarked in 1689. It ultimately caused the loss of his capital and involved him in a lawsuit, and he was for a short time imprisoned for debt. In 1699, after long consideration and much correspondence with his friend John Sharp (1645–1714) [q. v.], archbishop of York, he publicly conformed to the church of England, 'judging it to be the strongest bulwark against popery, and a union of protestants absolutely necessary.' Thoresby finally withdrew from business in 1705, and, having also retired from the corporation, devoted himself mainly to the extension of his museum and the composition of the 'Ducatus,' a portion of which was submitted to, and received the approval of, George Hickes [q. v.] in January 1709. Though singularly industrious and much attached to the subject, Thoresby found the work more tedious than he had expected (Hearne, *Coll.* ii. 19), and its progress was very slow. The book was published by subscription in May or June 1715. There was a first dedication to the Marquis of Carmarthen, and a second to the mayor and aldermen of Leeds; in all some two thousand copies were printed, and the price appears to have been 3*l.* for the small-paper copies (Atkinson, *R. Thoresby*, ii. 262). On the whole the work was well received, but out of Yorkshire the long account of Thoresby's museum appears to have attracted more attention than the topographical portion. A second edition, with notes and additions by Thomas Dunham Whitaker [q. v.], appeared in 1816 (Leeds and Wakefield, fol.) Encouraged by the congratulations of his friends, Thoresby intended to complete the work by an historical account of Leeds and the neighbourhood (Thoresby to Charlett, 25 Oct. 1718, *ib.* p. 316). This intention was not, however, fulfilled. Apart from the history of the church of Leeds, which was issued as 'Vicaria Leodiensis,' only a fragment on the history of Leeds under Roman rule was completed; this was appended to the life of the antiquary in the 'Biographia Britannica.'

In November 1715 Thoresby sent up to London, at the request of Molyneux, the Prince of Wales's secretary, good intelligence as to the march of the pretender which he received from his friend Nicolson, bishop of Carlisle. Though in some quarters he was suspected of Jacobite leanings (letter from Nathaniel Hough, 1 Feb. 1715-16, Atkinson, ii. 293), he appears to have been absolutely loyal to the Hanoverian succession. From 1716 to 1720 that part of his intended history of Leeds by him termed 'Vicaria Leodiensis, or the History of the Church of Leedes,' occupied his attention; the manuscript was ready for publication in 1720, and then sent to London, but the book did not appear till 1724. In 1721 he assisted Bishop Gibson again in his new edition of Camden, and made considerable corrections and additions to Collins's 'Baronetage.'

Thoresby died on 16 Oct. 1725, and was buried on 19 Oct. among his ancestors in the chancel of St. Peter's, the parish church, Leeds. On the rebuilding of the church in 1838–41 a mural tablet was raised to his memory. Thoresby's museum and library were bequeathed to his son Ralph, after whose death they were sold by auction in London in 1764.

On 25 Feb. 1685 he was married to Anna,

daughter and coheir of Richard Sykes of Leeds. She died in 1740. Of his ten children, only two sons and a daughter survived him. The elder son, Ralph, was rector of Stoke Newington; the younger, Richard, was rector of St. Catherine's, Coleman Street, both preferments having been granted by their father's friend Gibson, bishop of London.

Thoresby was the first Yorkshire antiquary to publish a work of importance. He had access to the original material of his friends Torre, Johnson, Richardson, and Hopkinson, which exceeded that gathered by himself. He was no real scholar, somewhat inaccurate, and (possibly from his love of rarities) excessively credulous, but his extreme industry and the exercise of boundless curiosity rendered his 'Ducatus' a useful and important compilation. His diary is interesting, but its minute detail is wearisome. It was published in 1830, in two volumes, under the editorship of Joseph Hunter [q. v.] The title of the Yorkshire Pepys, which has been applied to Thoresby, is undeserved. He maintained a correspondence with Hearne, and several of his letters have been published in Hearne's 'Collections' (*Oxford Historical Society's Publications*).

There is a portrait of Thoresby by Parmentier, painted in 1703, in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries; an engraving by Deane is prefixed to Hunter's edition of Thoresby's 'Diary.' Another engraved portrait by Vertue, completed in 1712, is prefixed to the 'Ducatus.'

[Article in Biogr. Brit. by Ralph Thoresby, his elder son; life of the author prefixed to Thoresby's Ducatus, ed. 1816 by J. D. Whitaker; Thoresby's Diary and Correspondence, ed. Hunter; Atkinson's Ralph Thoresby the Topographer; Gent. Mag.; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes; Gough's Anecdotes of Brit. Topography, ii. 436.] W. C–R.

THORIE or **THORIUS, JOHN** (*fl.* 1590–1611), translator, son of John Thorie, M.D. of Bailleul, Flanders, was born in 1568 in London. He matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, on 1 Oct. 1586, having previously supplicated for the degree of B.A. on 15 April. 'He was a person well skilled in certain tongues, and a noted poet of his time' (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, i. 624). Before 1593 he had formed a friendship with Gabriel Harvey [q. v.], who in that year dedicated to Thorie, Barnabe Barnes, and Anthony Chewt, his 'Pierce's Supererogation,' a reply to 'Strange News'—an attack on him by Thomas Nash (1567–1601) [q. v.] Thorie has in it five sonnets and two commendatory letters (dated Oxford, 10 July and 3 Aug. 1593) to Harvey. He consequently came under the notice of Nash; the latter's sarcasms drove him to abandon Harvey, and in 'Have with you to Saffron Walden' (1596) Nashe wrote: 'Of this John Thorius more sparingly will I speake, because he hath made his peace with me' (Harvey, *Works*, ed. Grosart, vol. ii. passim; Nashe, *Works*, ed. Grosart, iii. 155, 200).

Thorie translated from the Spanish: 1. 'The Counseller by B. Philip,' London, 1589, 4to, dedicated to John Fortescue, master of the queen's wardrobe (Brit. Mus.) 2. 'Corro's Spanish Grammar, with a Dictionarie adioyned vnto it,' London, 1590, 4to. 3. 'The Sergeant-Major, by F. de Valdes,' London, 1590, 4to, dedicated by Thorius to Sir John Norris [q. v.] He also has verses in Florio's 'Queen Anna's New World of Words,' 1611.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Clark's Reg. of the Univ. of Oxford, II. ii. 154, iii. 138; Hazlitt's Handbook and Collections.] E. C. M.

THORIUS, RAPHAEL, M.D. (*d.* 1625), physician, son of Francis Thorius, M.D., a French physician and Latin poet, was born in the Low Countries. He studied medicine at Oxford, but graduated M.D. at Leyden. He then began practice in London, for which invasion of privilege he was fined by the College of Physicians, but afterwards presented himself for examination, and was admitted a licentiate on 23 Dec. 1596. He resided in the parish of St. Benet Finck in London, and attained considerable practice. He wrote a Latin ode in 1603, exhorting his wife and family to leave London on account of the plague. He was fond of literature, and in 1610 wrote his 'Hymnus Tabaci.' The poem, of which there are two books, is in hexameters, and as an elegant composition containing many felicitous expressions deserves a place among the metrical works of physicians beside the 'Syphilis' of Hieronymus Frascatorius, to which perhaps the inception of the 'Hymnus' is due. He addresses Sir William Paddy, in 1610, president of the College of Physicians, as Frascatorius addresses Peter Bembo in the beginning of his poem. The commencement of the 'Hymnus,'

> Innocuos calices, et amicam vatibus herbam,
> Vimque datam folio, et læti miracula fumi
> Aggredior,

not improbably suggested to William Cowper [q. v.] a well-known passage in 'The Task.'

Thorius completed a revision of the poem with some additions on 18 Feb. 1625 (letter

to L. a Kinschot), and it was published in that year at Leyden. The first London edition appeared in 1627, and a convenient pocket edition was issued at Utrecht in 1644. On 26 Feb. 1625 he completed a poem of 142 hexameter lines entitled 'Hyems,' dedicated to Constantine Hygins, which is sometimes printed with the 'Hymnus.' A manuscript volume of his poems in the British Museum (Sloane MS. 1768) contains one copy of Greek verses and numerous Latin poems, of which the most interesting are lines on the execution of Sir Walter Ralegh, an address 'ad regem Angliæ' in 1619, 'De pietate Merici Casauboni,' an epitaph for William Camden the herald, an epistle to Baudius, verses for the albums of friends, verses on Rondeletius the naturalist and on Lobelius, an epitaph for the heart of Anna Sophia (daughter of Christopher Harley), and what is probably the original copy of Book I of his poem on tobacco. Lobelius the botanist, Nathaniel Baxter [q. v.], the poet, Sir Robert Ayton [q. v.], Meric Casaubon [q. v.], Sir Theodore Mayerne [q. v.], and William Halliday were his friends. He had a son John, besides three other children who died young. He died of the plague in his own house in London in the summer of 1625.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. i. 109; Sloane MS. 1768 in British Museum; Works.] N. M.

THORKILL. [See THURKILL.]

THORN, SIR NATHANIEL (*d.* 1857), lieutenant-general, was commissioned as ensign in the 3rd (buffs) on 15 Oct. 1802, and became lieutenant on 25 June 1803. He went with his regiment to Madeira in December 1807, and thence to Portugal in August 1808. The buffs did not take part in the advance into Spain under Moore, but they formed part of Wellesley's army in 1809. They were the first troops to cross the Douro, and at Talavera they were hotly engaged as part of Hill's division, Thorn being in command of the light company.

He was promoted captain on 4 Jan. 1810, and in March he was appointed deputy-assistant quartermaster-general to the 2nd division. He held this post till the end of the war. He was present at Busaco, the first siege of Badajos, Albuera, Arroyo de Molinos, Almaraz, Vittoria, the battles of the Pyrenees, the Nivelle and the Nive, Garris, Orthes, Aire, and Toulouse. He was wounded at the battle of St.-Pierre (13 Dec. 1813), and General W. Stewart strongly recommended him for promotion, as that was the fourth time he had brought his services to notice in the course of that campaign. He received a brevet majority on 3 March 1814, and ultimately the silver medal with ten clasps.

In July 1814 he was appointed assistant quartermaster-general to one of the brigades sent from Bordeaux to Canada, and he was present at the affair of Plattsburg in September. He was made brevet lieutenant-colonel on 21 June 1817. On 14 Aug. 1823 he was placed on half-pay, but on 29 June 1826 he was appointed to the permanent staff of the quartermaster-general's department, on which he served for twenty years. He was promoted colonel on 10 Jan. 1837, major-general on 9 Nov. 1846, and lieutenant-general on 20 June 1854. On 25 July in the latter year he was given the colonelcy of the Buffs. He was made C.B. in 1831, K.H. in 1832, and K.C.B. in 1857. He went to Windsor for the installation on 24 Jan., caught cold, and on his return home died suddenly at Upcott House, Bishop's Hall, near Taunton, Somerset, on the 28th. He was buried at Halse in that county, where there is a fine window to his memory. He was married, and his wife survived him.

[Gent. Mag. 1857, i. 363; Wellington Despatches, Suppl. vol. ix.; Somerset County Herald, 31 Jan. and 4 Feb. 1857.] E. M. L.

THORN, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1397), historian. [See THORNE.]

THORN, SIR WILLIAM (1781–1843), soldier and military historian, was born in 1781. He purchased a cornetcy in the 29th, afterwards the 25th, light dragoons, on 17 March 1799, and joined the regiment in India. He was promoted to be lieutenant on 26 Jan. 1801. He served with his regiment under Lord Lake [see LAKE, GERARD, first VISCOUNT LAKE] in the Maratha war which broke out in August 1803, took part in the action of Koel (29 Aug.), the capture of Alighar (4 Sept.), the battle and the capture of Delhi (11 Sept.), and the capture of Agra (18 Oct.) Thorn greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Laswari or Leswarree (1 Nov.), when the British cavalry, having penetrated the enemy's line, immediately reformed and charged three times backwards and forwards with surprising order and effect, amid a continuous fire of cannon and an incessant discharge of grape and chain shot. He had one horse killed under him in the morning at the commencement of the action and another wounded; in the evening he was himself, in the moment of victory, severely lacerated by a grape shot, which fractured the lower part of his face. Thorn also took part in the movements under Lake for the relief of Delhi in October 1804, in the capture of Díg on 24 Dec. in the same year,

and in the siege of Bhartpur in January, February, and March 1805, when, after four disastrous assaults, the siege became a blockade until terms were agreed upon in April. He was then engaged in the pursuit of Holkar into the Punjab until peace was arranged in January 1806.

After discharging the duties of adjutant and riding-master to his regiment, Thorn was promoted on 23 June 1807 to be captain, and appointed brigade-major to the cantonment of Bangalore in Maisur, where ten different corps—cavalry, artillery, and infantry—were assembled. Here he continued until 1810, when, a detachment of cavalry being required for the expedition against the Mauritius, Thorn's offer to go with his troop was readily accepted by Sir George Hewett [q. v.], the commander-in-chief, who spontaneously intimated that his staff appointment at Bangalore would be kept open until his return. Thorn landed with the expedition under Sir John Abercromby [q. v.] in Grand Bay, Mauritius, on 29 Nov. 1810, and took part in the operations which resulted in the capture of the island and of the French fleet on 3 Dec. Thorn received Abercromby's thanks for his services, and returned with him to India early in 1811.

In April 1811 Thorn was appointed brigade-major to the division of Colonel (afterwards Sir) Robert Rollo Gillespie [q. v.] in the expedition to Java under Sir Samuel Auchmuty [q. v.] He arrived at Penang on 18 May, and at Batavia with the whole expedition on 26 July. He landed at Chillingching on 4 Aug. On the 7th he moved with the army across the river Anchol, and on the following day the city of Batavia was entered without opposition. Thorn took part on the 10th in the attack by Gillespie on the strong advanced position of the enemy at Weltervreeden, when he was wounded by a grape shot. Though still suffering from the effects of his wound, Thorn was present with the advanced brigade of Gillespie's division on 26 Aug. at the assault of Fort Cornelis, a very strong position defended by 280 guns, which was captured and the enemy completely defeated. Thorn was thanked in orders for his services by Sir Samuel Auchmuty. On the completion of the conquest of Java in the following month, Thorn was appointed deputy quartermaster-general of the British forces serving in Java and its dependencies, and promoted to be brevet major on 30 Sept. 1811.

The fall of Batavia had been followed by a massacre of the Dutch by the sultan of Palembang in Sumatra, and Thorn accompanied a punitive expedition under Gillespie which landed in the Palembang river on 15 April 1812, and took possession of the works at Borang. He was one of the intrepid little band that with Gillespie surprised the fortress of Palembang on the night of 25 April, and held it until joined in the early morning by the remainder of the British troops, when the city, fort, and batteries, defended by 242 guns, at once surrendered. The expedition then returned to Java and proceeded to complete its conquest. Thorn received the thanks of the Indian government, of the commander-in-chief in India, Sir George Nugent, and of the local authorities for his services.

After making a tour through the island to study its geography, Thorn resigned his staff appointment on 7 July 1814, and returned to Europe for the recovery of his health. He employed himself in arranging notes of his military career, which resulted in the publication of 'Memoirs of the Conquest of Java with the subsequent Operations of the British Forces in the Oriental Archipelago,' illustrated with numerous plates and engravings, 4to, 1815. In this year he went to the continent and marched as a volunteer with the British army to Paris. In 1818 Thorn published 'A Memoir of the late War in India conducted by General Lord Lake, Commander-in-chief, and Major-general Sir Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, 1803 to 1806, on the Banks of the Hyphasis. Illustrated by maps and plans of operations,' 4to, London.

Thorn was promoted to be major in the 25th light dragoons on 9 April 1819, and on the same date was placed on half pay; he was promoted to be brevet lieutenant-colonel on 12 Aug. 1819, and retired from the service on 10 Sept. 1825. For his services he was made a knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order. He died of apoplexy at Neuwied on the Rhine on 29 Nov. 1843.

[War Office Records; Despatches; Thorn's Memoirs of the late War in India under Lord Lake; Thorn's Memoirs of the Conquest of Java; Gent. Mag. 1844 i. 430; Annual Register, 1844; Allibone's Dict. of English Literature.]

R. H. V.

THORNBOROUGH, JOHN (1551–1641), bishop of Worcester, born in 1551 at Salisbury, was son of Giles Thornborough of that city. He became a demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1569, graduating B.A. on 1 April 1573, M.A. on 27 June 1575, and B.D. on 22 March 1581–2. At Oxford he led a gay life, associating with Robert Pinkney of St. Mary's Hall, and employing Simon Forman [q. v.] as the minister of his pleasures. Becoming chaplain to Henry Herbert, second earl of Pembroke [q. v.], he

was appointed rector of Orcheston St. Mary, Wiltshire, in 1575; of Marnhull, Dorset, in 1577, and of Chilmark, Wiltshire, in 1578. Soon afterwards he became chaplain in ordinary to Elizabeth, and on 14 July 1585 was installed in the prebend of Bedminster and Ratcliffe in the cathedral of Salisbury. On 28 Oct. 1589 he was elected dean of York, and on 17 March 1589–90 obtained the prebend of Tockerington in that church, which he retained till 1616. On 20 Sept. 1593 he was appointed bishop of Limerick, to which in 1601 was added the rectory of Kirby Misperton in Yorkshire, and in the following year that of Brandesburton in the same county. In Ireland he showed himself zealous on behalf of the crown, and in consequence was enthroned bishop of Bristol on 23 Aug. 1603 (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1603–10, p. 415). On 25 Jan. 1616–17, in spite of the candidature of Henry Beaumont, Buckingham's kinsman, he was elected bishop of Worcester.

Thornborough showed much activity in his last diocese in putting the law into execution against recusants, and in aiding the crown to raise money by forced loans and other exactions. He died at Hartlebury, Worcestershire, on 9 or 19 July 1641, and was buried in Worcester Cathedral. He was twice married. By his first wife he had issue Benjamin Thornborough, knighted at Newmarket on 23 Nov. 1618; and Edward Thornborough, collated archdeacon of Worcester on 3 Aug. 1629, who died in 1645. By his second wife, Elizabeth Bayles of Suffolk, he had Thomas Thornborough of Elmley Lovet, Worcestershire, knighted at Whitehall on 11 Feb. 1629–30.

Thornborough was the author of: 1. 'A Discourse plainly proving the evident Utility and urgent Necessity of the desired happy Union of England and Scotland,' London, 1604, 4to. 2. 'The joyful and blessed reuniting the two mighty and famous Kingdoms of England and Scotland,' Oxford, 1605, 4to. 3. 'Λιθοθεωρικός sive Nihil, Aliquid, Omnia, Antiquorum Sapientum vivis coloribus depicta, Philosophico-theologice, in gratiam eorum qui Artem auriferam Physico-chymice et pie profitentur,' Oxford, 1621, 4to. 4. 'The Last Will and Testament of Jesus Christ, touching the Blessed Sacrament of his Body and Blood,' Oxford, 1630, 4to. 5. 'A Discourse showing the great Happiness that hath, and may still, accrue to His Majesty's Kingdoms of England and Scotland by reuniting them into one Great Britain,' London, 1641, 4to.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 314, iii. 3, 6, 51; Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 297; Bloxam's Registers of Magdalen College, iv. 175; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Chambers's Biogr. Illustrations of Worcestershire, p. 89; Ware's Works concerning Ireland, ed. Harris, i. 511; Le Neve's Fasti Eccles. Anglicanæ, ed. Hardy, passim; Notes and Queries, I. iii. 251, 299; Strype's Annals, 1824, iv. 292, 293; Strype's Life of Whitgift, ii. 518; Fuller's Worthies, p. 151; Lansdowne MS. 985, ff. 9, 26, 30.] E. I. C.

THORNBROUGH, Sir EDWARD (1754–1834), admiral, son of Commander Edward Thornbrough (*d.* 1784), was born at Plymouth Dock on 27 July 1754, and went to sea in 1761 as servant to his father, then first lieutenant of the Arrogant of 74 guns, in the Mediterranean. In her he continued for two years, and for the next five was borne on the books of the Firm guardship at Plymouth, during which time he was presumably at school. In 1768 his name was put on the books of the Téméraire, also a guardship, though in 1770 she went out to Gibraltar. In 1771 he was similarly borne on the books of the Albion at Spithead. In April 1771 he joined the Captain going out to North America with the flag of Rear-admiral John Montagu [q. v.], the boy's father being her second lieutenant. On 15 April 1773 he was promoted by Montagu to be lieutenant of the Cruizer, and in September was moved back to the Captain, which was paid off in August 1774. In October he was appointed to the Falcon sloop, in which he again went out to North America. The Falcon was one of the ships that covered the attack on Bunker's Hill on 17 June 1775. On 8 Aug., while endeavouring to bring off a schooner that the Falcon had driven on shore, several of the party were killed, and Thornbrough, with many others, was wounded. He was sent home, invalided; and in March 1776 he joined the Richmond frigate, again on the North American station, in which he continued till she was paid off in July 1779. In September Thornbrough joined the guardship in the Downs; in April 1780 he was appointed to the Flora with Captain William Peere Williams (afterwards Freeman) [q. v.], and was her first lieutenant when she captured the French frigate Nymphe off Ushant on 10 Aug. 1780.

For this action Thornbrough was promoted, 14 Sept. 1780, to command the Britannia, a small hired ship employed in the protection of trade in the North Sea and in convoy service to North America. On 24 Sept. 1781 he was posted by Rear-admiral Thomas Graves (afterwards Lord Graves) [q. v.] to the Blonde frigate, which in July 1782 was wrecked near Seal Island, on her

way from before Boston to Halifax with a prize laden with naval stores. Thornbrough, with the crew, escaped with difficulty to an uninhabited islet, where, after two days of great distress, they were rescued by an American cruiser. As a return for the generous treatment which Thornbrough had previously shown to some prisoners, he and his people were now landed on the coast of Nova Scotia. A court-martial acquitted him of all blame for the loss of the frigate, and in January 1783 he was appointed to the Egmont, commissioned for the East Indies, but paid off at the peace. A few months later he commissioned the Hebe, which he commanded on the home station for six years, during part of which time Commodore John Leveson Gower [q. v.] hoisted his broad pennant on board, and Prince William Henry (afterwards William IV) served as one of her lieutenants. The Hebe was paid off in October 1789, and in July 1790 Thornbrough was appointed to the Scipio, one of the ships commissioned on account of the difference with Spain, and paid off in December, when that dispute was settled.

On 21 Dec. 1792 Thornbrough joined the Latona frigate, which was commissioned in anticipation of the war with France, and during 1793–4 was attached to the Channel fleet under the command of Lord Howe. For the spirited way in which, on 18 Nov. 1793, she approached a French squadron and endeavoured to delay it till the line-of-battle ships could get up, Thornbrough was publicly commended by a letter from the admiralty, ordered to be read to all the ships' companies; and in the battle on 1 June 1794, being stationed abreast the centre of the line to repeat the admiral's signals, she was taken into the thick of the fight to assist the Bellerophon when hard pressed by the enemy (James, i. 171). A few weeks after the battle Thornbrough was appointed to the Robust of 74 guns in the Channel, and especially attached to the squadron under Sir John Borlase Warren [q. v.] through the summer of 1795, and in the unfortunate expedition to Quiberon in co-operation with the French royalists. For the next three years the Robust continued one of the Channel fleet, but in the autumn of 1798 Thornbrough was again detached under Warren to the coast of Ireland, and had an important share in the capture of the French squadron off Tory Island on 11 Oct., a service for which he, and all the captains, officers, and men of the squadron, received the thanks of parliament. In February 1799 he was moved into the Formidable of 98 guns, one of the squadron which in June went to the Mediterranean with Sir Charles Cotton [q. v.]

On 1 Jan. 1801 Thornbrough was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and was at the same time ordered to hoist his flag in the Mars, one of the Channel fleet then off Brest, where he remained till the peace, generally in command of the inshore squadron. From March 1803 to March 1805 he commanded in the North Sea under Lord Keith; he afterwards was for a few months captain of the fleet to Lord Gardner, and in July hoisted his flag on board the Kent, in which in October he was ordered to join Nelson off Cadiz. The news of Trafalgar prevented his sailing, and on 9 Nov. he was promoted to be vice-admiral and hoisted his flag in command of a detached squadron in the Bay of Biscay and afterwards in the Channel, till in October 1806 he was obliged by ill-health to go on shore. By the following February he was again afloat, and, with his flag in the Royal Sovereign, joined Collingwood in the Mediterranean [see Collingwood, Cuthbert, Lord], where he remained for nearly three years, when, in December 1809, the state of his health again obliged him to resign his command. From August 1810 to November 1813 he was commander-in-chief on the coast of Ireland. On 4 Dec. 1813 he became admiral. On 2 Jan. 1815 he was nominated K.C.B., and from 1815 to 1818 he was commander-in-chief at Portsmouth. He was made G.C.B. on 11 Jan. 1825, vice-admiral of the United Kingdom on 10 Jan. 1833, and died at his residence at Bishop's Teignton on 3 April 1834. He was three times married, and left issue. His son, Edward Lecras Thornbrough, died a rear-admiral in 1857.

Thornbrough's career is remarkable for the very exceptional and continuous nature of his sea service. From 1761 to 1818—a period of nearly sixty years—he was only twice unemployed for more than a year, once after the Spanish armament of 1790, and again at the end of the war, after his Irish command. This exclusive devotion to his profession implied both the excellence and the limitations of his ability. 'As a practical seaman,' wrote Sir William Hotham [q. v.], 'he had very few rivals and certainly no superior; and this knowledge of a seaman's duty extended to the managing of a fleet, which he did better than any man I ever served with. . . . Having been sent to sea very early in life, his knowledge was principally confined to his profession. This was one reason, perhaps, why he did not succeed Lord Collingwood in the Mediterranean command, where a great deal is required

beyond the knowledge of a seaman. He is a remarkably powerful man with a pleasing countenance; and at seventy-three has scarcely the appearance of more than fifty.'

[Service-book, official letters, and other documents in the Public Record Office; Ralfe's Nav. Biogr. ii. 357; Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biogr. i. 165; United Service Journal, 1834, ii. 204; Gent. Mag. 1834, ii. 209; James's Naval History.] J. K. L.

THORNBURY, GEORGE WALTER (1828–1876), miscellaneous writer, son of George Thornbury, solicitor, of 16 Chancery Lane, was born in London on 13 Nov. 1828. He was educated at Cheam, Surrey, by the rector, Barton Bouchier, who was husband of his father's sister Mary. Although he was destined by both parents for the church, he resolved to become an artist, and spent some time at the academy of James Mathews Leigh [q. v.] Very soon, however, he settled down to the career of a journalist and man of letters, and achieved some reputation as a versifier, a biographer, and author of popular historical and topographical sketches. He began writing for the press at Bristol, and at the age of seventeen contributed a series of topographical and antiquarian articles to Farley's 'Bristol Journal.' At Bristol he also published a small volume of poems.

Returning to London before 1851, Thornbury joined the staff of the 'Athenæum,' his earliest contributions being a series of papers descriptive of the first Great International Exhibition. These on their completion were republished in 1851, under the title of 'The Courts of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park.'

Soon afterwards he was associated with Dickens as a contributor to the later volumes of 'Household Words;' and when 'All the Year Round' was inaugurated, he proved 'one of Charles Dickens's most valuable contributors' (DICKENS, *Letters*, ii. 170, iii. 239). In the service of the two periodicals he travelled widely, and wrote articles vividly depicting the United States and Palestine, the Iberian Peninsula, and European Turkey. Another series of articles in 'All the Year Round,' entitled 'Old Stories Retold,' dealt with topics like 'Trafalgar in 1805,' 'Bombardment of Algiers in 1816,' 'The Assassination of Mr. Perceval in 1812,' 'The Cato Street Conspiracy in 1820,' 'The Two Great Murders in the Ratcliffe Highway in 1811,' and 'The Resurrection Men—Burke and Hare, in 1829.' But the long series was brought to a close on account of Dickens's dislike of the sanguinary topics to which Thornbury confined the later papers. The articles were published in a volume in 1870.

To the monthly magazines Thornbury was also a frequent contributor, and in later life engaged largely in art criticism. His most important independent publication was his 'Life of J. M. W. Turner,' from original letters and papers (2 vols. 1861). He wrote the whole of it under the watchful observation of Mr. Ruskin; and, as Thornbury himself remarked to the present writer, it was 'very much like working bareheaded under a tropical sun!' As the writer of half a dozen three-volume novels, Thornbury added little to his reputation. One of these novels, called 'True as Steel' (1863), was based on Goethe's 'Goetz von Berlichingen;' another, 'Wildfire' (1864), was the expansion of a sketch by Diderot, and illustrated the period of the great French revolution. Thornbury's last undertaking of importance was a popular descriptive history of London, called 'Old and New London.' The first volume appeared in 1872, and the second just before Thornbury's death. The work was completed in four additional volumes by Edward Walford [q. v.]

Thornbury died of overwork at Camberwell House Asylum, Peckham Road, London, on 11 June 1876, and was buried on the 13th at Nunhead cemetery. He married about 1872, and his young widow and three young sons survived him.

Besides the works mentioned, Thornbury's chief publications were: 1. 'Lays and Legends, or Ballads of the New World,' 1851. 2. 'The Monarchs of the Main, or Adventures of the Buccaneers, illustrated by Phiz,' 1855. 3. 'Shakespeare's England, or Sketches of our Social History in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,' 2 vols. 1856. 4. 'Art and Nature at Home and Abroad,' 2 vols. 1856. 5. 'Songs of the Cavaliers and Roundheads, illustrated,' 1857. 6. 'Pierre Dupont's Legend of the Wandering Jew, translated with Critical Remarks by G. W. T.,' 1857. 7. 'Every Man his own Trumpeter,' 3 vols. 1858. 8. 'Life in Spain, Past and Present, with eight tinted Illustrations,' 2 vols. 1860. 9. 'British Artists, from Hogarth to Turner: a Series of Biographical Sketches,' 1861. 10. 'Cross Country,' 1861. 11. 'Ice Bound,' 3 vols. 1861. 12. 'Tales for the Marines,' 2 vols. 1865. 13. 'Greatheart: a Novel,' 3 vols. 1866. 14. 'Two Centuries of Song, illustrated,' 4to, 1867. 15. 'The Vicar's Courtship,' 3 vols. 1867. 16. 'The Fables of La Fontaine, translated into English Verse by G. W. T.,' 4to, 1867. 17. 'The Yorkshire Worthies in the National Exhibition,' 1868.

18. 'A Tour round England,' 2 vols. 1870.
19. 'Criss Cross Journeys,' 2 vols. 1873.

[Personal Recollections; Memoir by the present writer in the Athenæum of 17 June 1876; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub.; Annual Reg. 1876; Men of the Time, 10th ed.; Illustrated London News, 24 June 1876, with portrait.] C. K.

THORNDIKE, HERBERT (1598–1672), Anglican divine, was the third son of Francis Thorndike, a Lincolnshire gentleman of good family, and Alice, his wife, daughter of Edward Colman, of a family resident at Burnt Ely Hale, and at Waldingfield in Suffolk. On 18 Dec. 1613 he entered as a pensioner at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was elected a scholar at the following Easter. In January 1617 he proceeded B.A., in 1618 was elected a minor fellow, and in 1620 (on his admission to the degree of M.A.) a major fellow of the college. For upwards of a quarter of a century from the time of his first entry his career was that of an indefatigable student, although he was also active as a college tutor, deputy public orator, and university preacher, and occasionally resided on his college living. The bent of his studies was towards theology and oriental languages, and especially rabbinical literature. As a churchman, his position at this period was that of a moderate Anglican. On 13 April 1636 he was installed by Bishop Williams prebendary of Layton Ecclesia in the cathedral of Lincoln, just vacated by the death of his personal friend, George Herbert. In 1640 he resigned his stall on his preferment to the crown living of Claybrook, near Lutterworth; the parsonage-house which he afterwards erected there was noted as one of the finest in the county. In October 1640 he was appointed Hebrew lecturer to his college, and in June 1642 was transferred from Claybrook to the living of Barley in Hertfordshire (also *pro hac vice* in the gift of the crown); while at Trinity he received, about the same time, the additional appointment of senior bursar. In 1641 he published at the University Press his first tractate, 'Of the Government of Churches: a Discourse pointing at the Primitive Form,' and in the following year that entitled 'Of Religious Assemblies, and the Publick Service of God.' In September 1643, the mastership of Sidney-Sussex College having fallen vacant, his friend Seth Ward [q. v.] (a fellow of that society), in conjunction with a majority of the other fellows, sought to carry Thorndike's election. Their design was defeated by Cromwell, who caused one of Thorndike's supporters to be arrested and conveyed away, thereby procuring the election of Richard Minshull. In 1644 the disfavour into which Trinity College had fallen with the parliamentary party compelled Thorndike to retire from his living of Barley, which was sequestered to Henry Prime, a parishioner; in 1647 one Peter Smith was appointed minister, on whose death (August 1657) Nathanael Ball [q. v.] succeeded. At nearly the same time a large number of the fellows of Trinity being ejected from the foundation, Thorndike deemed it prudent to withdraw from Cambridge, although his own name appears not to have been removed from the boards until 18 May 1646. He was now and down to 1652 reduced to great shifts, but was assisted by occasional bounties from his college and by the liberality of Lord Scudamore, whose religious views had a close affinity to his own (Kennet, *Chronicle*, p. 861; see Scudamore, John, first Viscount). According to Calamy (*Life of Baxter*, 2nd ed. ii. 362), he was also 'punctually paid' the prescribed 'fifth' by his successors at Barley; while his elder brother Francis, who had succeeded to the paternal estate in 1644, probably gave him substantial aid. That he resided either in London or Cambridge is to be inferred from the fact that his 'Right of the Church in a Christian State' (1649) was printed at the capital, and a new edition of his two tractates, 'The Primitive Government of Churches' and 'The Service of God,' 'enlarged with a Review,' at the University Press. The appearance of the latter was due to the prescribed use of the 'Directory.'

Thorndike took an active part in the editing of Walton's 'Polyglott,' the Syriac portion of which was his special contribution. During the progress of the work he carried on a considerable correspondence with Ussher, Walton, and Pocock, of which, however, only a portion is still extant. The completion of these labours in 1657 afforded him leisure for other designs. He collected materials for a new edition of 'Origen,' a project which he never carried to accomplishment, his chief efforts during the remainder of his life being devoted to the composition of his principal work, the 'Epilogue,' and the advocacy of the theory which it embodied (essentially the same as that of the old catholics of the present day) that the Reformation, as a durable settlement, was practicable only on the basis of a return to the discipline and teaching of the primitive catholic church. In order to secure for the book a wider circulation, he wrote it in Latin, although he did not include either the church of Rome or the

protestant churches abroad in his plan of reunion, his aim being chiefly to define the ground on which, as he held, the church of England could alone make good her position against ultramontanism abroad and separatism at home. To the visible catholic church as thus defined and restored he professed an allegiance to which his duty to the church of England itself was subordinate. As an endeavour to promote the cause of unity, however, the 'Epilogue' must be pronounced a failure, and even churchmen like Clarendon and Barrow criticised certain portions of it with severity.

With the Restoration, Thorndike was reinstated in his fellowship at Trinity and in his living of Barley. An entry in his hand on 20 Oct. 1661 records 'collected at Barley for y^e^ Protestant churches in Lithuania fifteen shillings;' but on being appointed to the prebend of Westminster (5 Sept. 1661) he had resigned the living. In July 1660 he published his 'Due Way of composing Differences,' and on 25 March 1661 was appointed to assist at the Savoy conference. In the proceedings of that assembly he took but a subordinate part, although his conduct elicited a somewhat uncharitable comment from Baxter. About the same time he was appointed a member of convocation, and in that capacity took a leading share in the revision of the prayer-book, then in progress; while in his tract entitled 'Just Weights and Measures' (January 1662), designed to illustrate the practical application of the theory set forth in the 'Epilogue,' he especially advocated as measures of church reform, the prevention of pluralities and the restoration of the discipline of penance. The privations he had experienced, combined with his intense application to study, brought on, at this time, a severe illness, on recovering from which he removed towards the close of 1662 to Cambridge. Here he continued to reside until driven from the university by the plague of 1666. In June 1667 he again returned to Trinity, but his acceptance a few weeks later of the tithes of Trumpington parish (valued at 80*l.* per annum) involved the surrender of his fellowship, and he accordingly retired to his canonry at Westminster, where he took up his residence in the cloisters. In 1668 his brother, John Thorndike, returned from his life of exile in New England, where he had helped to found Ipswich, Massachusetts, but only to die in the November of the same year. He was accompanied by his two daughters, Alice and Martha, who now became domiciled with their uncle, and continued to reside with him until his death. The comparative leisure he now enjoyed was to Thorndike only a stimulus to renewed literary activity. The year 1670 saw the appearance of his 'Discourse of the Forbearance or Penalties which a due Reformation requires,' and also of the first part of his 'De Ratione ac Jure finiendi Controversias Ecclesiæ Disputatio,' the latter an endeavour at recasting and producing in more methodical and finished form the argument of the 'Epilogue' and his other treatises on the same subject. He did not, however, live to carry his design to completion. In the spring of 1672 his labours were again interrupted by illness, and he retired to a kind of sanatorium rented by the chapter at Chiswick. He died there on 11 July 1672, at the age of seventy-four, and was interred in the east cloister of Westminster Abbey.

His will, executed only eight days prior to his decease, devised the bulk of his property to church purposes, after making some provision for his two nieces and for his grandniece, Anne Alington. It is printed in full in the sixth volume of his 'Works,' pp. 143–52.

Thorndike's position as a theologian was peculiar; and some of his views were challenged even by divines of his own school, and those too of recognised breadth of view and tolerant spirit, especially by Isaac Barrow in his posthumous tract on 'The Unity of the Church,' and by Henry More, the platonist, in his 'Antidote to Idolatry.' Although, as tested by his great criterion—the voice of scripture interpreted by the early church—the majority of the distinctive Roman tenets stood condemned, he appears distinctly to have countenanced the practice of prayers for the dead; and by Cardinal Newman he was regarded as the only writer of any authority in the English church who held the true catholic theory of the eucharist.

The following is a list of his writings published during his lifetime: 1. 'Epitome Lexici Hebraici, Syriaci, Rabinici, et Arabici . . . cum Observationibus circa Linguam Hebream et Grecam,' &c., London, 1635, fol. 2. 'Of the Government of Churches,' Cambridge, 1641, 8vo. 3. 'Of Religious Assemblies and the Publick Service of God,' London, 1642, 8vo (printed by the university printer, Daniel, at Cambridge). 4. 'A Discourse of the Right of the Church in a Christian State,' London, 1649, 8vo, and by a different printer, London, 1670; also re-edited, with preface, by J. S. Brewer. London, 1841, 12mo. 5. 'A Letter concerning the Present State

of Religion amongst us,' 8vo (without name or date), in 1656; with author's name, along with 'Just Weights and Measures,' London, 1662 and 1680, 4to. 6. 'Variantes in Syriaca Versione Veteris Testamenti Lectiones,' London, 1657, fol. 7. 'An Epilogue to the Tragedy of the Church of England,' London, 1659, fol. 8. 'The Due Way of composing the Differences on Foot,' London, 1660, 8vo (reprinted with 'Just Weights,' &c., 1662 and 1680). 9. 'Just Weights and Measures,' &c., London, 1662, 4to. 10. 'A Discourse of the Forbearance or the Penalties which a Due Reformation requires,' London, 1670, 8vo. 11. 'De Ratione ac Jure finiendi Controversias Ecclesiæ Disputatio,' London, 1670, fol.

Thorndike's collected works have been published in the 'Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology,' in six volumes (1844–56), of which the last four were admirably edited by Arthur West Haddan [q. v.], the first two by another hand. These volumes included, besides the works published in Thorndike's lifetime, the following pieces left by him in manuscript, viz.: 1. 'The True Principle of Comprehension.' 2. 'The Plea of Weakness and Tender Consciences discussed.' 3. 'The Reformation of the Church of England better than that of the Council of Trent.' 4. 'Mr. Herbert Thorndike's Judgment of the Church of Rome.' 5. 'The Church's Right to Tithes, as found in Scripture.' 6. 'The Church's Power of Excommunication, as found in Scripture.' 7. 'The Church's Legislative Power, as found in Scripture.' 8. 'The Right of the Christian State in Church-matters, according to the Scriptures.'

The Westminster chapter library contains three quarto volumes of manuscripts in the handwriting of an amanuensis, with corrections and a few notes added by Thorndike himself; the contents are, however, nearly identical with those of the 'Epilogue.'

[Life by Arthur W. Haddan, in vol. vi. of his edition of Thorndike's Works; Nichols's Hist. of Leicestershire, ii. 133–4; Twells's Life of Pocock; Todd's Life of Bryan Walton; Duport's Horæ Subsecivæ, p. 494; information kindly afforded by the Rev. J. Frome Wilkinson, incumbent of Barley, Hertfordshire.]

J. B. M.

THORNE, JAMES (1795–1872), Bible Christian, born at North Furze Farm, Shebbear, Devonshire, on 21 Sept. 1795, was the son of John Thorne, farmer, by his wife, Mary Ley, daughter of a farmer in the neighbouring parish of Bradford. On 9 Oct. 1815 the Society of Bible Christians was formed by William O'Bryan [q. v.] Among its members were John and Mary Thorne, with their five children. James, who was known among his companions as 'a lad o' pairts,' rapidly acquired a position of pre-eminence among his associates. He almost immediately began preaching, and for four years continued to journey throughout the various parts of Devonshire. The effect of his labours was very great. When he began preaching the Bible Christians were twenty-two in number. At the end of four years they were numerous in many parts of Devonshire. Thorne endured many hardships and much actual persecution, though his eloquence and earnestness generally disarmed opposition when he could obtain a hearing. In 1820 he visited Kent, where he also met with considerable success, and aided in founding several congregations of 'Arminian Bible Christians.' In 1824 he was sent to London, where he placed the congregation in a prosperous condition, and in 1825 he again visited Kent as a missionary. From 1817 onwards Thorne was also foremost in the work of founding chapels for his co-religionists both in Devonshire and Kent. The first chapel was finished at Shebbear in 1818, and three more were built by his exertions in Kent by 1821. From 1827 to 1829 he was superintendent preacher of the Shebbear circuit, from 1830 to 1831 he filled the same office in Kilkhampton, and in 1831 he presided over the general conference of Bible Christians. From this time onwards until 1844 he was chiefly occupied in journeying through Southern England, organising the society, and forming local congregations in various districts. Thorne was fitted for evangelical work by a ready wit and considerable dialectical skill, which stood him in good stead in controversy. He was no less aided by the fascination of his discourses, which rendered indifference impossible. In the after work of building up congregations his counsels were always on the side of prudence, without discountenancing enterprise. Labouring among people of small means, he deprecated building chapels with a heavy debt attached. In addition to his other duties Thorne shared in the pastoral work in the circuit of Shebbear, and after the resignation of William O'Bryan in September 1828, he became editor of the 'Bible Christian Magazine,' continuing in that office until 1866, when he was succeeded by F. W. Bourne. In 1844 he settled at Shebbear, and confined himself more to local work, though still undertaking frequent mission tours. In 1870 failing health compelled him to relinquish his 'connexional duties,' and to restrict himself simply to preaching. He

removed to Plymouth, where he died on 28 Jan. 1872, and was buried at Shebbear. He was without doubt by far the ablest man among the early Bible Christians. On 23 Sept. 1823 he married Catherine Reed of Holwell, by whom he had six children. Portraits of Thorne are prefixed to the memoirs of 1873 and 1895.

[Bourne's Centenary Life of James Thorne, 1895; Memoirs of James Thorne by his Son, 1873.] E. I. C.

THORNE, JAMES (1815-1881), antiquary, born in London in September 1815, was educated at a private school, and for several years afterwards worked as an artist. While a young man he supplied short articles on antiquarian subjects to the 'Mirror,' 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and other publications, the result of research in libraries and of frequent rambles through many districts of England. In 1843 he became connected with Charles Knight [q. v.], and they worked together for more than twenty-five years, the proof-sheets of Knight's compositions often deriving much advantage from the suggestions of his coadjutor.

Thorne contributed, under Knight's direction, many topographical articles to the second series of the 'Penny Magazine,' and wrote large portions, besides supplying many illustrations, of the four volumes, entitled 'The Land we live in.' Knight's series of weekly and monthly volumes comprised Thorne's volumes of 'Rambles by Rivers.' The first, describing 'the Duddon, Mole, Adur, Arun, Wey, Lea, and Dove,' appeared in 1844, with numerous woodcuts from the author's drawings. The second on 'the Avon' came out in 1845, with illustrations mostly by William Harvey, and the two volumes on 'the Thames,' with all their illustrations by Harvey, are dated 1847 and 1849. In these descriptions, as in all Thorne's writings, history and antiquity are pleasantly blended with 'gleanings of fairy and folk lore.' He was working editor of the two volumes on geography in 'The Imperial Cyclopædia,' 1852, and of the 'English Cyclopædia,' with its supplements, and for twenty-five years he wrote for the 'Companion to the British Almanac.' The reissue (1873) of the 'Passages of a Working Life,' by Charles Knight, contained an 'introductory note' by Thorne.

Thorne's energies were for several years devoted to the compilation of the two volumes of his 'Handbook to the Environs of London,' 1876. They were the result of 'personal examination and inquiry,' and must be consulted by every student of the scenery, or of the historic associations, of the buildings and remains for twenty miles around London. His great knowledge and immense industry are shown throughout its pages. At the time of his death he was engaged in preparing a new edition of Peter Cunningham's 'Handbook of London.' He thoroughly 'revised the work, and added much fresh information and many illustrative quotations.' The 'revision' was completed on an elaborate scale by Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A., in 1891 (see preface to his *London Past and Present*). After a painful illness, lasting for nearly twelve months, Thorne died at 52 Fortess Road, Kentish Town, on 3 Sept. 1881, leaving a widow and several children in poor circumstances. Thorne was elected F.S.A. on 21 March 1872.

[Times, 6 Sept. 1881, p. 1, 7 Sept. p. 10; Athenæum, 10 Sept. 1881, p. 336 (by C. Tomlinson); Academy, 10 Sept. 1881, p. 199; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. iv. 260.] W. P. C.

THORNE, JOHN (*d.* 1573), musician and poet, was probably connected with York Minster, perhaps as teacher of the choristers. He is called 'Thorne of York' in a contemporary manuscript [see REDFORD, JOHN]; and he was buried in the minster, his epitaph celebrating his skill in logic as well as in music, and giving the date of his death 9 Dec. 1573. Morley (*Introduction to Practicall Musicke*, 1597) mentions Thorne among the list of composers whose works he had studied, placing him after John Taverner [q. v.] and Redford; and reckons him (p. 96) with Redford and Thomas Tallis [q. v.] among the musicians specially distinguished in composing upon a plain-song. Only three of Thorne's compositions are extant: an 'Exultabant sancti' in Redford's writing in Addit. MS. 29996 (f. 38), an 'In nomine' in the collection at the music school, Oxford, and a 'Stella cœli extirpavit' in Baldwin's manuscript at Buckingham Palace. The last-named was printed by Hawkins. Ambros (*Geschichte der Musik*, ed. Kade, iii. 458) considers it a little behind the contemporary Flemish style, although he describes the part-writing as quite sterling and animated, interesting by its most successful imitations, the harmony sonorous, the effect of the whole thoroughly noble and significant.

Thorne also wrote some verse. In the manuscript which contains Redford's 'Wyt and Science' (printed by the Shakespeare Society) are three poems by Thorne. One is a religious version of Gray's popular ballad 'The hunt is up;' the others were subsequently printed in R. Edwards's 'Paradyse of Daintie Devyces' (1576), one being there signed 'M[r]. Thorn,' the other anonymous.

Another piece in Edwards's collection (No. 21) is also signed 'M. T.,' and is probably by Thorne.

[Baldwin's manuscript at Buckingham Palace; collection of In nomines at Oxford; Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 15233, 29996; Shakespeare Society's Publications, 1848; Sir J. Hawkins's Hist. of Music, chaps. lxxvii. xcvii.; Davey's Hist. of English Music, pp. 132, 141, 178; works quoted above.] H. D.

THORNE, ROBERT (*d.* 1527), merchant and geographical writer, was the son of Nicholas Thorne. Nicholas was apparently associated with Hugh Elliott and other members of an Anglo-Portuguese syndicate to which Henry VII granted letters patent (1502) for exploration in the north-west. Robert Thorne, in a letter to Edward Lee [q. v.], states that Nicholas sailed with Elliott (*i.e.* in 1503), but that the venture came to grief through mutinous behaviour on the part of the sailors.

Robert may be identical with a man of that name appointed on 13 May 1510 to act with the mayor and thirteen others as commissioners for the office of admiral of England in Bristol (Brewer, *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, vol. i. No. 1050). For a long time Thorne was resident in Seville, where he took charge of his family's mercantile business. He is best known from the two letters addressed by him in 1527 to Henry VIII and to Edward Lee, then English ambassador in Spain. These letters were written in Seville. They were accompanied by a map, afterwards incorporated in Hakluyt's 'Divers Voyages' (1582), and their purpose was to urge the interests of exploration and trade upon his countrymen. This is well expressed in the titles prefixed by Hakluyt when he reprinted Thorne's letters in his 'Principal Navigations,' viz. 'An Information of the lands discovered and of the way to the Moluccas by the North,' and 'A declaration of the Indies and Lands discovered and subdued unto the Emperor and the King of Portugal, and of other lands of the Indies and rich countries still to be discovered, which the worshipful Master Robert Thorne, merchant, of London, who dwelt long in the city of Seville, exhorted King Henry VIII to take in hand.' Thorne especially advises Englishmen to find short cuts to the 'Indies' and 'spiceries' by the north-east or north-west, or even by sailing across the Pole. By any of these ways they will be able to reach the goal much sooner than Spaniards and Portuguese sailing by the south-east and south-west routes, by the Cape of Good Hope and Magellan's Straits. With the help of the rough map drawn by his own hand he tries to prove that the northern tracks still open to the English were 'nearer by almost two thousand leagues' than the southern, and that 'the land that we found' (viz. in the Cabot voyages of 1497 and 1498, and later journeys of British seamen to Newfoundland and adjacent coasts) 'is all one with the Indies.' He dismisses the fears of northern cold and ice as no more substantial than the older terrors of unbearable heat at the tropics. For more than a century after Thorne his theories remained in force, and his countrymen still hoped to find their way to Cathay and India round Northern Asia or Northern America. John Rut's voyage in 1527 to the north-west, and the journey of Chancellor and Willoughby in 1553 to the north-east, which opened our trade with Russia, were both immediate outcomes of this appeal and of others of like character. Hudson in 1607 boldly essayed the direct polar route, also suggested by Thorne.

When writing direct to the king, Thorne especially recommends the north-east venture, and offers, if supplied with a small number of ships, to go in person and discover new lands in the northern parts. Thorne's firm contributed fourteen hundred ducats to the Spanish voyage of 1526 under Sebastian Cabot, and Thorne himself sent two of his friends, Roger Barlow and Henry Latimer, with Cabot when the expedition started, and Barlow returned from the La Plata in 1526, apparently with a poor account of the progress of the expedition; for the merchant syndicate at Seville, in which Thorne was prominent, refused to subscribe any more.

Thorne died at Seville in 1527, very soon after the despatch of his letters to Lee and Henry VIII. An epitaph, composed for his monument in the Temple Church, London, is printed by Hakluyt. His letters are preserved in manuscript in the British Museum (Cotton MSS., Vitellius C. vii. ff. 329–43). The letter to the king is fragmentary. They are both printed in Hakluyt's 'Principal Navigations,' 1598–1600, i. 212–19, &c. Another mutilated manuscript copy of the time of Elizabeth also exists. Two letters addressed by Thorne to Lord Lisle 'in Suberton' are preserved in the Public Record Office (No. 2814, arts. 3, 4). An inventory of his goods to the amount of 16,935*l.*, taken at the time of his death, is also in the Record Office (No. 2814, art. 5).

[Thorne's Letters; Lee to Wolsey, 15 April 1526, in Brewer's Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, 1255–6, iv. 940. See also Hakluyt's Principal Navig. 1598–1600, iii. 726, and references in text.] C. R. B.

THORNE, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1397), historian, was a monk of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. On 19 April 1387 he was sent as proctor to sue out the papal confirmation for the election of a new abbot. Detained for eight days at Orwell, he did not land till 5 May. He reached Lucca on 11 June, and then had to follow the pope from Lucca to Perugia and Rome for more than a year. He gives a detailed account of the procrastinations, dishonesty, and corruption of the papal court, with a table of charges incurred by the monastery during the vacancy. He failed to secure the confirmation, and the abbot had to come in person. While in Italy Thorne recovered for his monastery the possession of the rectory of Littleborne, Kent, the patronage of which had passed to the monastery of St. Mary de Monte Mirteto of the order of Flora in the diocese of Velletri, where only two monks resided. He concluded his business in January 1390, and started home on the 20th. On his arrival he hurried with all speed to meet the king at Langley on 5 April. His history of the abbots of St. Augustine's, extending from the foundation to 1397, is a work of considerable importance. The first part to 1228 was largely taken from the work of Thomas Sprott [q. v.] It is extant in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge MS. G. vii. 8 and Cotton. MS. Titus A. ix., and was printed by Twysden in his 'Decem Scriptores,' 1652.

[Twysden's Decem Scriptores, pp. 1758–2202; Hardy's Descr. Cat. of Materials; Tanner's Bibl. s.v. 'Thornæus.'] M. B.

THORNE, WILLIAM (1568?–1630), orientalist, born at Semley, Wiltshire, in 1568 or 1569, entered Winchester College in 1582. Proceeding to New College, Oxford, he matriculated on 15 April 1586, and was elected a fellow in the year following. He graduated B.A. on 12 April 1589, M.A. on 18 Jan. 1592–3, B.D. on 16 July 1600, and D.D. on 8 July 1602. On 12 March 1596–7 he was licensed to preach, and from 27 July 1598 until 1604 he filled the office of regius professor of Hebrew. On 30 Dec. 1601 he was installed dean of Chichester, and in the same year received the rectory of Tollard Royal, Wiltshire, resigning his fellowship in 1602. In 1606 he was appointed vicar of Amport, Hampshire; in 1607 a canon of Chichester and rector of Birdham, Sussex. In 1616 he became rector of North Marden, Sussex, and in 1619 of Warblington, Hampshire. He died on 13 Feb. 1629–30, and was buried in Chichester Cathedral.

Thorne was a distinguished hebraist and oriental scholar, and was held in esteem on the continent as well as in England. John Drusius dedicated to him 'his' 'Opuscula quæ ad Grammaticam spectant' (1609), and Charles Fitzgeffrey [q. v.] devotes an epigram to him in his 'Affaniæ sive Epigrammatum libri tres' (1601).

Thorne was the author of: 1. 'Willelmi Thorni Tullius, seu *ῥήτωρ*, in tria stromata divisus,' Oxford, 1592, 8vo. 2. '*Ἔσοπτρον Βασιλικόν*. Or a Kenning-Glasse for a Christian King. Dedicated to James I,' London, 1603, 8vo.

[Hoare's Wiltshire, vol. iv., Hundred of Chalk, pp. 45, 177; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 480; Pointer's Oxoniensis Academia, p. 242; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Kirby's Winchester Scholars, p. 150; Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 24490, f. 603; Lansdowne MS. 984, f. 123.] E. I. C.

THORNHILL, SIR JAMES (1675–1734), painter, born in 1675 at Melcombe Regis, Dorset, was son of Walter Thornhill of Wareham, the eighth son of George Thornhill (or Thornhull) of Thornhill and Woolland in the same county. His mother was Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel William Sydenham, governor of Weymouth [q. v.], and niece of the famous physician, Thomas Sydenham [q. v.] His father, having dissipated his estate by extravagance, sent Thornhill as a boy to his great-uncle, Dr. Sydenham, in London, who placed him as pupil with Thomas Highmore [q. v.], the king's serjeant-painter, a Dorsetshire man and relative of the family. Thornhill was very industrious and made great progress in his art, so that he found himself able to travel on the continent and study the works of the Carracci, Nicolas Poussin, and other painters then in high repute. By them he was greatly influenced in his art, and he commenced to form a choice collection of their works.

At this time in England the spacious saloons and staircases of the mansions erected by Wren, Vanbrugh, and other architects in the Italian style, afforded a great scope for the art of the decorative painter. Verrio had been brought over from Italy, and Laguerre had succeeded him. Thornhill on his return to England quickly found employment in the same branch of art, and became a rival of Laguerre. He attracted the notice of Queen Anne, who employed him on several important works in the royal palaces at Hampton Court, Greenwich, and Windsor. After the completion of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral it was decided, against the design and wish of Sir Christopher Wren, to decorate the interior of the dome with paintings, and Thornhill

being in high favour at the time, obtained the commission. He designed for this purpose eight scenes from the life of St. Paul, which he executed in monochrome. These paintings, though in themselves not wanting in grandeur of conception or dignity of design, proved from the outset quite inefficient, owing to the enormous height of the dome and the thickness of the intervening atmosphere. Some of Thornhill's original sketches for this series are in the British Museum, together with other more finished drawings, probably executed by Thornhill for the purpose of a set of engravings which were published soon after. A series of eight finished designs, prepared by the artist to be submitted to Queen Anne, was purchased in 1779 by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. While Thornhill was painting in the dome his life was saved by the timely presence of mind shown by his assistant, Bently French. Repeated restorations have destroyed anything of interest which remained in Thornhill's work.

Thornhill's paintings in Greenwich Hospital are the most generally familiar among his works. He was engaged on them for about twenty years. Thornhill's services were in great requisition for the decoration of the houses of the nobility and gentry. Blenheim, Easton Neston, Wimpole, Chatsworth, Eastwell, and other well-known mansions contained decorative paintings by him. Comparatively few remain, their destruction being due to neglect and change of fashion rather than to any fault in Thornhill's painting, for his technical method of mural painting possessed great durability and merit. This is especially shown in the fine series of paintings executed by Thornhill for Thomas Foley at Stoke Edith, near Hereford, where he adorned the staircases and saloon with the stories of Cupid and Psyche, and of Niobe, and in one architectural piece added full-length portraits of his patron and himself. At Oxford, where native art at this date was greatly patronised, Thornhill executed paintings at All Souls', Queen's, and New Colleges, but his works have for the most part been destroyed or superseded. His sketch-books, one of which is in the British Museum, show him to have been an industrious and capable artist, with considerable inventive powers, although to suit the conventions of fashion he appears to have kept a kind of register of allegorical and mythological subjects suitable for the various walls or ceilings which he might at any time be called upon to decorate. A sketch-book, with drawings made by Thornhill at Harwich and on the continent, is in the possession of Felix Cobbold, esq., at Ipswich. Thornhill was a capable portrait-painter, and among his sitters were Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Richard Steele, Dr. Bentley, and other famous men.

Thornhill was one of the pioneers of a national school of art. He submitted to the government a scheme for the foundation of a royal academy of painting, to be situated at the upper end of the Mews (near the present National Gallery). Although this scheme obtained the approval of Charles Montagu, earl of Halifax [q. v.], not even that nobleman's influence at the treasury was able to secure its realisation. In 1711 when an academy of painting was opened in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, with Sir Godfrey Kneller as governor, Thornhill was one of the twelve original directors elected by ballot. A few years later factions arose in the academy, which led to the secession of one group of artists under Thornhill, who started a new academy at a house in James Street, Covent Garden, close to his own house in the Piazza, to which he had removed from his original residence at 75 Dean Street, Soho. Another group of artists, under Cheron and Vanderbank, established a rival academy in St. Martin's Lane. Admission to Thornhill's academy was by ticket, but William Hogarth [q. v.], who attended it, says that it met with little success and was soon closed. In 1724 Thornhill reopened it, but apparently again without success. After Thornhill's death the furniture of this academy was acquired by Hogarth for use in the newly constituted academy in St. Martin's Lane. Thornhill succeeded Highmore as serjeant-painter to the king in March 1719–20, and was knighted in the following April, being the first native artist to receive that honour. Although Thornhill frequently complained of the scale of pay for his paintings, he amassed sufficient wealth to be able to repurchase the old seat of his family at Thornhill in Dorset. He sat from 1722 to 1734 as member of parliament for Melcombe Regis, to the church of which he presented an altar-piece of his own painting, representing 'The Last Supper.'

Thornhill died at his seat at Thornhill on 13 May 1734. By his wife Judith he had one son, John Thornhill, who succeeded his father as serjeant-painter shortly before his death, but was otherwise of little note; and one daughter, Jane, who was clandestinely married to William Hogarth at Old Paddington church on 23 March 1729. Lady Thornhill survived her husband, and appears to have resided with the Hogarths at

Chiswick, where she died on 12 Nov. 1757, aged 84, and was buried in Chiswick church. A picture, executed jointly by Thornhill and Hogarth, representing the House of Commons in session, with Sir Robert Walpole and Speaker Onslow, is in the possession of the Earl of Onslow. Having obtained, through the favour of the Earl of Halifax, the commission to paint the ceiling of the queen's state bedroom at Hampton Court, Thornhill obtained through the same agency special permission to make copies of Raphael's cartoons. He completed two sets, the larger of which now belongs to the Royal Academy and the smaller to Christ Church, Oxford. They had been purchased by the Duke of Bedford at the sale of Thornhill's collections which took place about a year after his death.

Thornhill frequently introduced his own portrait into his decorative paintings, as at Stoke Edith. His son-in-law Hogarth painted more than one portrait of Thornhill and his family, singly or in conversation. A portrait by Joseph Highmore, painted in 1732, was engraved in mezzotint by John Faber, junior. Two portraits drawn by Jonathan Richardson, senior, in the last year of Thornhill's life are in the print-room at the British Museum.

[Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ed. Wornum; Vertue's Manuscript Diaries (Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 23068 &c. passim); Hutchins's History of the County of Dorset, 1863, ii. 463; Cunningham's Lives of the British Painters; Nichols's Anecdotes of Hogarth; Austin Dobson's William Hogarth (2nd ed. 1898); Law's History of Hampton Court; Dugdale's History of St. Paul's Cathedral (Ellis's edition, 1816); Gent. Mag. 1734, p. 274.] L. C.

THORNHILL, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1723–1755), surgeon, a member of one of the younger branches of the great Dorset family of Thornhull of Woolland, a nephew of Sir James Thornhill [q. v.] He was educated in Bristol under 'old Rosewell,' a noted barber-surgeon of the city. He was elected on 20 May 1737 at the surgeons' hall in the market-place to be the first surgeon to the Bristol Infirmary founded in 1735.

His attendance at the infirmary was so remiss that he more than once fell under the censure of the 'house visitors,' and in 1754 he was called upon to resign his office. He refused to do so, and it was not until June 1755 that he retired. His services were, however, recognised by a unanimous vote of the committee. He left Bristol and practised for a short time at Oxford, but without much success, and he finally retired to Yorkshire, where he died.

He married, in 1730, Catherine (*d.* 1782), daughter of Richard Thompson, a wine merchant of York, and by her had a daughter Anne, who married in 1749 Nathaniel Wraxall of Mayse Hill, near Bristol, and by him became the mother of Sir Nathaniel William Wraxall [q. v.], who wrote the 'Historical Memoirs of my Own Time.'

Thornhill claims notice as one of the earliest English surgeons to adopt and improve the operation of suprapubic lithotomy. The records of his work, published by his colleague, John Middleton, M.D., prove that his experience in the operation and his success were greater than any contemporary English surgeon could show. He performed his first suprapubic operation on a boy privately on 3 Feb. 1722–3. In 1727, when his cases were recorded by Middleton, he had performed like operations thirteen times. He did not confine his attention to this part of his profession, for he was also celebrated as a man-midwife. He was a handsome man, of polished manners, and habitually wore an entire suit of black velvet with an elegant steel-handled rapier.

[Hutchins's History of Dorset, iv. 417; Foster's Yorkshire Pedigrees; Bristol Infirmary Records in sixteen manuscript volumes compiled by Richard Smith; Middleton's Essay on the Operation of Lithotomy, London, 1727; additional information kindly supplied by the late J. Greig Smith, M.B., Professor of Surgery at University College, Bristol, and by Harold Lewis, B.A.] D'A. P.

THORNTON, BONNELL (1724–1768), miscellaneous writer and wit, son of John Thornton, apothecary, of Maiden Lane, and afterwards of Chandos Street, Westminster, was born in Maiden Lane in February 1724. He was admitted a queen's scholar at Westminster in 1739, and while at school made an associate of William Cowper, who was two years his junior; through Cowper he became intimate later on with George Colman the elder, and with Robert Lloyd. He was elected to Oxford in 1743, matriculated from Christ Church on 1 June 1743, and graduated B.A. 1747, M.A. 1750, and M.B. 1754. His father intended him to pursue the profession of medicine, but long before he left Oxford he had commenced a literary career. Having contributed to the 'Student, or Oxford and Cambridge Miscellany,' a periodical of which Christopher Smart was the guiding spirit, he essayed a venture of his own on somewhat similar lines, 'Have at ye all, or the Drury Lane Journal,' in emulation of Fielding's 'Covent Garden Journal,' but this had a very short life. He also wrote papers in the 'Adventurer,' the

paper conducted by Hawkesworth upon the collapse of the 'Rambler.' One of his papers (No. 9), on sign-post painting, is dated 2 Dec. 1752, and from this seems to have originated the practical jest which he executed two years later in conjunction with the six other old Westminsters, including Cowper, Colman, Robert Lloyd, and Joseph Hill, who dined together every Thursday as 'The Nonsense Club;' the frolic consisted in advertising and opening at Thornton's house in Bow Street, Covent Garden, an 'Exhibition by the Society of Sign Painters of all the Curious Signs to be met with in Town or Country,' in ridicule of the recently organised exhibitions of the Society of Arts in 1754 [see SHIPLEY, WILLIAM]. An amusing *catalogue raisonné* of the exhibition was published, in which Thornton had a principal share.

In January 1754, having now settled in London, Thornton commenced 'The Connoisseur' in conjunction with Colman (who was still at Oxford), and the literary alliance thus commenced continued unimpaired throughout the remainder of Thornton's life. 'The Connoisseur' ran to 140 weekly papers, and met with a fair amount of success (a sixth edition, in four volumes, was published in 1774; reprinted in Chalmers's 'British Essayists,' vols. xxv. xxvi.) Both Cowper and Lloyd assisted in the work, which is remarkable for the unity of result attained by the joint productions of Thornton and Colman (cf. SOUTHEY, *Life of Cowper*, 1853, i. 32). The two allies next became original proprietors of the 'St. James's Chronicle,' a newspaper which they soon invested with 'a literary character far above that of its contemporaries.' A selection of the contents of the first volume was published at the close of a twelve months' issue as 'The Yearly Chronicle for 1761' (London, 8vo). The 'Chronicle' did not survive 1762, and Thornton seems for a time to have contemplated a theatrical career as manager or joint-patentee of Covent Garden. It was probably as a prospective patron that Robert Lloyd addressed to him in 1760 'The Actor: a Poetical Epistle.' The negotiations, however, fell through, and Thornton returned to desultory work as a satirist and journalist. He contributed to the 'St. James's Magazine,' which Lloyd had started in September 1762, and in May 1763 he issued a burlesque 'Ode on St. Cæcilia's Day, adapted to the Antient British Musick: the Salt Box, the Jew's Harp, the Marrow Bones and Cleavers, the Hum Strum of Hurdy-Gurdy,' &c. (London, 1763, 4to). Thornton's reputation as a wit gave a wide currency to this trifle. It was set to music and performed at Ranelagh to a crowded audience on 10 June 1763. In the same vein he issued in 1767 his 'Battle of the Wigs; an additional Canto to Dr. Garth's Poem of the Dispensary' (London, 4to), in ridicule of the disputes which were then raging between the licentiates and the fellows of the College of Physicians [see art. SCHOMBERG, ISAAC, 1714–1780].

In the meantime Thornton had been devoting attention to a translation into blank verse of the comedies of Plautus. Two volumes, containing seven plays—'Amphitryon,' 'The Braggard Captain,' 'The Captives,' 'The Treasure,' 'The Miser,' 'The Shipwreck,' and 'The Merchant'—were issued in 1767, and dedicated to Colman, whose translation of Terence had stimulated his old friend to the task (London, 8vo; revised ed. 1769). Only five of the plays are to be credited to Thornton, the 'Captivi' having been rendered by Colman, and 'Mercator' by Richard Warner of Woodford, who completed the comedies in three additional volumes (London, 1774, 8vo); but Thornton's versions are held to be the best, being highly praised by Southey for their playfulness and ingenuity, and the translation goes by his name. Thornton died in London on 9 May 1768, and was buried in the east cloister of Westminster Abbey, where a Latin inscription by his friend Dr. Joseph Warton marks his grave. He married, in 1764, Sylvia, youngest daughter of Colonel John Brathwaite, governor of Cape Coast Castle; his widow, with a daughter and two sons (one of whom, Robert John Thornton, is noticed separately), survived him.

Dr. Johnson was much diverted by Thornton's witty sallies, and was fond of repeating the songs of his 'Burlesque Ode,' but the author was eclipsed in such trifles by several of his contemporaries—for example, Kit Smart—and the acceptance won by many of his *jeux d'esprit* must be attributed in a great measure to the tendency to mutual admiration that was rife among members of the 'Nonsense Club.' The trifling or abortive character of many of the enterprises of so clever a man as Thornton was attributed by the younger Colman to convivial excesses, which also shortened his life.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Gent. Mag. 1768 p. 224; Welch's Alumni Westmon. p. 319; Southey's Life of Cowper, i. passim; Boswell's Life of Johnson, ed. Hill, vol. i. passim; Peake's Memoirs of the Colmans, i. 42, 347–9; Chalmers's

British Essayists, xxv. pref.; Walpole's Corresp. ed. Cunningham, v. 85; Fox-Bourne's Hist. of Newspapers; Nathan Drake's Essays, 1810, ii. 323; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.; English Cyclopædia; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn); Brit. Mus. Cat.] T. S.

THORNTON, Sir EDWARD (1766–1852), diplomatist, third son of William Thornton, a Yorkshireman settled in London as an innkeeper, and brother of Thomas Thornton (*d.* 1814) [q. v.], was born on 22 Oct. 1766. Early left an orphan, he was educated at Christ's Hospital, whence he was admitted sizar of Pembroke College, Cambridge, on 19 June 1785, graduating B.A. as third wrangler in 1789. He took the members' prize in 1791, being elected a fellow and proceeding M.A. in 1798.

In 1789 Thornton became tutor to the sons of James (afterwards Sir) Bland Burges [q. v.], under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, who took a great liking to him, and recommended him to George Hammond [q. v.] as his secretary on his appointment in 1791 to be the first minister accredited to the United States. In June 1793 he became British vice-consul in Maryland, and in March 1796 secretary of legation at Washington, acting as chargé d'affaires from 1800, when the then minister returned to England, till 1804. In November 1804 Thornton accepted an appointment in Egypt which he did not take up; in May 1805 he became minister plenipotentiary to the circle of Lower Saxony and resident with the Hanse Towns, his headquarters being at Hamburg. From this town he had to retire to Kiel on approach of the French troops; in August 1807 he returned to England.

On 10 Dec. 1807 Thornton was sent to Sweden as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary with a view to obtaining an offensive and defensive alliance against Napoleon. In November 1808 he returned to England unsuccessful, and for a time was prevented by the hostile attitude of Sweden from returning to his post. In October 1811 he again went to Sweden on a special mission in H.M.S. Victory, negotiated treaties of alliance with both Sweden and Russia, and thus assisted in the first step towards the union of the northern powers against Napoleon. On 5 Aug. 1812 he was again appointed envoy extraordinary. In 1818 he negotiated the treaty with Denmark by which Heligoland was ceded to Great Britain. From 1813 to 1815 he accompanied the prince royal of Sweden (Bernadotte) in the field, and was present at the entrance of the allies into Paris. In 1816 he became a privy councillor.

On 29 July 1817 Thornton was appointed minister to Portugal, and in this capacity proceeded to the court in Brazil. On 12 April 1819 he was temporarily granted the rank of ambassador, and held it till March 1821, when he returned to England. In August 1823 he went to Portugal as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, but was only there a year, during which he invested the king with the order of the Garter, and afforded him the still more important service of shelter and aid during the insurrection of that year. For such action he was created Conde de Cassilhas by the king of Portugal, the title to run for two other lives. He became a G.C.B. in 1822. He retired from the service on a pension in August 1824. After his retirement he purchased Wembury House, Plymouth, where he died on 3 July 1852.

Thornton married, in 1812, Wilhelmina Kohp, a Hanoverian, by whom he had one daughter and six sons, of whom Sir Edward Thornton, G.C.B. (*b.* 1817), has had a distinguished career as a diplomatist.

[Information from Sir Edward Thornton, G.C.B., and Mr. C. H. Prior, of Pembroke College, Cambridge; Gent. Mag. 1852, ii. 307; Ann. Reg. 1852.] C. A. H.

THORNTON, EDWARD PARRY (1811–1893), Indian civilian, born on 7 Oct. 1811, was second son of John Thornton of Clapham by his wife Eliza, daughter of Edward Parry. Samuel Thornton [q.v.] was his grandfather. Edward was educated at Haileybury and Charterhouse, and obtained a writership in the Bengal civil service on 30 April 1830. On 2 Aug. 1831 he was appointed assistant under the commissioner of revenue in the Goruckpore division, and on 6 Oct. 1836 he became assistant to the magistrate and collector at Goruckpore. He returned to England on furlough early in 1842, and on proceeding again to India in 1845 was appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector at Muttra, and later in the same year chief magistrate and collector. In 1848 he was transferred in the same capacity to Serampore. In 1849, when Dalhousie was choosing the ablest Indian officials for the task of organising the Punjaub, Thornton was appointed a commissioner and placed at Rawul Pindi in the Jhelum division. In 1852 he distinguished himself by his promptitude and courage in arresting Nadir Khan, a discontented son of the raja of Mandla, who was endeavouring to promote a rising of the hill tribes. He received a bullet wound in the throat while executing his perilous mission, but had the satisfaction of preventing the rising. In May 1857, at the

time of the mutiny, Lord Lawrence made Rawul Pindi his headquarters. Thornton was constantly with him, ably seconding his measures, and he afterwards gave interesting details of Lawrence's conduct at that anxious time, which have been preserved in Bosworth Smith's 'Life of Lord Lawrence.' After Lawrence had denuded the Punjaub of troops to assist in the operations against Delhi, Thornton was called on to exercise more independent authority. In the beginning of September 1857 the intelligence reached Lady Lawrence at Murri that the tribes in the lower Hazarah country contemplated revolt. She communicated the intelligence to Thornton, who succeeded in arresting the leaders of the conspiracy within a few hours, and by this prompt action prevented any attempt at rebellion. On the conclusion of the mutiny Thornton was appointed judicial commissioner for the Punjaub, and on 18 May 1860 he was made a companion of the Bath in recognition of his services. He retired from the Indian service in 1862.

Thornton's industry was not confined to the discharge of his administrative duties. He possessed considerable ability as an author. In 1833 he published 'A Summary of the History of the East India Company' (London, 8vo), and in 1835 a treatise entitled 'India, its State and Prospects' (London, 8vo). In 1837 appeared 'Illustrations of the History and Practices of the Thugs' (London, 8vo), and in 1840 'Chapters of the Modern History of British India' (London, 8vo), a work which received much praise. During his furlough in England between 1842 and 1845 he completed two works of greater importance. One of these, 'History of the British Empire in India,' London, 8vo (1841–5, 6 vols.), was written in a lively and interesting manner, and on the whole in an impartial spirit, though sometimes with a bias in favour of the company. A second edition in one volume appeared in 1858. In 1844 he issued in two volumes a 'Gazetteer of the Countries adjacent to India on the North-West' (London, 8vo), which was followed in 1854 by a 'Gazetteer of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company' (London, 4 vols. 8vo). This work passed through several editions, the last, revised by Sir Roper Lethbridge and Mr. Arthur Naylor Wollaston, appearing in 1886. Thornton also contributed to the eighth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' the articles on Bombay, Bengal, Ganges, Nepaul, and, in conjunction with David Buchanan, those on Afghanistan and Burmah.

Thornton died in London at Warwick Square on 10 Dec. 1893. In 1840 he married Louisa Chicheliana, the daughter of R. Chichely Plowden, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

[India Lists; Burke's Landed Gentry; Times, 12 Dec. 1893; Annual Register, 1893, p. 210; Kaye and Malleson's Hist. of the Indian Mutiny, 1889, i. 39, v. 211; Bosworth Smith's Life of Lord Lawrence, 1885, i. 25, 358, 377, 509, 511, ii. 10, 123, 505.] E. I. C.

THORNTON, GILBERT DE (*d.* 1295), judge, was engaged as a crown advocate in 1291. Pursuant to the statutes of Gloucester, 1278, all who claimed liberties and franchises were called upon to prove their claims before the justices in eyre. Among the professional lawyers to whom was entrusted the protection of the interests of the crown was Gilbert de Thornton, who received in 9 Edward I (1280–1) the sum of 10*l.* for the prosecution and defence of matters concerning the king (*Liberate Roll*, 529). On 2 Oct. 1284, on being sent to Ireland on the king's service, Thornton appointed Hugh de Cardoyl to be his attorney. Five days later he was granted letters of protection during his absence. For his expenses in Ireland he was allowed the sum of 20*l.* (*Liberate Roll*, 542). On his return in 1285 he was again employed as one of the king's advocates, and received an annual salary of 20*l.* No entry of any payment of this sum appears on the liberate rolls after that which records the payment of the half-yearly instalment due at the beginning of the Michaelmas term of 15 Edward I (1286–1287). It is possible, however, that it was paid to him otherwise than by writ of liberate. Early in 18 Edward I (1289–90) Hengham, chief justice of the king's bench, with nearly all the judges of that court and of the common bench, was dismissed from office, and Thornton was appointed to be his successor. The writ appointing him and his colleagues is not enrolled, but the appointment was probably made about 16 Jan. 1290, on which day the new judges of the common bench were appointed.

Thornton presided over the king's bench until the end of Trinity term in 1295, when he was succeeded by Roger de Brabazon. He was never a justice in eyre, and, although sometimes placed in special commissions of oyer and terminer, he was but very rarely assigned to take particular assizes. After his elevation to the bench he received an annual salary of sixty marks.

Thornton was summoned to parliament on 7 June 1295 (*Close Rolls*, 117), and probably died a few months later, as his name does not appear on any of the public records after

this date. As a messuage and two carucates of land at Caburn were conveyed to him in 17 Edward I (1288–9) by John Priorell (*Coram Rege Rolls*, 118 *Rot.* 33), and in 19 Edward I (1290–1) he held some lands to farm in Roxby, he may have been connected with the county of Lincoln. Possibly Alan de Thornton, who witnessed a deed (*Assize Rolls*, 541 *b*, *Rot.* 10 *d*) relating to the lands in Roxby, was his son.

Thornton's title to fame rests not so much on his judicial career as on a compendium which he made of the great work of Henry de Bracton. It seems to have contained no original matter, all reference even to the statutes which were enacted after the death of Bracton being omitted. The manuscript was discovered in the 'Bibliotheca Burleiana' by Selden, who thought that it was penned during its author's lifetime. It is clear, however, that it was not so. In the beginning of the compendium the statement is made that Master Gilbert was at that time eminently conspicuous for his knowledge, goodness, and mildness. This is obviously the addition of a transcriber writing some time after the date of the original manuscript. The compendium was divided into eight parts, of which three only were complete in Selden's time. No manuscript or transcript of it now exists. Our knowledge of it is derived solely from a description of it printed in the 'Dissertation' at the end of Selden's 'Fleta' (1647).

[Plea Rolls; Chancery Rolls; Foss's Judges; Selden's Fleta.] G. J. T.

THORNTON, HENRY (1760–1815), philanthropist and economist, born on 10 March 1760, was the son of John Thornton, only son, by his first wife, Hannah Swynocke, of Robert Thornton of Clapham Common, a director of the Bank of England. Samuel Thornton [q. v.] was his elder brother.

The father, JOHN THORNTON (1720–1790), born on 1 April 1720, inherited a large fortune and invested it in trade. He was frugal in personal expenditure, and gave away 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* a year. He became known as a munificent supporter of the first generation of 'Evangelicals.' He circulated immense quantities of bibles and religious books in all parts of the world, and printed many at his own expense. He bought advowsons in order to appoint deserving clergymen. When John Newton (1725–1807) [q. v.] settled at Olney, Thornton allowed him 200*l.* a year to be spent in hospitality, and promised as much more as might be needed. When Cowper took refuge with Newton during his mental disease in 1773–4, Thornton doubled this annuity. Thornton in 1779 presented Newton to the rectory of St. Mary Woolnoth. He was a constant friend to Cowper, who describes him in the poem on 'Charity,' and wrote some lines upon his death (COWPER, *Works*, ed. Southey, x. 29). Thornton was the first treasurer of the Marine Society, and his portrait by Gainsborough is in their board-room in Clarke's Place, Bishopsgate Street Within. He was a director of the Russia Company, but declined to be its governor, on the ground of his disapproval of some indecorums permitted at their public dinners. His strictness, and some oddities of manner, exposed him to sneers, to which he was absolutely indifferent. He was hospitable to congenial persons, though mixing little in general society. He died on 7 Nov. 1790. He had married (28 Nov. 1753) as his second wife Lucy, only daughter and heiress of Samuel Watson of Kingston-upon-Hull. She had been much influenced by Dr. Watts. They had four children: Samuel [q.v.]; Robert, M.P. for Colchester; Jane, who married the Earl of Leven; and Henry.

Henry was sent at the age of five to the school of a Mr. Davis on Wandsworth Common, and at thirteen to a Mr. Roberts at Point Pleasant, Wandsworth. From his first school he brought more than the usual knowledge of Greek and Latin; but from Roberts, who undertook to teach without assistance not only Greek or Latin, but 'French, rhetoric, drawing, arithmetic, reading, writing, speaking, geography, bowing, walking, fencing,' besides Hebrew and mathematics, he learnt nothing except 'habits of idleness.' He started in life, as he said, with 'next to no education,' and without any political acquaintances. In 1778 Thornton returned to his home, and was placed in the counting-house of a Mr. Godfrey Thornton. In 1780 he entered his father's house, and two or three years later became a partner. The partnership was dissolved in 1784, when he joined the bank of Downe, Free, & Thornton. He was an active member of this firm until his death. In 1782 Thornton was invited to stand for Hull at a by-election, but withdrew upon finding that each voter expected a present of two guineas. In September 1782, however, he was elected for Southwark, and, although he always refused the guinea which was there expected for votes, he held the seat till the end of his life. He had two sharp contests in 1806 and 1807, and was unpopular with the mob, though generally respected for his integrity and independence. Thornton, though he held many whig principles, did not join either political party. He sympathised with the early stages of the French revolution, and, although he considered the war to be

necessary in 1793, he supported Wilberforce in a motion (26 Jan. 1795) intended to facilitate negotiations for peace. He afterwards strongly approved of the peace of Amiens. He voted in favour of Grey's motion for parliamentary reform in 1797, and, like Wilberforce, separated from his extreme protestant friends by supporting Roman catholic emancipation. Thornton was not an effective speaker, but became well known in parliament as a high authority upon all matters of finance. In this capacity he gave an independent support to Pitt's measures. He approved the income tax first imposed in 1798, but thought that it operated unfairly in taxing permanent and precarious incomes alike. It is said that when he found a change impracticable, he silently raised his own payment to what it would have been upon his own scheme. He was a member of the committee on the Irish exchange and currency appointed in March 1804, and of the finance committees, the first of which was appointed in February 1807. He was also a member of the famous bullion committee, in which he took a part second only to Horner. Two of his speeches upon their report in 1811 were separately published. In his views upon this question he was opposed to the views of his own family and city connections. Thornton's reputation as a financier was confirmed by his 'Enquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit of Great Britain,' 1802, a book of which J. S. Mill said, in his 'Political Economy' (bk. iii. chap. xi. § 4), that it is still the clearest exposition known to him in English of the subject with which it deals. It was reviewed by Horner in the first number of the 'Edinburgh Review.' It was partly intended to vindicate the policy of the Bank of England, of which Thornton was a director and governor (see MacCulloch, *Literature of Political Economy*, p. 169). It was also reprinted in America, and in MacCulloch's 'Collection of Tracts on Paper Currency,' 1857.

Thornton was at the same time one of the most influential members of 'the Clapham sect.' Wilberforce had entered public life about the same time; and Wilberforce's uncle had married Thornton's aunt. They were on most intimate terms from the first. For four years before his death John Thornton had given a room in his house to Wilberforce. In 1792 Henry Thornton bought a house at Battersea Rise upon Clapham Common, and Wilberforce shared in the establishment until his marriage in 1797. The library in this house was designed by William Pitt. It became the meeting-place of the informal councils which gathered round Wilberforce. Thornton supported Wilberforce's anti-slave-trade agitation in parliament, and took a leading part in the foundation of the colony at Sierra Leone intended to provide a centre of civilisation for the African races. He carried through parliament an act (31 George III, c. 55) for the formation of a Sierra Leone Company. He was chairman of the company during its whole existence. He procured the capital, drew up the constitution, selected the governor, superintended the despatch of settlers, and in 1807 arranged for the transfer of the colony to the English government. The first views of the promoters had been, as Thornton wrote in 1808, 'very crude.' There was much difficulty in obtaining proper colonists or competent administrators. The expectations of pecuniary success were disappointed, and nearly the whole capital of 240,000*l.* was spent. Thornton himself lost 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.*, but held that he was 'on the whole a gainer.' He had been associated with many excellent people, had encouraged an interest in the African race, and had, as he hoped, laid a foundation for more successful enterprises. Among the good results to Thornton was a friendship with Zachary Macaulay [q. v.], who was one of the first governors of the colony, and in later years a zealous member of the Clapham sect. Thornton took an active part in many other cognate enterprises. He was first treasurer of the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, started in 1799, which soon afterwards became the Church Missionary Society. He was also the first treasurer of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which had been frequently discussed at Battersea Rise, and was finally established in 1804.

Thornton's firm had a small business when he became a partner, but prospered under his management, till in later years his share of the yearly profits amounted to from 8,000*l.* to 12,000*l.* Until his marriage in 1796 he gave away six-sevenths of his income, which in one year amounted to over 9,000*l.* After his marriage he reduced his charitable expenditure to one-third of his income. He gave 600*l.* a year to Hannah More for her schools, and supported schools in the Borough and elsewhere. He deliberately refrained from leaving more than modest fortunes to his children, and told them that his example of personal frugality and large liberality, inherited from his own father, was better than a large fortune. He was careful in educating his children, and endeavoured to interest them at the earliest

possible age in politics, and even in the currency. He wrote a paper advocating this practice in the 'Christian Observer,' to which in the course of his life he contributed some eighty articles. His eldest daughter left unpublished records which show strikingly his attention to his domestic duties, and his care for his parents as well as his children. Thornton represented the best type of the classes from which was drawn the strength of the early evangelical movement. Intellectually he was distinguished for sincerity and calmness of judgment. In commercial matters he was conspicuous for a high standard of integrity. Sir James Stephen mentions that he once spent 20,000*l.* to meet liabilities for which he was not legally, but considered himself to be morally, responsible, because he had given credit to the firm immediately concerned and so enabled them to obtain credit elsewhere.

Thornton's health was always delicate. It broke down in 1814, and he died on 16 Jan. 1815 in Wilberforce's house at Kensington Gore. He was buried at Clapham. His portrait was painted by John Hoppner, R.A. (*Cat. Third Loan Exhib.*, No. 182). He had married (1 March 1796) Marianne, only daughter of Joseph Sykes of West Ella, near Hull. He left nine children: Henry Sykes, partner in Messrs. Williams, Deacon, & Co.; Watson, rector of Llanwarne; Charles, the first incumbent of Margaret Street Chapel; Marianne and Lucy, who died unmarried; Isabella, wife of Archdeacon Harrison, canon of Canterbury; Sophia, wife of her cousin, the Earl of Leven and Melville; Henrietta, wife of Richard Synnot, esq.; and Laura, wife of the Rev. Charles Forster, rector of Stisted. Mrs. Thornton died nine months after her husband, when the children were placed under the guardianship of Sir Robert Harry Inglis [q. v.]

Besides the book above mentioned, Thornton composed family prayers for his own use, which were published in 1834 (edited by Sir R. Inglis), and reached a thirty-first edition in 1835. Sir James Stephen speaks highly of its merits. Inglis also edited 'Family Commentaries' on the sermon on the mount (1835), on the Pentateuch (1837), 'Lectures on the Ten Commandments' (1843), and 'Female Characters' (1846). Thornton also published in 1802 a pamphlet upon the 'Probable Effects of the Peace upon the Commercial Interests of Great Britain.'

[Information from family papers kindly communicated by Miss Laura Forster, H. Thornton's granddaughter. For John Thornton, see also Memorials of W. Bull (1864); Cecil's Life of Newton, chap. x.; Cowper's Life and Works by Southey (1835, &c.), i. 244, v. 200. For Henry Thornton see Grover's Old Clapham (1887), pp. 70–4; Colquhoun's Wilberforce and his Friends (2nd ed.), pp. 254 seq.; Life of W. Wilberforce (1838), iv. 227–33, and elsewhere; Sir James Stephen's Essays on Ecclesiastical Biography ('Clapham Sect'); Christian Observer for 1815, pp. 127, 137, 265.] L. S.

THORNTON, ROBERT (*fl.* 1440) transcriber of the 'Thornton Romances,' has been identified by Canon Perry with the Robert Thornton who was a doctor of laws and commissary and official of the bishop of Lincoln in 1437–9 (*Statutes of Lincoln Cathedral*, ed. 1897, vol. ii. passim). He was collated archdeacon of Bedford in Lincoln Cathedral on 14 Feb. 1438–9, and died on 15 May 1450, being buried in Lincoln Cathedral (Le Neve, ii. 73–4). The transcriber has also been identified with the Robert Thornton, prior of the Benedictine abbey at Bardney, Lincolnshire, who gave to the inmates of that abbey a book entitled 'Regulæ vitæ anachoretarum utriusque sexus;' the manuscript extant in Cottonian MSS. Vitellius E, vii. 6, was marked as destroyed by fire in the catalogue of Cottonian manuscripts, but has been partially restored (cf. Thomas Smith, *Cat. Cotton. MSS.* 1696, p. 97). Neither identification is satisfactory. Numerous branches of the Thornton family were settled in Yorkshire in the fifteenth century (cf. *Testamenta Eboracensia*, Surtees Soc. passim; Foster, *Yorkshire Pedigrees*). The transcriber is more probably to be identified with Robert Thornton of East Newton, near Pickering, in the North Riding of Yorkshire (Foster, *Visitation of Yorkshire*, p. 296). He is said to have been a native of Oswaldkirk, and references to that place and to Pickering occur in his writings. He held several manors, was married, and had children. His grandson, Robert Thornton, born in 1454, married a daughter of William Layton of Sproxton; from him descend the Thorntons of East Newton, in the possession of which family the Lincoln manuscript of the 'Thornton Romances' remained until late in the sixteenth century (*Autobiogr. of Mrs. Alice Thornton*, Surtees Soc. pref. p. ix).

Thornton spent much of his life in transcribing, and perhaps translating into English, romances and other works popular in his day. By Tanner and others he is described as the author of some of these books, but there is no evidence that he composed anything himself. His transcripts, written in a northern English dialect, are extant in two manuscripts; one, already referred to, is now in Lincoln Cathedral library (A. i. 17), the other is British Museum Additional MS. 31042. The former, written about 1440, con-

tains 314 leaves of paper; a few are lacking at the beginning, at the end, and in other places. It includes seventy-seven articles; the more important are: (1) 'The Life of Alexander the Great;' (4) 'Morte Arthure;' (6) Syr Ysambrace;' (9) 'Syr Degrevante;' (10) 'Syr Eglamoure;' (13) 'Thomas of Ersseldoune;' (14) 'The Awnetyrs of Arthure at the Terne-Wathelyne;' (15) 'Syr Perceyvelle of Galles;' (30) a tract by William Nassyngton [q. v.]; (34–42) 'The Moralia,' and other works, by Richard Rolle [q. v.] of Hampole; (54) a sermon of John Gaytrygge; (77) a collection of medical receipts. Of these the poems of Thomas of Erceldoune were printed by Laing in his 'Early Popular Poetry of Scotland,' 1822; 'The Awnetyrs of Arthure' by Sir Frederic Madden in his 'Sir Gawayne,' Bannatyne Club, 1839; 'Sir Perceval of Galles' and 'Sir Isambras' by Halliwell in his 'Thornton Romances,' Camden Society, 1844 ('Sir Eglamour' and 'Sir Degrevant' were also printed in the same volume, but not from Thornton's manuscript); the 'Morte Arthure' was printed in a limited edition by Halliwell in 1847, and was edited by Canon Perry for the Early English Text Society in 1865 (new ed. 1871); Rolle's English prose treatises were edited for the same society in 1866, and Nassyngton's tract and other religious pieces in 1867 (new ed. 1889); two charms in verse were printed in the 'Reliquiæ Antiquæ,' i. 126–7.

Thornton's other volume (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 31042), also dating from the fifteenth century, contains 183 leaves and twenty-six articles. The chief of them are: (1) a fragment of the 'Cursor Mundi,' edited for the Early English Text Society by R. Morris, 1874–8; (5) 'The Sege of Melayne,' apparently a unique poem, forming an introduction to 'Roland and Otuel,' with which it was edited by S. J. Herrtage for the Early English Text Society in 1880; (9) Lydgate's 'Memorial Verses on the Kings of England;' (20–1) Songs: (*a*) 'How that Mercy passeth Rightwisnes,' (*b*) 'How Mercy commes before Jugement,' printed by F. J. Furnivall in Early English Text Society, 1867.

[Authorities cited; prefaces to Sir F. Madden's Syr Gawayne, 1839, Halliwell's Thornton Romances, 1844, and Early English Text Society's publ. 1865, 1866, 1867; Ritson's Bibl. Anglo-Poetica; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Cat. Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 1882, pp. 148–51; Ward's Cat. of Romances, i. 928–9, 953–5.] A. F. P.

THORNTON, ROBERT JOHN (1768?–1837), botanical and medical writer, younger son of Bonnell Thornton [q. v.] by Sylvia, daughter of John Brathwaite, was born probably in 1768, the year of his father's death. He was partly educated by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, vicar of Kensington, who took eight private pupils into his house. At sixteen he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, being intended for the church, but evinced a strong predilection for the medical profession, which his father, the son of an apothecary, had abandoned. He attended Professor Thomas Martyn's botanical lectures, and, when the death of his only brother put him in a position to follow his inclination, he entered Guy's Hospital medical school, where during a three years' course he attended the lectures of Henry Cline [q. v.] on anatomy, and of William Babington (1756–1833) [q. v.] on chemistry. In 1793 he graduated M.B. at Cambridge, taking as the subject of his thesis a discovery of his own, 'that the animal heat arises from the oxygen air imbibed by the blood flowing through the lungs, and taken from the atmosphere received by them, and that in its circulation through the body it decomposes.' After his mother's death he visited Edinburgh, Dublin, Paris, Holland, and Germany to obtain further professional experience, and in 1797 began to practise in London. He had already begun the publication of his first work, 'The Politician's Creed,' issued under the pseudonym of 'An Independent.' Adopting from Thomas Beddoes (1760–1808) [q. v.] the Brunonian system, began the administration of 'factitious airs,' and in 1796 published 'The Philosophy of Medicine, being Medical Extracts . . . including . . . the Doctrine of Pneumatic Medicine.' This work speedily went into five editions; and, though he offended the profession by his methods, Thornton seems to have acquired a considerable practice. For four years he acted as physician to the Marylebone dispensary, and is said to have introduced the use of digitalis in scarlet fever. Subsequently he succeeded Sir James Edward Smith [q. v.] as lecturer on medical botany at the united hospitals of Guy and St. Thomas.

Almost at the outset of his career Thornton ruined himself by the lavish scale on which he published his 'New Illustration of the Sexual System of Linnæus.' For this sumptuous work in imperial folio he engaged the services of Sir William Beechey, Opie, Raeburn, Russel, Reinagle, Harlow, Miss Burney, and others, as painters; Bartolozzi, Vendramini, Holl, Ward, and the Landseers as engravers; and Dr. George Shaw, George Dyer, Seward, and Maurice as poets. The work was advertised in 1797, and seems to have been issued in parts at twenty-five shillings each between

1799 and 1807. In its best state it is a very splendid work, about 24 inches by 18½ inches; but its bibliography is very difficult, hardly two copies being alike (W. B. Hemsley and W. F. Perkins in *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1894, ii. 89, 276). It consisted of three parts, with a profusion of elaborately written sub-titles. The first contains portraits of the author by Bartolozzi, after Russel; of Linnæus by Henry Meyer, after Hoffmann, ornamented by Bartolozzi; of Queen Charlotte by Sir William Beechey, ornamented by Bartolozzi; of Sir Thomas Millington by Woolnoth, after Sir Godfrey Kneller; and of Linnæus in his Lapp dress by Henry Kingsbury, after Hoffmann; with 'a prize dissertation on the sexes of plants,' which is a translation of Linné's 'Sexum Plantarum Argumentis et Experimentis Novis . . .,' with copious notes strongly defending Millington's claims to the discovery of the sexuality of plants, and a plate representing the pollen of various flowers, reproduced from one published by Geoffroy in 1711. The second part was apparently 'The Genera of Exotic and Indigenous Plants that are to be met with in Great Britain' (168 pp., without date or publisher's name); but this part is often missing. The third part was issued in 1799 as 'Picturesque Botanical Plates of the New Illustration . . .' priced with the text at twenty guineas, but also issued simultaneously, apparently without the text, as 'Picturesque Botanical Plates of the Choicest Flowers of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.' In 1804 it was reissued as 'The Temple of Flora, or Garden of Nature, being Picturesque Plates . . .;' and in 1812, re-engraved on a smaller scale, 20 inches by 15¼, as 'The Temple of Flora, or Garden of the Botanist, Poet, Painter, and Philosopher.' This part has no fewer than eight titles and sub-titles, and thirty-one plates (cf. *Notes and Queries*, VIII. v. 467, vi. 15).

In 1804 Thornton had an exhibition of the originals of his plates at 49 New Bond Street, of which he issued a descriptive catalogue (British Museum press-mark, T. 112[6]), from the advertisements in which it appears that he had then published No. 20 of 'The Philosophy of Botany, or Botanical Extracts, including a New Illustration . . . and the Temple of Flora;' No. 1 of 'A Grammar of Botany,' to be completed in fifteen monthly numbers or less, with seven or eight plates each, price three shillings, but given gratis to purchasers of the 'Philosophy;' No. 4 of 'The Empire of Flora, or Scientific Description of all known Plants, Natives and Exotics, [with] more than one thousand Dissections from Drawings by John Miller,' also in monthly parts, at three shillings, each with eight copperplates, the British plants forming about fifty numbers, making two octavo volumes, with four hundred plates, to be followed by foreign plants in three volumes, with six hundred plates; and No. 3 of 'Portraits of Eminent Authors,' at three shillings each. The part of the 'Empire of Flora' that was actually published was 'The British Flora' (5 vols. 1812), and the three portraits then issued were Erasmus Darwin, engraved by Holl after Rawlinson; Professor Thomas Martyn, engraved by Vendramini after Russell; and Sir James Edward Smith, engraved by Ridley after Russel. Some twenty-four more were afterwards published, of which a complete list is given by Messrs. Hemsley and Perkins (loc. cit.) They were issued separately at five guineas, were included in 'Elementary Botanical Plates . . . to illustrate Botanical Extracts' (London, 1810, folio), and in some copies of the 'New Illustration;' in fact, as Mr. Hemsley says, Thornton seems to have sent each subscriber what he thought would please him.

Thornton became an M.D. of St. Andrews in 1805, and a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1812. In 1811 he obtained an act of parliament (51 Geo. III, cap. 103), authorising him to organise a lottery of his botanical works, and this was advertised as 'The Royal Botanical Lottery, under the patronage of the prince regent, of twenty thousand tickets at two guineas each, and ten thousand prizes, of a total value exceeding 77,000*l*.' The first prize was the collection of original pictures at that date on exhibition at the Europæan Museum, King Street, St. James's which was valued at over five thousand pounds. The second class of prizes consisted of copies of 'The Temple of Flora,' 'in five folio volumes;' the third class, of sets of the plates coloured; the fourth class, of the quarto edition; the fifth class, of the 'British Flora' (5 vols. 8vo, with four hundred plates); and the sixth class, of the 'Elements of Botany' (2 vols. 8vo, with two hundred plates).

The lottery does not appear to have proved remunerative; and, in spite of his numerous subsequent publications, when Thornton died at Howland Street, Fitzroy Square, on 21 Jan. 1837, he left his family very poor. He had a son, who lectured on astronomy and geography, and a daughter. There are four engraved portraits of Thornton: one, in folio, by Bartolozzi, after Russel, with a view of Guy's Hospital, from the 'New Illustration,' 1799; another, in octavo, by Ridley from the same original,

illustrating a memoir in the 'European Magazine' for July 1803; another, engraved by Hill from the same, in the 'Family Herbal,' 1810; and one, also in octavo, engraved by the deaf and dumb B. Thomson, from a drawing made by Harlow in 1808, when only sixteen, in the 'Outline of Botany,' 1812. The genus *Thorntonia*, dedicated to his memory by Reichenbach, has not been maintained by botanists.

Besides the great work already described and contributions to the 'Philosophical' and 'Monthly' magazines (*Roy. Soc. Cat.* v. 982), Thornton published: 1. 'The Politician's Creed . . . by an Independent,' 1795–1799, 8vo. 2. 'The Philosophy of Medicine, being Medical Extracts,' 1st ed. 1796, 4 vols. 8vo; 2nd and 3rd ed. 1798; 4th ed. 1809, 5 vols.; 5th ed. 1813, 2 vols. 3. 'The Philosophy of Politics, or Political Extracts on the Nature of Governments and their Administration,' 1799, 3 vols. 8vo. 4. 'Facts decisive in Favour of the Cow Pock,' 1802, 8vo. 5. 'Sketch of the Life and Writings of William Curtis,' 1802?, 8vo; another edition in Curtis's 'Lectures on Botany,' 1804–5, 3 vols. 8vo. 6. 'Plates of the Heart illustrative of the Circulation,' 1804, 4to. 7. 'Vaccinæ Vindiciæ, or a Vindication of the Cow Pock,' 1806, 8vo. 8. 'Practical Botany,' 1808, 8vo. 9. 'Botanical Extracts, or Philosophy of Botany,' 1810, 2 vols. fol., with two portraits and one plate. 10. 'Elementary Botanical Plates to illustrate "Botanical Extracts,"' 1810, fol., with twenty-six portraits and 165 plates. 11. 'Alpha Botanica,' 1810, 8vo. 12. 'Sketch of the Life and Writings of James Lee, prefixed to Lee's Introduction to the Science of Botany,' 1810, 8vo. 13. 'A New Family Herbal,' 1810, 8vo, dedicated to Dr. Andrew Duncan, with woodcuts by Bewick; 2nd ed., dedicated to the Queen, but otherwise a reprint, 1814. 14. 'A Grammar of Botany,' 1811, 12mo; 2nd ed. 1814. 15. 'The British Flora,' 1812, 5 vols. 8vo. 16. 'Elements of Botany,' 1812, 2 vols. 8vo, dedicated to Professor Thomas Martyn. 17. 'Outline of Botany,' 1812, 8vo. 18. 'School Virgil (Bucolics),' 1812, 12mo; 2nd ed., a reprint, 1821, 8vo. 19. 'Illustrations of the School Virgil,' 1814, 12mo, worthless little woodcuts. 20. 'Juvenile Botany,' 1818, 12mo; another edition, entitled 'An Easy Introduction to the Science of Botany, through the Medium of Familiar Conversations between a Father and his Son,' 1823, 8vo. 21. 'Historical Readings for Schools,' 1822, 12mo. 22. 'The Greenhouse Companion,' 1824. 23. 'The Religious Use of Botany,' 1824, 12mo. 24. 'The Lord's Prayer, newly translated, with Notes,' 1827, 4to.

[European Magazine, July 1803; Gent. Mag. 1837, ii. 93; Munk's Coll. of Phys. iii. 98; Gardeners' Chronicle, 1894, ii. 89, 276.]

G. S. B.

THORNTON, SAMUEL (1755–1838), director of the Bank of England, born in 1755, was the eldest son of John Thornton (1720–1790) [see under THORNTON, HENRY], by his second wife Lucy, daughter of Samuel Watson. Henry Thornton [q. v.] was a younger brother. Samuel succeeded to his father's business, which he carried on with credit. In 1780 he was appointed a director of the Bank of England, and continued to hold that position for fifty-three years. On 31 March 1784 he was returned in the tory interest as M.P. for Kingston-upon-Hull, with William Wilberforce [q. v.] as his colleague, and continued to sit for the borough till 1806. In May 1807 he defeated Lord William Russell in the contest for the representation of Surrey, which the latter had held in five parliaments. He was himself defeated at the general election of 1812, but was re-elected at a by-election in the following year. In 1818, having failed to obtain re-election, he retired from public life.

In the House of Commons Thornton was a frequent speaker on commercial questions, and especially championed the interests of the Bank of England. On 15 Dec. 1790 he made a strong protest against taking half a million from the deposits of the bank for unpaid dividends. He was a member of the select committee of 1793 on the state of commercial credit. He took a prominent part in the debates on the bank restriction bill of 1797, by which the suspension of cash payments was authorised. Repudiating all insinuations as to ministerial control of the private transactions of the bank, he protested that the necessity for the measure was not the result of the bank's operations, and strongly opposed the establishment of a rival bank. In order to check the proposals for a rival bank, Thornton moved in 1800 the renewal of the bank charter, which had still twelve years to run. Thornton had to meet many attacks on the bank in the form of suggestions to limit profits or to produce accounts, especially those made by Pascoe Grenfell [q. v.] in 1815–16. On 10 Feb. 1808 he stated that the public derived an annual profit of 595,000*l.* from the bank (*Parl. Deb.* x. 427). In May 1811, when Francis Horner [q. v.] had proposed the resumption of cash payments, Thornton declared that there was no limit to the distress and embarrassment that would follow such a measure (*ib.* xix.

1163); but on 12 June 1815, in opposing Grenfell's motion with respect to the profits of the bank, he declared himself anxious to limit the issue of notes and to resume cash payments as soon as it could safely be done. At the same time he repeated his objections to the interference of parliament with the bank (*ib.* xxxi. 769 70). When, on 3 May 1816, he made a further statement as to the intentions of the bank directors, William Huskisson [q. v.] expressed himself satisfied (*ib.* xxxiv. 248). Speaking on Brougham's motion of March 1817 in favour of changes in commercial policy, Thornton declared in favour of some reduction of tariffs, but supported ministers on the main question. On 15 April of the following year he spoke and voted in favour of a reduction of the Duke of Clarence's allowance, which was carried against ministers. His last important speech (1 May 1818) was in opposition to George Tierney's proposal for a select committee to consider the desirability of a resumption of cash payments. He still thought this inexpedient, owing to foreign loans and bad harvests (*ib.* xxxviii. 493–4).

Thornton, who was a governor of Greenwich Hospital and president of Guy's, died at his house in Brighton on 3 July 1838. A portrait was engraved by Charles Turner from a painting by Thomas Phillips. By his wife Elizabeth, only daughter of Robert Milnes, esq., of Fryston Hall, Yorkshire, he had three sons and four daughters.

Their eldest son, John Thornton (1783–1861), born on 31 Oct. 1783, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1804, M.A. 1809), where he was intimate with Charles Grant (afterwards lord Glenelg) [q. v.] and Robert (afterwards Sir Robert) Grant [q. v.] He was also a friend of Reginald Heber [q. v.] He was successively commissioner of the boards of audit, stamps, and inland revenue, and succeeded his uncle, Henry Thornton [q. v.], as treasurer of the Church Missionary Society and Bible Society. He died at Clapham on 29 Oct. 1861. His wife Eliza, daughter of Edward Parry and niece of Lord Bexley, published 'Lady Alice: a Ballad Romance,' 1842, 8vo; 'The Marchioness: a Tale,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1842; 'Truth and Falsehood: a Romance,' 3 vols. 8vo, 1847. He had six sons and four daughters. Of the former, three entered the Indian civil service. The second, Edward Parry Thornton, is separately noticed.

[Ann. Reg. 1838 (App. to Chron.), p. 218; Public Characters, 1823; Colquhoun's Wilberforce and his Friends, pp. 269, 270; Francis's Hist. of the Bank of England, passim; Parl. Hist. and Parl. Deb. 1784–1818, passim; Ret. Memb. Parl.; Men of the Reign; Evans's Cat. Engr. Portraits, No. 22088; Gent. Mag. 1861, ii. 694; Allibone's Dict. Engl. Lit.]

G. Le G. N.

THORNTON, THOMAS (*d.* 1814), writer on Turkey, elder son of William Thornton, an innkeeper of London, and brother of Sir Edward Thornton (1766–1852) [q. v.], was engaged in commerce from an early age. About 1793 he was sent to the British factory at Constantinople, where he resided fourteen years, making a stay of fifteen months at Odessa, and paying frequent visits to Asia Minor and the islands of the Archipelago. After his return to England he published in 1807 'The Present State of Turkey' (London, 4to; 2nd edit. 1809, 8vo), in which, after a brief summary of Ottoman history, he gave a minute and comprehensive account of the political and social institutions of the Turkish empire. Thornton possessed an intimate knowledge of his subject, both from his long residence at Constantinople and from his friendship with the European ambassadors. His work is a valuable contemporary study of the Ottoman empire. The chapter on the military organisation is probably superior to any former account. That on the financial system is clear and perspicuous, though necessarily his knowledge of many branches of the subject was limited. Thornton is extremely favourable to the Turks, protesting against the abuse poured on them in former works owing to their friendship with France. He severely attacked William Eton's 'Survey of the Turkish Empire' (1798), and drew from Eton in reply 'A Letter to the Earl of D . . . on the Political Relations of Russia in regard to Turkey, Greece, and France' (1807).

About the end of 1813 Thornton was appointed consul to the Levant Company, but when on the eve of setting out for Alexandria he died at Burnham, Buckinghamshire, on 28 March 1814. While at Constantinople he married Sophie Zohrab, the daughter of a Greek merchant, by whom he had a large family. His youngest son, William Thomas Thornton, is separately noticed.

[Gent. Mag. 1814, ii. 418; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.]

E. I. C.

THORNTON, THOMAS (1757–1823), sportsman, was the son of William Thornton of Thornville Royal (now Stourton), Yorkshire. The father in 1745 raised a troop of volunteers which marched against the young Pretender (*Gent. Mag.* 1758, p. 538), was M.P. for York, 1747–54 and 1758–61, and colonel of the West Riding militia, and died in 1769. His mother was the daughter of

John Myster of Epsom. Thomas Thornton, born in London in 1757, was sent to the Charterhouse, where there is a Thornton on the records for 1766, and completed his education at Glasgow University. On entering into possession of his father's estate he became a zealous sportsman, and revived falconry. He was appointed colonel of his father's old regiment, but resigned in 1795. In 1786 he undertook a sporting tour in the Scottish highlands. He chartered the sloop Falcon, and partly by sea and partly by land proceeded through a great part of the northern and western highlands, dividing his time between hunting, shooting, angling, and hawking. In 1804 he published 'A Sporting Tour through the Northern Parts of England and Great Part of the Highlands of Scotland,' London, 4to. It was noticed in the 'Edinburgh Review' (January 1805) by Scott, who considered Thornton somewhat tedious. The work was republished in 1896 in Sir Herbert Maxwell's 'Sporting Library.'

Thornton visited France prior to the revolution, and, with his wife, revisited it in 1802 with the intention of purchasing an estate; but the difficulties of naturalisation and the impending renewal of the war frustrated this project. He was introduced to Napoleon, to whom he presented a pair of pistols, and he joined some French hunting parties. His letters to the Earl of Darlington, giving an account of the trip, were presented by him to an old schoolfellow, a clergyman named Martyn, with liberty to publish them, and they accordingly appeared in 1806 under the title of 'A Sporting Tour in France.' A French translation of the work appeared in 1894 in the 'Revue Britannique.' In the same year was issued a pamphlet vindicating Thornton's conduct in a quarrel with a Mr. Burton. In 1805 he disposed of Thornville Royal to Lord Stourton, and seems to have resided in London for a time. He afterwards lived at Falconer's Hall, Bedfordshire, Boythorpe, Yorkshire, and Spy Park, Wiltshire. In September 1814, with a party of sportsmen and a pack of hounds, he landed in France, and at Rouen attracted a crowd of spectators. He returned to London in March 1815 (*Annual Reg.* 1814 p. 84, and 1815 p. 30), but after Waterloo he once more went to France, hired the Château of Chambord, and purchased an estate at Pont-sur-Seine. Upon the strength of this he styled himself Prince de Chambord and Marquis de Pont. In 1817 he obtained legal domicile in France (see *Bulletin des Lois*, 1817), and he applied for naturalisation; but the application was either withdrawn or refused. In 1821 he sold Pont-sur-Seine to Casimir Perier, and he latterly lived in lodgings at Paris, where he died on 10 March 1823.

Thornton was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name cannot be traced, was an expert équestrienne, and her husband laid bets on her success against male competitors (*Annual Reg.* 1805, p. 412). Having become a widower, he married at Lambeth, in 1806, Eliza Cawston of Mundon, Essex, by whom he had a son, William Thomas, born in London in 1807. By a will executed in London in 1818 he bequeathed almost all his property to Thornvillia Diana Thornton, his illegitimate daughter, seventeen years of age, by Priscilla Duins, an Englishwoman of low birth. The will was disputed by his widow on behalf of her son, and both the prerogative court and the French tribunals pronounced against its validity (see *Moniteur*, 1823 and 1826). Thornton's portrait, painted by Reinagle, is in possession of the Earl of Rosebery at The Durdans, Epsom. A silver-gilt urn, presented him on 23 June 1781 by the members of the Falconers' Club, is in possession of the Earl of Orford.

[Gent. Mag. 1823, i. 567; Annual Biography, 1824; Journal du Palais, 1824; Alger's Englishmen in French Revolution; Harting's Bibliotheca Accipitraria, index.] J. G. A.

THORNTON, THOMAS (1786–1866), journalist, born in London on 12 July 1786, was the son of Thomas Thornton, East India agent. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Kitchener. In early life he was employed in the custom-house, and published several works dealing with East Indian trade. The first of these, a 'Compendium of the Laws recently passed for regulating the Trade with the East Indies,' appeared in 1814. It was followed in 1818 by 'The Duties of Customs and Excise on Goods . . . imported, and the Duties, Drawbacks, &c., on Goods exported, brought down to August 1818.' This was supplemented in the succeeding year by an edition corrected to July 1819. In 1825 he published 'Oriental Commerce, or the East Indian Trader's Complete Guide,' a geographical and statistical work originally compiled by William Milburn, a servant of the East India Company, containing descriptions of all the countries with which the company carried on trade, and much statistical information. Thornton greatly reduced the historical part of the work, but added supplemental matter.

In 1825 he became connected with the 'Times,' and remained a member of its staff till the year before his death. Between 1841 and 1850 he published in monthly parts

'Notes of Cases in the Ecclesiastical and Maritime Courts.' They appeared in seven volumes in 1850. Their object was 'to supply in the interval between the decisions and the publication of the authorised reports more full and accurate notes of important cases than those found in the daily papers.' Thornton subsequently supplied reports of the parliamentary debates, which were characterised by great terseness and grasp. He also published in two volumes in 1844 a 'History of China to the Treaty in 1842' (Von Möllendorf, *Manual of Chinese Bibliography*). In 1813 Thornton edited the 'Complete Works of Thomas Otway' in 3 vols. 8vo, and prefixed a short life of the dramatist.

He died on 25 March 1866 at 29 Gloucester Street, Belgrave Road, London. He married in 1823 Elizabeth, daughter of Habbakuk Robinson of Bagshot, Surrey, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Robinson Thornton, D.D. (*b.* 1825), warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, from 1870 to 1873, and Boyle lecturer in 1881–3, became archdeacon of Middlesex in 1893. The second son, Thomas Henry, D.C.L. Oxon. (*b.* 1832), was judge of the chief court of the Punjab and member of the legislative council of India in 1877–1879. The third son, Samuel, D.D. (*b.* 1836), was appointed first bishop of Ballarat in 1875.

[Times, 29 March 1866; Gent. Mag. 1866, i. 759, 760; Walford's County Families; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. Le G. N.

THORNTON, Sir WILLIAM (1779?–1840), lieutenant-general, colonel of the 85th foot, born about 1779, was the elder son of William Thornton of Muff, near Londonderry, by his wife Anne, daughter of Perrott James of Magilligan. He obtained a commission as ensign in the 89th foot on 31 March 1796, and served with his regiment in Ireland. He was promoted to be lieutenant in the 46th foot on 1 March 1797, and captain in the same regiment on 25 June 1803. Early in this year he had been appointed aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Sir James Henry Craig [q. v.], then inspector-general of infantry. On Craig's appointment to be commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, Thornton accompanied him as aide-de-camp in April 1805, arriving at Malta on 18 July. On 3 Nov. he left Malta with Craig in the expedition to Naples, to co-operate with the Russians under General Maurice Lacy [q. v.], and, disembarking at Castellamare, in the bay of Naples, on 20 Nov., took part in the operations for the defence of the Neapolitan frontier. On 14 Jan. 1806, on the withdrawal of the Russian troops to Corfu, Thornton embarked at Castellamare with the British army for Messina, and after the disembarkation of the troops, which did not take place until 17 Feb., was busy with his general in organising the defence of that fortress. In April Thornton returned to England with Craig, who had resigned his command on account of ill-health.

Thornton next served as aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Earl Ludlow, commanding the Kent military district, until 13 Nov. 1806, when he was promoted to be major in the royal York rangers. He served in Guernsey in temporary command of the regiment until August 1807, when he went to Canada as military secretary and first aide-de-camp to Craig, who had been appointed governor-in-chief and captain-general in British North America. On 28 Jan. 1808 he was promoted to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, and appointed, in addition to his other duties, to be inspecting field-officer of militia in Canada. He returned to England with Craig in 1811, and on 1 Aug. of that year was brought into the 34th foot as a lieutenant-colonel. On 23 Jan. 1812 he was transferred from the 34th foot to be lieutenant-colonel commanding the Greek light infantry corps, and became assistant military secretary to the commander-in-chief, the Duke of York. On 25 Jan. 1813 he was given the command of the 85th light infantry.

In July 1813 Thornton went in command of the 85th foot to the Peninsula, and took part in the siege of St. Sebastian. He commanded the regiment at the passages of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive, and Adour rivers, and in all the operations of the left wing of the Duke of Wellington's army, including the investment of Bayonne. He received the medal and clasp for the Nive.

In May 1814 Thornton embarked with the 85th at Bordeaux, and sailed in the expedition under Major-general Robert Ross [q. v.] for North America. He was promoted on 4 June 1814 to be brevet colonel for his services in the Peninsula. He landed with the expedition on 19 Aug. at St. Benedict's on the Patuxent, and was given the command of a brigade consisting of the 85th foot, the light infantry companies of the 4th, 21st, and 44th regiments, and of a company of marines. The army marched on Washington by Nottingham and Marlborough, Thornton leading with his light brigade. On 24 Aug. the enemy were met at Bladensburg, where they were posted in a most advantageous position on rising ground on the other side of and above the river. Thornton pushed quickly through the town, and although suffering much from the fire of the enemy's

guns when crossing the bridge, he was no sooner over than, spreading out his front, he advanced most gallantly to the attack. He was severely wounded, and, the enemy being completely defeated, he was left at Bladensburg when the British army advanced to Washington. The raid on Washington and the destruction of its public buildings having been successfully accomplished, Ross returned to the ships, leaving his wounded at Bladensburg under charge of Commodore Burney of the American navy, who had been wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bladensburg, and who was given his parole. It was arranged with Burney that Thornton and the rest of the wounded should be considered prisoners of war to the Americans, and exchanged as soon as they were fit to travel. Early in October Burney himself escorted Thornton and the other prisoners in a schooner to join the British fleet in the James river, where the British army, after the failure at Baltimore and the death of Ross, had embarked.

Thornton sailed with the army on board the fleet to Jamaica, where Major-general Keane, having arrived from England with reinforcements, took command. The expedition sailed on 26 Nov. for New Orleans, which was reached on 10 Dec.; but it was the 21st before all the troops were landed on Pine Island in Lake Borgne. An advanced guard, consisting of the 4th, 85th, and 95th regiments, was formed under Thornton's command, and, embarking in boats, proceeded up the creek Bayo de Catiline by night to within a few miles of New Orleans on its northern side, where they landed and established themselves. After repulsing a night attack with considerable loss, the advanced guard was reinforced gradually by the arrival in detachments of the main body, and the whole army was in position by 25 Dec., when Sir Edward Michael Pakenham [q. v.] arrived from England and took command. After an ineffectual attack on the 27th, Thornton was busy cutting a canal across the neck of land between Bayo de Catiline and the river. This was completed on 6 Jan. 1815, when he embarked the 85th and other details, amounting to under four hundred men, crossed the river on the night of the 7th, and took a most gallant part in the attack of 8 Jan., gaining on his side of the river a complete success. Storming the intrenchments, he put the enemy to flight, capturing eighteen guns and the camp of that position. In this attack he was severely wounded, and learning in the moment of his victory of the death of Pakenham and the disastrous failure of the main attack, he retired to his boats, recrossed the river, and joined the main body. The reunited army made the best of their way back to the fleet and re-embarked. Thornton was sent to England, where he arrived in March 1815. He was made a companion of the order of the Bath, military division.

On 12 Aug. 1819 Thornton was appointed deputy adjutant-general in Ireland. He was promoted to be major-general on 27 May 1825. He was made a knight commander of the Bath in September 1836, promoted to be lieutenant-general on 28 June 1838, and appointed colonel of the 96th foot on 10 Oct. 1834. On the death of Sir Herbert Taylor [q. v.] he was transferred to the colonelcy of his old regiment, the 85th light infantry, on 9 April 1839. For the last few years of his life he resided in the village of Greenford, near Hanwell, Middlesex. He became subject to delusions, and shot himself on 6 April 1840 at his residence, Stanhope Lodge, Greenford. He was buried in Greenford churchyard. He was unmarried. The order announcing the death of their colonel to the 85th light infantry observed that it was 'to his unremitted zeal and noble example the regiment is principally indebted for that high character which it has ever since maintained.'

[Burke's Landed Gentry; War Office Records; Despatches; Royal Military Calendar, 1820; Bunbury's Narratives of some Passages in the great War with France from 1799 to 1810, London, 1854; A Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New Orleans under Generals Ross, Pakenham, and Lambert in 1814 and 1815, by the author of The Subaltern, London, 1826; Napier's History of the War in the Peninsula and in the South of France from 1807 to 1814; United Service Journal, 1840.]

R. H. V.

THORNTON, WILLIAM THOMAS (1813–1880), author, born at Burnham, Buckinghamshire, on 14 Feb. 1813, was the youngest son of Thomas Thornton (*d.* 1814) [q. v.], and of Sophie Zohrab, daughter of a Greek merchant. Having been educated at the Moravian settlement at Ockbrook in Derbyshire, he passed three years in Malta with his cousin, Sir William Henry Thornton, the auditor-general. From 1830 to 1835 he was at Constantinople with Consul-general Cartwright. In August 1836 he obtained a clerkship in the East India House. Twenty years later he was given charge of the public works department, and in 1858 became first secretary for public works to the India office. In 1873 he was created C.B. on the recommendation of the Duke of Argyll. In spite of weak health, he devoted the greater part

of his leisure to literary work, and more especially to the study of economical questions. He was an intimate friend of John Stuart Mill, and one of the ablest adherents of his school of political economy. But he differed widely from him on other subjects, and the friendship was based largely on love of discussion (Bain, *J. S. Mill*, p. 174). Thornton contributed to the 'Examiner' of 17 May 1873 an account of Mill's work at the India House.

Thornton's first work on economics, which appeared in 1845, was 'Over-population and its Remedy.' The project for the colonisation of Irish wastes by Irish peasants, contained in it, was referred to in laudatory terms by Mill in his 'Principles of Political Economy' (1st edit., p. 392). Thornton attached little value to emigration, but strongly advocated the subdivision of the land and deprecated state interference. The work did much to confute the views of John Ramsay McCulloch [q. v.] as to the effect of a wide distribution of landed property on the increase of population, and challenged current notions as to the comparative prosperity of the labouring population in mediæval and modern times. On the latter point Thornton's work was adversely criticised in the 'Edinburgh Review' of January 1847.

Thornton developed his views in more detail in 'A Plea for Peasant Proprietors, with the Outlines of a Plan for their Establishment in Ireland,' published in 1848. Mill read the proofs, and the book appeared a few weeks before his 'Political Economy,' on which it had an important influence (Bain, *J. S. Mill*, p. 86 *n.*) Thornton's book, which had gone out of print, came into request again during the discussion which attended the passing of the Irish Land Act of 1870. It was republished in 1874 with two additional chapters, the one dealing with the 'Social and Moral Effects of Peasant Proprietorship' (ch. iv.), and the other with 'Ireland: a Forecast from 1873' (ch. vii.) Thornton looked to the nationalisation of the land as his ultimate ideal, but deemed the minimising of the evils of private proprietorship as alone practicable for the present (ch. vii.)

Meanwhile he issued, in 1869, a further economical treatise, entitled 'On Labour, its Wrongful Claims and Rightful Dues; its Actual Present and Possible Future.' A second edition appeared next year, containing some new matter. The work was sympathetically reviewed by Mill in two papers in the 'Fortnightly Review,' which were republished in vol. iv. of his 'Dissertations and Discussions;' but the chapter on the origin of trade unions was treated by Brentano in his essay 'On Gilds and Trades Unions' as unhistorical. In a supplementary chapter appended to the second edition Thornton described co-operation as 'destined to beget, at however remote a date, a healthy socialism as superior to itself in all its best attributes as itself is to its parent,' but added a warning that the period of gestation must not be violently shortened (*On Labour*, 2nd edit., p. 479). A German translation by Heinrich Schramm was published in 1870, and in 1894 appeared 'Die Produktiv-Genossenschaft als Regenerationsmittel des Arbeiterstandes. Eine Kritik der Thornton-Lassalleschen Wirtschaftsreform,' by Richard Burdinski.

Besides his works on economics, Thornton was author of 'Old-fashioned Ethics and Common-sense Metaphysics,' a volume of essays published in 1873, in which the ethical and teleological views of Hume, Huxley, and the utilitarians were adversely criticised; and of 'Indian Public Works and Cognate Indian Topics,' 1875, 8vo. In 1854 he published a poem, 'The Siege of Silistria,' and in 1857 a volume of verse entitled 'Modern Manichæism, Labour's Utopia, and other Poems.' In 1878 he produced 'Word for Word from Horace,' a literal verse translation of the Odes. The version showed a deficient ear and a want of metrical grasp, but had the merit of a species of seventeenth-century quaintness (see *Academy*, 29 June 1878, a criticism by Professor Robinson Ellis). Thornton's last publication was a paper read before the Society of Arts on 22 Feb. 1878, on 'Irrigations regarded as a Preventive of Indian Famines.' He died at his house in Cadogan Place on 17 June 1880.

[Men of the Time, 10th edit.; Illustrated London News, 26 June 1880; Athenæum and Academy, 26 June 1880; Thornton's Works; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Men of the Reign.] G. Le G. N.

THORNYCROFT, MARY (1814–1895), sculptor, born at Thornham, Norfolk, in 1814, was the daughter of John Francis (1780–1861) [q. v.], the sculptor, who brought her up to his own profession. She studied to such purpose that she became an exhibitor at the Royal Academy at the age of twenty-one. Five years later she married her fellow-pupil, Thomas Thornycroft [q. v.], and with him travelled to Italy and lived and worked for a time in Rome. There she became the friend of Thorwaldsen and of John Gibson (1790–1866) [q. v.] On her return to London she was recommended by Gibson to the queen, for whom she executed a long series of busts and statues, chiefly of the royal children. In the drawing-

room at Osborne there are no fewer than nine life-size marble statues of the young princes and princesses modelled by her. Besides these she executed a considerable number of busts of private individuals, as well as a few ideal statues. Among the latter is her well-known figure of a 'Skipping Girl,' which may on the whole be called her masterpiece. Mrs. Thornycroft died on 1 Feb. 1895. Two of her daughters, Alyce and Helen, followed their mother's footsteps in art. One of her sons, W. Hamo Thornycroft, is a sculptor and a member of the Royal Academy; the other, John Isaac Thornycroft, F.R.S., is the famous builder of torpedo-boats.

[Times, 4 Feb. 1895; Magazine of Art; private information from Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A.] W. A.

THORNYCROFT, THOMAS (1815–1885), sculptor, was born in Cheshire in 1815. He was educated at Congleton grammar school, and was afterwards apprenticed to a surgeon in that town. He soon tired of surgery, however, and was sent by his mother to London to study under John Francis (1780–1861) [q. v.], the sculptor. In Francis's studio he met his daughter Mary [see THORNYCROFT, MARY], whom he married in 1840. After a visit to Italy and a stay of some months in Rome he returned to London with his wife, and established himself in a studio in Stanhope Street, Regent's Park. His work as a sculptor was, however, somewhat desultory, and a large share of his attention was given to mechanical projects. In early youth he formed a friendship with Thomas Page [q. v.], the engineer, which had much influence on his after life. He set up an installation for electro-bronze casting in his studio, where also he worked at models of railways, engines, steamboats, &c., a taste which came out with increased strength in his son John. As a sculptor his chief works are the equestrian statue of the queen which was in the 1851 exhibition, a group of King Alfred and his mother, the statue of Charles I in Westminster Hall, equestrian statues of the prince consort at Liverpool and Wolverhampton, the group of Commerce on the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, and the group of Boadicea and her daughters which was temporarily placed on the Victoria Embankment in the spring of 1898. In some of these works he was assisted by his son Hamo. Thornycroft died on 30 Aug. 1885 at Brenchley in Kent, and was buried in Old Chiswick churchyard.

[Times, 4 Sept. 1885; private information from Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A.] W. A.

THOROLD, ANTHONY WILSON (1825–1895), successively bishop of Rochester and Winchester, was born on 13 June 1825. His father, Edward Thorold, was the fourth son of Sir John Thorold, ninth baronet, and held the family living of Hougham-cum-Marston, Lincolnshire. His mother was Mary, daughter of Thomas Wilson of Grantham, Lincolnshire. Thorold was educated privately, and matriculated from Queen's College, Oxford, on 7 Dec. 1843. He graduated B.A. in 1847, and M.A. in 1850, receiving the degree of D.D. by diploma on 29 May 1877. Thorold was ordained deacon in 1849 and priest in 1850. In opinion he belonged to the evangelical school. His first curacy was the parish of Whittington, Lancashire, where he worked until 1854. Three years at Holy Trinity, Marylebone, followed, and then, in 1857, the exertions of his friends procured for him the lord-chancellor's living of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, where he became well known as a preacher and organiser. He also began to write, and was one of the early contributors to 'Good Words.' Ill health led Thorold to resign St. Giles's in 1867. But after a little rest and a short incumbency at Curzon Chapel, Mayfair (1868–9), he resumed parish work in 1869 as vicar of St. Pancras, London. Here, as at St. Giles's, he showed organising power. He improved the schools of the parish, was one of the first to adopt parochial missions, and was returned as a member for Marylebone to the first school board for London. In 1874 Archbishop Thomson, for whom he had long worked as examining chaplain, gave Thorold a residentiary canonry in York Cathedral. Higher promotion soon came. In 1874 Lord Beaconsfield offered him the see of Rochester. He was consecrated in Westminster Abbey on 25 July. The great work of his episcopate was the virtual reorganisation of the diocese. The difficulties incidental to its history, its fragmentary nature, its conformation, and its vast population, were many; but, if he did not surmount them all, he left a thoroughly well-equipped diocese behind him. He consolidated the existing diocesan organisations; carried to a successful issue a Ten Churches Fund; encouraged the settlement of public school and college missions in South London; promoted diocesan organisations for deaconesses, lay workers, higher education, and temperance; began the restoration of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and projected its elevation to the rank of a quasi-cathedral. For recreation he travelled much, going as far afield as America and Australia. He spoke occasionally and with effect in the House of Lords; and he

was one of the assessors in the trial of the bishop of Lincoln at Lambeth in 1889. In 1890 he succeeded Harold Browne in the see of Winchester. But his health was not equal to the business of the diocese. He died, worn out, on 25 July 1895, the eighteenth anniversary of his consecration.

Without striking characteristics or a really powerful mind, Thorold had a strong grasp of detail, could set others to work, and inspired them as much by his own industry as by his words. Strongly marked mannerisms repelled many, but threw into relief his real sincerity and goodness. He read widely, and, although given to tricks of style, he both spoke and wrote well. He was twice married: first, in 1850, to Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Greene, M.P.; and, secondly, in 1865, to Emily, daughter of John Labouchere, by whom he left issue. His works were exclusively devotional or diocesan. They included 'The Presence of Christ' (1869), 'The Gospel of Christ' (1882), 'The Yoke of Christ' (1884), 'Questions of Faith and Duty' (1892), and 'The Tenderness of Christ' (1894), all of which have passed through several editions.

[Simpkinson's Life and Work of Bishop Thorold; Record, 1895, pp. 721, 725.]

A. R. B.

THOROLD, THOMAS (1600–1664), jesuit. [See CARWELL.]

THOROTON, ROBERT (1623–1678), antiquary, was son of Robert and Anne Thoroton, *née* Chambers. His ancestors had long held considerable property in Nottinghamshire, at or near Thoroton, Car Colston, Flintham, Screveton, and Bingham. The family owed its name to the hamlet and chapelry of Thoroton, formerly Thurveton or Torverton, in the parish of Orston, some eight miles from Newark. Thoroton described one Roger de Thurverton, a large proprietor in the above districts in Henry III's reign, as his first 'fixable ancestor.' His family became allied to that of the Lovetots, lords of Car Colston, through a marriage with the Morins in the reign of Henry VIII.

At Car Colston Thoroton combined the practice of a physician with the occupations of a country gentleman, and though the former met, on his own authority, with 'competent success,' he acknowledged himself unable 'to keep people alive for any time.' Consequently he decided 'to practise upon the dead,' not in a surgical sense, but in ascertaining, by the contemplation of deceased Nottinghamshire worthies, what was to be learned from 'the shadow of their names' (*Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, pref.)

Although a staunch royalist, Thoroton apparently took little part in the civil war. But he seems to have been among those 'gentry of the county' of whom Clarendon says the garrison of Newark, besides its inhabitants, mainly consisted. In writing later of that town Thoroton refers to 'the second siege, where Prince Rupert took a goodly train of artillery, *which I saw*, together with their foot arms, when he so fortunately relieved the town, then under the government of Sir Richard, now lord, Byron.'

After the Restoration Thoroton became a justice of the peace for his county and a commissioner of royal aid and subsidy. In his former office, together with his fellow-justice and friend, Pennistone Whalley, he rendered himself notorious by a stringent enforcement of the laws concerning conventicles against the quakers resident in Nottinghamshire. This retaliation for the imprisonments and confiscations suffered during the Commonwealth by Thoroton's relatives and friends called forth some abusive pamphlets.

Thoroton commenced his 'Antiquities of Nottinghamshire' in 1667. He first worked on some transcript notes from 'Domesday Book' which were made by his father-in-law Gilbert Boun, serjeant-at-law, recorder of Newark, sometime M.P. for Nottingham, and were made over to Thoroton by Gilbert Boun's son-in-law, Gervase Pigot of Thrumpton. Thoroton did not conduct all his researches personally, but employed paid assistants at great expense to himself. His industry was mainly exercised among family archives, registers, estate conveyances, monumental heraldry, and epitaphs; and, with the characteristic bent of the antiquary, he was little concerned with the events of his own period, even with the great civil war. The magnificent result of his labours appeared in the folio volume of 'Antiquities' printed in London in 1677, and illustrated with engravings by Hollar after Richard Hall. Thoroton dedicated his book to Gilbert Sheldon [q.v.], archbishop of Canterbury, and secondarily to (Sir) William Dugdale [q.v.], both personal friends. Dugdale received no presentation copy, for he wrote to Sir D. Fleming, 'Dr. Thoroton's book costs me 16*s.* to 18*s.* I do esteem the book well worth your buying, though had he gone to the fountain of records it might have been better done' (1 Sept. 1677, MSS. of S. H. Fleming, *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. vii).

Thoroton erected in 1664 a memorial slab in the south aisle of Car Colston church recording the names of several of his ancestors;

and in 1672 he designed for himself an imposing coffin 'of carved Mansfield stone.'

In 1678 Thoroton died, and in November of that year was buried in the coffin in which his remains rested undisturbed until 1842, when the level of a portion of the churchyard of St. Mary's, Car Colston, was reduced. The coffin, 'after reburial of its contents,' was then removed into the church, where it now lies in the vestry.

Thoroton married Anne, daughter of Gilbert Boun, and had issue three daughters.

John Throsby [q. v.] published in 1797 a reprint of Thoroton's 'Antiquities,' with some additional facts and illustrations, under the title of 'A History of Nottinghamshire.' But Thoroton's original work remains the chief authority on its subject (cf. NICHOLS, *Illustrations of Literary History*, v. 400).

An engraving from a portrait at Screveton Hall, Nottinghamshire, was executed for Throsby's 'History of Nottinghamshire' (frontispiece).

[Thoroton's Antiquities of Nottinghamshire; Throsby's History of Nottinghamshire; Godfrey's Robert Thoroton, Physician and Antiquary, 1890; Tollinton's Old Nottinghamshire; Brown's Nottinghamshire Worthies; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. Hist.; MSS. of S. H. Fleming (Hist. MSS. Comm. 12th Rep. Ap. pt. vii.)]

W. E. M.

THOROTON, THOMAS (1723–1784), politician, born in 1723, descended from Thomas, younger brother of Robert Thoroton [q. v.], who on Robert's death without male issue succeeded to the family estates. Thomas was the son of Robert Thoroton of Screveton, by his wife, Mary Blackborne. For a long period he was intimately connected with John Manners, third duke of Rutland, acting as his agent in all his political and private business, and resided at the duke's seat, Belvoir Castle. The Duke of Rutland was politically friendly to Thomas Pelham Holles, first duke of Newcastle [q. v.], and Thoroton was returned to parliament on 4 July 1757 for the Duke of Newcastle's borough of Boroughbridge, and on 27 March 1761 for the town of Newark.

During the seven years' war he maintained a constant correspondence with the duke's son, John Manners, marquis of Granby [q. v.], the great cavalry general. On the appointment of Granby as master-general of the ordnance on 1 July 1763, he made Thoroton official secretary to the board. In 1763 the Duke of Rutland having severed his relations with Newcastle, owing to differences on the question of the peace of Paris, Thoroton withdrew from Newark, and was returned for Bramber in Sussex, as Granby's nominee. He retained his seat until 1782. His connection with the board of ordnance ceased on Granby's death in 1770.

After the death of the third duke of Rutland Thoroton returned to his own residence, Screveton Hall. He had, however, a large share in the management of the English affairs of the fourth duke [see MANNERS, CHARLES, fourth DUKE OF RUTLAND] while he was lord-lieutenant of Ireland from 1784 to 1787. He displayed great activity during the Gordon riots in 1780, and rescued several victims from the mob. He died at Screveton Hall on 9 May 1794, and was buried in the neighbouring church of St. Wilfred's. Of Thoroton's eight sons, John became rector of Bottesford and chaplain of Belvoir Castle, and was knighted in 1814; and Robert was appointed private secretary to the fourth Duke of Rutland during his viceroyalty of Ireland, and clerk to the Irish parliament. Thoroton's daughter Mary was married to Charles Manners-Sutton (1755–1828) [q. v.], archbishop of Canterbury.

[Part of Thoroton's correspondence with Granby is preserved among the Rutland MSS. at Belvoir Castle (Hist. MSS. Comm. 12th Rep. App. pt. v.) See also Manners's Life of John, Marquis of Granby, 1898; Barrington's Personal Sketches; Leslie and Taylor's Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds; Crabbe's Works, Biographical Introduction.]

W. E. M.

THORP, CHARLES (1783–1862), first warden of Durham University, born at Gateshead rectory in Durham on 13 Oct. 1783, was the fifth son of Robert Thorpe, by his wife Grace (*d.* 1814), daughter of William Alder of Horncliffe.

ROBERT THORPE (1736–1812), archdeacon of Durham, baptised in Chillingham church on 25 Jan. 1736–7, was the second son of Thomas Thorp (1699–1767), vicar of Chillingham, by his wife, Mary Robson of Egglescliffe. He was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1758 and M.A. in 1761. In 1768 he succeeded his father as rector of Chillingham; in 1775 he was appointed perpetual curate of Doddington, in 1781 he became rector of Gateshead, and in 1792 was created archdeacon of Northumberland. In 1795 he was presented to the rectory of Ryton, and, dying at Durham on 20 April 1812, was buried in the vault of Ryton church. Besides several published sermons and charges, he was author of 'Excerpta quædam e Newtoni Principiis Philosophiæ Naturalis,' Cambridge, 1765, 4to, and of a translation of Newton's 'Principia,' entitled 'Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy,' London, 1777, 4to; 2nd edit. 1802, 4to (*Gent. Mag.* 1812,

ii. 595; *Grad. Cantabr.* 1659–1823; Hodgson, *Hist. of Northumberland*, II. iii. 337).

His son Charles was educated at the royal grammar school, Newcastle, and at the cathedral school, Durham. He matriculated from University College, Oxford, on 10 Dec. 1799, graduating B.A. in 1803, M.A. in 1806, B.D. in 1822, and D.D. in 1835. In 1803 he was elected a fellow and tutor, and in 1807, on the resignation of his father, was presented by Shute Barrington [q. v.], bishop of Durham, to the rectory of Ryton. At that place he helped to establish the first savings bank in the north of England, and at Gateshead he delivered a sermon to the friendly society of that place which led to the establishment of the larger savings bank at Newcastle. The discourse, entitled 'Economy a Duty of Natural and Revealed Religion,' was published in 1818 (Newcastle, 8vo), and contains useful statistical information. In 1829 Thorp was presented to the second prebendal stall in the cathedral of Durham, and on 6 Dec. 1831 he was appointed archdeacon of Durham. Two years later, on the foundation of Durham University, he became the first warden. In this position he showed an indefatigable zeal, and made considerable pecuniary sacrifices in support of the university. Towards the close of his life disagreements concerning alterations in university arrangements led to his resignation. He died at Ryton rectory on 10 Oct. 1862.

Thorp was a man of singular disinterestedness and liberality, declining several valuable preferments on account of his attachment to his parish of Ryton. In 1807 he built at his own charge a church at Greenside in the western portion of his parish, in commemoration of his father. He was the author of many published sermons and charges, some of which enjoyed wide popularity.

Thorp was twice married. His first wife, Frances Wilkie, was only child of Henry Collingwood Selby of Swansfield. She died without issue on 20 April 1811; and on 7 Oct. 1817 he married Mary, daughter of Edmund Robinson of Thorp Green, Yorkshire, by whom he had a son Charles and seven daughters.

[Information kindly given by Mr. R. J. N. Davison; In Memoriam: a short Sketch of the Life of Charles Thorp, 1862; Gent. Mag. 1863, i. 115; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886]

E. I. C.

THORPE, BENJAMIN (1782–1870), Anglo-Saxon scholar, was born in 1782, and having decided to study early English antiquities, then much neglected in Great Britain, set out about 1826 to Copenhagen. He was attracted thither chiefly by the fame of the great philologist, Rasmus Christian Rask, who had recently returned from the East and been appointed professor of literary history at the Danish University. In 1830 he brought out at Copenhagen an English version of Rask's 'Anglo-Saxon Grammar' (a second edition of this appeared at London in 1865), and in the same year he returned to England. In 1832 he published at London 'Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase of Parts of the Holy Scriptures in Anglo-Saxon; with an English Translation, Notes, and a Verbal Index.' This was one of the best Anglo-Saxon texts yet issued, and it was highly commended by Milman and others (*Latin Christianity*, bk. iv. ch. iv.; cf. *Gent. Mag.* 1833 i. 329, 1834 ii. 484, 1855 i. 611). It was followed in 1834 by the 'Anglo-Saxon Version of the Story of Apollonius of Tyre, upon which is founded the play of "Pericles," from a MS., with a Translation and Glossary,' and by an important text-book, which was promptly adopted by the Rawlinsonian professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford (Robert Meadows White [q.v.]), 'Analecta Anglo-Saxonica: a selection in prose and verse from Anglo-Saxon authors of various ages, with a Glossary' (Oxford, 1834, 8vo, 1846 and 1868). The 'Analecta' was praised with discrimination by the best authority of the day, John Mitchell Kemble [q. v.], and up to 1876, when Sweet's 'Anglo-Saxon Reader' appeared,' though beginning to be antiquated, it remained, with Vernon's 'Anglo-Saxon Guide,' the chief book in use.

In 1835 appeared 'Libri Psalmorum Versio antiqua Latina; cum Paraphrasi Anglo-Saxonica . . . nunc primum e cod. MS. in Bibl. Regia Parisiensi adservato' (Oxford, 8vo), and then, after an interval of five years, Thorpe's well-known 'Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, comprising the Laws enacted under the Anglo-Saxon Kings from Ethelbert to Canut, with an English Translation' (London, 1840, fol., or 2 vols. 8vo), forming two volumes of 'supreme value to the student of early English history' (Adams, *Man. of Hist. Lit.* p. 474; cf. *Quarterly Rev.* lxxiv. 281). Two more volumes were published by Thorpe in 1842, 'The Holy Gospels in Anglo-Saxon' (based upon 'Cod. Bibl. Pub. Cant.' li. 2, 11, collated with 'Cod. C. C. C. Cambr.,' s. 4, 140) and 'Codex Exoniensis, a Collection of Anglo-Saxon Poetry, with English Translation and Notes' (London, 8vo). Next came, for the Ælfric Society, 'The Homilies of the Anglo-Saxon Church,' with an English version, published in ten parts between 1843 and 1846. In re-

cognition of the importance of all this unremunerative work, Thorpe was granted a civil list pension of 160*l.* in 1835, and on 17 June 1841 this was increased to 200*l.* per annum (Colles, *Lit. and Pension List*, p. 15).

As early as 1834 Thorpe had commenced a translation of Lappenberg's works on old English history, but had felt the inadequacy of his own knowledge to control his author's statements. By 1842 his knowledge had been greatly enlarged and consolidated, and he commenced another version, with numerous alterations, corrections, and notes of his own. This was published in two volumes in 1845 as 'A History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings,' from the German of Dr. J. M. Lappenberg (London, 8vo). It was followed, after an interval of twelve years, by a version of the same writer's 'History of England under the Norman Kings . . . from the Battle of Hastings to the Accession of the House of Plantagenet' (Oxford, 8vo). The literary introduction to both these works is still of value, although they have been superseded in most respects by the works of Kemble, Green, Freeman, and Bishop Stubbs. Of more permanent importance was Thorpe's two-volume edition of Florence of Worcester, issued in 1848–9 as 'Florentii Wigornensis monachi Chronicon ex Chronicis ab adventu Hengesti . . . usque ad annum MCXVII, cui accesserunt continuationes duæ,' collated and edited with English notes (London, 8vo). In 1851, after a long negotiation with Edward Lumley, Thorpe sold that publisher, for 150*l.*, his valuable 'Northern Mythology, comprising the principal popular Traditions and Superstitions of Scandinavia, North Germany, and the Netherlands . . . from original and other sources' (London, 3 vols. 12mo), a work upon the notes and illustrations of which he had lavished the greatest care and pains. Continuing in the same vein of research, he produced in 1853 his 'Yule Tide Stories: a collection of Scandinavian Tales and Traditions,' which appeared in Bohn's 'Antiquarian Library.' For the same library he translated in 1854 'Pauli's Life of Alfred the Great,' to which is appended Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of 'Orosius,' with a literal translation and notes. In 1855 appeared Thorpe's 'Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf,' with translation, notes, glossary, and indexes. He had designed this work as early as 1830, and in the meantime had appeared Kemble's literal prose translation in 1837, and Wackerbarth's metrical version in 1849. Thorpe's text was collated with the Cottonian MS. before Kemble's; and as the scorched edges of that manuscript, already 'as friable as touchwood,' suffered further detriment very shortly after his collation, a particular value attaches to Thorpe's readings, which vary in many respects from those of his predecessor. In 1861 Thorpe deserved the lasting gratitude of historical students by his 'excellent edition' for the Rolls Series of 'The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, according to the several Authorities.' In the first volume are printed synoptically the Corpus Christi, Cambridge, the Bodleian, and the various Cottonian texts, with facsimiles and notes, while in volume two appears the translation (London, 8vo; cf. *Athenæum*, 1861, i. 653). Four years later, through the liberality of Joseph Mayer [q. v.] of Liverpool (after having applied in vain for financial aid to the home office, to Sir John Romilly, and to the master of the rolls), Thorpe was enabled to publish his invaluable supplement to Kemble's 'Codex Diplomaticus ævi Saxonici,' entitled 'Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici: a Collection of English Charters (605–1066), containing Miscellaneous Charters, Wills, Guilds, Manumissions, and Aquittances, with a translation of the Anglo-Saxon' (London, 8vo). Among the subscribers to this scholarly record of early English manners were Blaauw, Earle, Guest, Freeman, Lappenberg, Milman, and Roach Smith, to whose great archæological learning Thorpe made special acknowledgment in his preface. His last work, done for Trübner in 1866, was 'Edda Sæmundar Hinns Fróða: the Edda of Sæmund the Learned, from the old Norse or Icelandic,' with a mythological index and an index of persons and places, issued in two parts (London, 8vo).

Thorpe, who was an F.S.A., a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden, spent the last twenty years of his life at Chiswick, where he died, aged 88, on 19 July 1870. Of his own generation he probably did more than any man to refute Kemble's charge against English scholars of apathy in relation to Anglo-Saxon literature and philology.

[Thorpe's Works in British Museum Library; Athenæum, 1870, ii. 117; Metcalfe's Englishman and Scandinavian, 1880, p. 18; Allibone's Dict. of English Literature; The Deeds of Beowulf, ed. Earle, 1892, xxix.; Roach Smith's Retrospections, 1883, i. 71–2 (containing two of Thorpe's letters); Britton's Autobiography, 1850, p. 8.] T. S.

THORPE, FRANCIS (1595–1665), judge, born in 1595, was the eldest son of Roger Thorpe of Birdsall in Yorkshire and

of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Danyell of Beswick. He was admitted a student of Gray's Inn on 12 Feb. 1611, and of St. John's College, Cambridge, on 8 Nov. following. He graduated B.A. in 1613. He was called to the bar on 11 May 1621, was ancient of Gray's Inn in 1632, bencher in 1640, and autumn reader in 1641. He was made recorder of Beverley in 1623, and held the post until raised to the bench in 1649, when he was succeeded by his stepson, William Wise. He was recorder of Hull from 1639 till 1648, and made the public speech at the reception of Charles I on his visit to the town in April 1639. On 24 March 1641 he was called as a witness at the trial of the Earl of Strafford.

On the breaking out of the civil war Thorpe took the side of the parliament. He served in the army and attained the rank of colonel. He represented the borough of Richmond as a 'recruiter' to the Long parliament (elected 20 Oct. 1645). On 6 Sept. 1648 he was appointed by the committee for the advance of money steward for the sequestered estates of the Duke of Buckingham in Yorkshire. On 12 Oct. of the same year he was made serjeant-at-law by the parliament.

He was named a commissioner for the trial of the king in January 1649, but never attended the court. On 17 Feb. following the House of Commons voted him 200*l.* 'in consideration of his expence in the former service of the state, and for defraying his charges in the northern circuit for this next assizes.' On 14 April he received the thanks of the house for his 'great services done to the Commonwealth in the last circuit,' and was ordered on 15 June to go on the same again the following vacation. His 'Charge delivered at York' on 20 March was published both in York and London in 1649, and is reprinted in vol. ii. of the 'Harleian Miscellany' (edits. 1744 and 1808). It is an elaborate attempt at justifying the king's execution and vindicating the proceedings of parliament by quotations from the works of pronounced republicans. On 1 June 1649 he was raised to a seat in the exchequer. On 1 April 1650 he was appointed by parliament to be one of the commissioners for the act for establishing the high court of justice.

In an account by Colonel Keane (dated 10 May 1650) of a journey to London from Breda for the purpose of gathering information, Thorpe is commented on as 'one who had formerly been theirs (the Cromwellians) though now converted, but did still comply with them so far as not to make himself suspected.' In March 1652 he was busy accommodating the differences among the assessment commissioners of Yorkshire. On 12 July of the same year he was elected to represent Beverley in Cromwell's first parliament (3 Sept. 1654 to 22 Jan. 1655), and in November was one of the judges for the western circuit. In March 1655 he was again on the western circuit, and on 3 April received a special commission for the trial of those apprehended in the recent insurrection in the west (*Weekly Intelligencer*, 3–10 April 1655). These he duly tried (see *Tryal of Col. Grove*), and was immediately summoned by Cromwell to consult as to proceedings against the late insurgents in the north [see Slingsby, Sir Henry]. Thorpe and Sir Richard Newdigate [q. v.] raised objection to dispensing with the usual lapse of fifteen days before proceeding with a newly issued commission, and they expressed doubt as to whether the offence with which the prisoners were charged could legally be declared to be treason. The consequent delay on the part of the judges in proceeding in the matter was rightly interpreted as a refusal to serve, and writs of ease were issued to both Thorpe and Newdigate on 3 May (*Perfect Proceedings of State Affairs*, 3–10 May 1655). Thorpe's disgrace at court increased his popularity in the north, and he was elected to represent the West Riding of Yorkshire in the parliament of September 1656. He was, however, one of those excluded from sitting by the refusal of the Protector to grant his certificate of approbation. He signed the 'remonstrance' to the council of the ninety excluded members (22 Sept. 1656). At the opening of the second session (26 Jan. 1658) he took his oath and his seat, which he retained till the dissolution on 4 Feb.

Thorpe was by this time a pronounced anti-Oliverian. In November 1657, when he returned to the practice of his profession, he had petitioned the Protector, 'whose displeasure he knows he has incurred,' for the arrears of his salary. A warrant was issued for the payment on 8 Feb. 1658. An interesting speech by him respecting the 'other house,' delivered in the House of Commons on 4 Feb. 1658, is printed in Burton's 'Diary' (ii. 445). Thorpe did not serve in Richard Cromwell's parliament of January 1659, and in June of that year was again on circuit. On 17 Jan. 1660 he was replaced on the bench as baron of the exchequer, and went on the northern circuit for the last time during Lent assizes.

At the Restoration Thorpe petitioned for a special pardon. He pleaded his opposition to the king's death and his refusal to try the royalists of the Yorkshire rising. On 13 June, during the debate on the act of indemnity,

Thorpe was named as one of those to be excluded. As receiver of money in Yorkshire he had been accused of detaining 25,000*l.* Prynne, speaking during the debate, compared his case with that of a previous Judge Thorpe who in 1350 was sentenced to death for receiving bribes [see THORPE, SIR WILLIAM, *fl.* 1350], and desired that the present culprit might suffer in like manner. He was, however, given the benefit of the act of indemnity.

Thorpe died at his residence, Bardsey Grange, near Leeds, and was buried at Bardsey church on 7 June 1665. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Oglethorpe of Rawden, and widow of Thomas Wise and of Francis Denton. She survived him, her last husband, till 1 Aug. 1666, and was buried at Bardsey, where her son, William Wise of Beverley, erected a monument to her memory.

[Rawlinson MSS. (A. 25, 239) and the Tanner MSS. (li. 100) in the Bodleian Library; Baker's Hist. of St. John's Coll. Cambr., Mayor's edit. p. 484; Foss's Dict. of the Judges; Foster's Reg. of Admissions to Gray's Inn, p. 125; Douthwaite's Gray's Inn, p. 72; Admission Reg. of St. John's Coll. Cambr., per the Bursar; Official Lists of M.P.'s, i. 497, xliv; Tickell's Hist. of Hull, pp. 317, 319, 685; Cal. State Papers, Dom. Hist. MSS. Comm. 5th Rep. p. 403, 10th Rep. iv. 98; Cal. Comm. for Compounding, pp. 227, 615, 1005; Cal. Comm. for Advance of Money, p. 529; Commons' Journals, vi. 144, 148, 187, vii. 840; Ludlow's Memoirs, ed. Firth, i. 199; Masson's Milton, v. 454–5, vi. 41; Parl. Hist. iii. cols. 1484–6, 1534, 1607, iv. col. 75; Whitelocke's Memorials, 405, 409, 625, 651, 693; Poulson's Beverlac, pp. 277–393, 398; Drake's Eboracum, p. 171; Whitaker's Loidis and Elmete, p. 161, App. pp. 1–8; Rushworth's Trial of Thomas, Earl of Strafford, p. 140; Burton's Diary, ii. 372; Thurloe's State Papers, iii. 332, 359.] B. P.

THORPE or THORP, JOHN DE, BARON THORPE (*d.* 1324), judge, apparently son of Robert de Thorpe of North Creak and Ashwell-Thorpe, Norfolk, by his wife Maud, came of a family of wealth and importance in Norfolk and Suffolk. He was summoned among the magnates to be at Portsmouth to join the king on his expedition to Gascony in 1293, was excepted from the general summons of military tenants in 1294, and after that date received special summonses to render service, as in 1301, 1309, and later years. He was a knight of the shire for Norfolk in the parliament of 1305, and in 1306 was a collector and assessor of the aid for Norfolk and Suffolk. He was a justice of trailbaston for Norfolk and Sufolk in 1307, and attended the first parliament of Edward II as a judge. On 11 June 1309 he received a special summons to parliament, and sat as a baron during the remainder of his life, though he continued a judge and served as a justice itinerant on divers occasions. He was appointed sheriff of Norfolk in 1315, and excused himself on the ground of want of health, but served the office in 1319. In 1316 he was certified as lord, or joint-lord, of nineteen manors in Norfolk and of Combs and Helmingham in Suffolk; one at least of them, Uphall in Norfolk, remained in his family until 1522. He was joined with Thomas, lord Bardolf, in 1322 as warden to guard the coast of Norfolk. He died on 16 May 1324. A writ of summons was by mistake addressed to him in 1325. His first wife, Agnes, died in 1299; his second, Alice, widow of Sir William de Mortimer of Norfolk, survived him. He was succeeded in his estates by his son Robert (see below), who received no summons to parliament; another son, George, also occurs during his father's lifetime.

ROBERT DE THORPE or THORP (1294?–1330), judge, son of John, baron de Thorpe, was thirty years old at his father's death. He was a justice itinerant in 1321–3, and may perhaps be identified with the member for Northamptonshire in 1323. He was a justice itinerant in 1330, and died in that year. He married Beatrice, daughter of Sir Edmund de Hengrave of Suffolk, and left a son and heir, John, who died in his minority; and Sir Edmund de Thorpe. The latter was twenty-one in 1340, and was ancestor of Sir Edmund de Thorpe who died in 1417, leaving two daughters, coheiresses (NICOLAS).

[Foss's Judges, iii. 306; Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 207, ii. 251, v. 143; Parl. Writs, i. 863, ii. 1503–5; Return of Members, i. 19, 69; Rot. Parl. i. 218, 301; Cal. Inquis. post mortem i. 310, ii. 30, 159; Nicolas's Hist. Peerage, ed. Courthope, p. 474.] W. H.

THORPE, JOHN (*fl.* 1570–1610), architect and surveyor, of the 'parish of St. Martin's in the field,' built or enlarged a number of mansions in the south of England from 1570, when he laid the first stone of Kirby Hall, down to 1618. A plan of the palace of Eltham was made by him in 1590 (*Cal. State Papers*, 1581–90, p. 706), while his drawings of the 'Queen mother's howse' in the Faubourg St.-Germain and of other houses in or near Paris, dated 1600, suggest a visit to France about that time. In 1609 he was named a commissioner for the king for surveying the Duchess of Suffolk's land (*ib.* No. 83, p. 515). In 1611 John Thorp, surveyor, was paid 52*l.* 3*s.* for repairs to the fence of Richmond Park, which had been damaged by a flood in the previous winter.

In the Cottonian MSS. (Aug. 1, i. 75) there is a survey of Theobalds Park, drawn on vellum and tinted, said to have been made by Thorpe in 1611. Some of his drawings, such as that of Aston Hall, Warwickshire, may be referred to 1618, or perhaps later; but the date of his death is not known. He is said to have had a son John, 'likewise a parishioner of St. Martin's' (Peacham, loc. cit. infra).

Almost all the evidence as to Thorpe's professional work is contained in a 'folio of plans,' which in 1780, when its contents were first made known by Horace Walpole (*Anecdotes of Painting*), belonged to the Earl of Warwick. It subsequently passed into the Greville Library, but on 10 April 1810 was purchased by Sir John Soane, and is now in the Soane Museum. (A volume of tracings from it, by C. J. Richardson, 1836, is at South Kensington; for a revised list of the contents by Dallaway, see Walpole's 'Anecdotes,' ed. Wornum, 1888, i. 199.) The folio, which consists of 280 pages, contains plans of buildings, sections of stone work, and diagrams of perspective, drawn in pencil, and finished afterwards with the pen. The drawings were evidently made in the book itself, not subsequently bound together, with the exception of a few which have been pasted on blank pages. The internal evidence of draughtsmanship and handwriting warrants the attribution of almost all the drawings to Thorpe himself, though few are signed. Notes have sometimes been added by another hand to the original remarks in Thorpe's writing. The buildings of which plans or elevations are given include Henry VII's chapel, 1502, and a consecutive series ranging in date from 1547–9 (Old Somerset House, Strand) to 1618 (Aston Hall, near Birmingham).

Though the drawings are by Thorpe, it is impossible to attribute to him (as Horace Walpole seemed inclined to do) the original designs of such a number of buildings, covering so wide a range of date. It is most unlikely that an architect who worked on so vast a scale would have escaped all mention in contemporary literature. The differences in style are too great to be accounted for on the supposition of a single designer, however versatile, even in a period of transition and foreign influence. Where documents exist relating to the erection of the houses attributed to Thorpe, they have been found in no single case to confirm the attribution. Lastly, the majority, if not all, of the drawings are not working plans for buildings to be erected, but surveyor's drawings from finished buildings, which afford no evidence as to the original designer. The volume is too large for a sketch-book, but was probably a pattern-book, in which plans and elevations, collected from various sources, were entered as specimens for reference or for exhibition to clients.

One of the few independent records of Thorpe's work confirms this view of the character of the drawings. Holdenby, Northamptonshire, built for Sir Christopher Hatton before 1580 (now destroyed), has been attributed to Thorpe because the plan and elevation are in the Soane volume. It has been proved that Thorpe merely surveyed Holdenby, for the record exists of payment made to him on 4 June 1606 'for his charges in taking the survey of the house and lands by plots at Holdenby. . . and writing fair the plots of that and of Ampthill House and the Earl of Salisbury's, 70*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*' (Devon, *Issues of the Exchequer*, James I, 1836, p. 37). So the words 'enlardged per J. Thorpe,' on the plan of Ampthill, also in the same volume, probably mean drawn to a larger scale by J. Thorpe.

The buildings which can be ascribed with the greatest probability to Thorpe are the following: 1. Kirby Hall, Northamptonshire, built for Sir Humphrey Stafford, 1570 to 1575, which differs considerably, as carried out, from the plan (see Gotch, *Architecture of the Renaissance in England*, pt. iii.) 2. The original building of Longford Castle, Wiltshire, begun in 1580 for Sir Thomas Gorges, but much altered at various dates. The original plan, a triangle, with a plain round tower at each apex, founded on the well-known diagram of the Trinity, is probably Thorpe's; but no English builder can be credited with the extravagant façade in German renaissance style, which is later in date, and the elevation in the Soane volume must be regarded as a surveyor's drawing. 3. Thorpe had at least a share in the first design of Holland House, Kensington, as built in 1606–7 for Sir Walter Cope [q. v.] This is shown by the words on the drawing 'Sir Walter Coap at Kensington, perfected by me, J. T.' 4. There is a curious design of a house built for himself, the ground-plan of which forms the letters I T, connected by a low corridor, with the rhyming inscription: 'Thes 2 letters I and T, Joyned together as you see, is meant for a dwelling howse for me. John Thorpe.' The elevation shows a plain house in three stories, with an attic and gables, not unlike many of the smaller brick houses of the period.

Other houses in the building of which it is probable that Thorpe was concerned in some degree are: 1. Buckhurst, in Sussex

(now destroyed), finished in 1568 for Sir Richard Sackville, who afterwards as Earl of Dorset carried out alterations and additions to Knole, Kent, 1603–1605, where the gables and the treatment of the south side of the inner court are in Thorpe's manner. 2. Rushton Hall, Northamptonshire, 1595. The more remarkable buildings in the same neighbourhood, the triangular lodge at Rushton, Rothwell Market-house, and Lyveden New Building, which have also been attributed to Thorpe, were probably designed by Sir Thomas Tresham. 3. Audley End, Essex, 1610 to 1616 (greatly altered in 1700, 1721, and 1749), where he is said to have worked in conjunction with Bernard Janssen [q. v.], probably as his subordinate.

The more important houses which have been attributed to Thorpe on insufficient grounds are the following: Longleat, Wiltshire, the design of which is also attributed to Sir John Thynne, for whom it was built, 1567–78; Theobalds, Hertfordshire, for Lord Burghley, 1571; Burleigh House, Northamptonshire, for the same, 1575–80; and Wollaton, Nottinghamshire, begun in 1580 for Sir Francis Willoughby, of which Robert Smithson (*d.* 1614) is expressly named as the architect and surveyor in his epitaph in Wollaton church.

Thorpe was mentioned by Henry Peacham [q.v.] in his 'Gentleman's Exercise' (1634, p. 12) as his especial friend, an excellent geometrician and surveyor, and 'not onely learned and ingenuous himselfe, but a furtherer and favorer of all excellency whatsoever, of whom our age findeth too few.' Of his career no less than of his life and character our knowledge remains very imperfect. It is not even certain that he was an architect at all, in the modern sense of the word. He was a builder, surveyor, and skilled architectural draughtsman, but there is no positive evidence that he designed any of the buildings attributed to him. If he did so, as may fairly be assumed in the case of Kirby and Holland House, he remained faithful to the tradition of the English gabled house, strictly planned and sober in detail of ornament, without indulging in the fantastic extravagance to which some of the Elizabethan builders were led by copying German models. He represents the period of transition between the mediæval builder designers and the academic architects of the seventeenth century.

Owing to the presence of a plan of Old Somerset House, Strand, in the Soane volume, John Thorpe has been confused with 'that other *ignis fatuus* of archæology,' John of Padua [see PADUA, JOHN OF].

[Book of Drawings by Thorpe, Soane Museum; Dict. of Architecture, art. 'Thorpe,' by Wyatt Papworth; Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture and Building News, 1878, vol. xxxiv.; On Longleat, Building News, 1857, xiv. 623; Articles by J. A. Gotch, Building News, 1884 xlvi. 782, 790, 1885 xlix. 891, 909; Builder, xlv. 764, 780; Gotch's Buildings of Sir Thomas Tresham, 1883, and Architecture of the Renaissance in England, 1891–4, with plans and views of most of the Buildings attributed to Thorpe. Blomfield's Hist. of Renaissance Architecture in England, 1500-1800, 1897, vol. i. chap. iii. The English Builders.] C. D.

THORPE, JOHN (1682–1750), antiquary, eldest son of John Thorpe and his wife Ann, sister and coheiress of Oliver Combridge of Newhouse, Kent, was born at his father's house of Newhouse in the parish of Penshurst, Kent, on 12 March 1681–2. His family was a branch of the Thorpes of Chertsey, Surrey, and his father had a good estate in the parishes of Penshurst, Lamberhurst, Tonbridge, and Chiddingstone. He was sent to the grammar school at Westerham, of which the master was Thomas Manningham [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Chichester, and on 14 April 1698 matriculated from University College, Oxford, whence he graduated B.A. at Michaelmas 1701, M.A. on 27 June 1704, M.B. on 16 May 1707, and M.D. in July 1710. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on 30 Nov. 1705, and at that time lived in Ormond Street, London, near his friend, Richard Mead [q v.], the physician. He assisted Sir Hans Sloane [q. v.] in the publication of the 'Philosophical Transactions,' and published in them on 24 July 1704 a letter to Sloane on worms in the heads of sheep. In 1715 he settled as a physician in Rochester, where he lived within the precincts of the cathedral, and attained considerable practice, at the same time devoting himself to the study of the architecture, antiquities, and history of the county of Kent. His collections were published in 1769 by his son, in folio, under the title of 'Registrum Roffense.' The book contains numerous charters, all given in full, monumental inscriptions, and other historical materials. An index to the monumental inscriptions appeared in 1885 (ed. F. A. Crisp).

Thorpe was generous in his historical assistance to Thomas Hearne (1678–1735) [q.v.], Browne Willis [q. v.], and other scholars, and gave medical aid to many poor in his district. He edited the 'Itinera Alpina Tria' of Scheuchzer, and published a sheet containing a list of lands contributory to Rochester bridge, and in 1733 at Roches-

ter a collection of statutes of Richard II, Henry V, Elizabeth, and Anne, concerning the same bridge. Several of his letters are preserved in the Sloane collection. He died on 30 Nov. 1750 at Rochester. He was buried in the church of Stockbury, Kent, a parish in which he had purchased a house and land called Nettlested, once owned by the family of Robert Plot [q. v.], the antiquary. Thorpe married Elizabeth, daughter of John Woodhouse of Shobdon, Herefordshire, and had one son, John, who is separately noticed.

A portrait of Thorpe, engraved by J. Bayly from a painting by Wollaston, is prefixed to 'Registrum Roffense.'

[Preface by his son to Registrum Roffense; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iii. 509–14; Thomson's History of Royal Society; Sloane MS. 4063, in British Museum; Works.] N. M.

THORPE, JOHN (1715–1792), antiquary, born in 1715, was the only son of John Thorpe (1682–1750) [q. v.], antiquary, of Rochester, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Woodhouse of Shobdon, Herefordshire. He was educated at Ludsdown, Kent, under Samuel Thornton, and matriculated from University College, Oxford, on 22 March 1731–2, graduating B.A. in 1735 and M.A. in 1738. After some study of medicine he abandoned it, and, like his father, devoted himself to antiquarian research. In 1755 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1769 he published, with the assistance of John Baynard of the navy office, his father's 'Registrum Roffense' (London, fol.) In 1788 Thorpe supplemented the 'Registrum' by publishing the 'Custumale Roffense' (London, fol.) from the original manuscript, with the addition of other memorials of the cathedral church. After residing for many years at High-street House, Bexley, Kent, he removed in 1789, after the death of his first wife, to Richmond Green, Surrey, and then to Chippenham in Wiltshire, where he died on 2 Aug. 1792; he was buried in the churchyard of the neighbouring village of Hardenhuish.

Thorpe was twice married. His first wife, Catharina, whom he married in 1746, was the daughter of Laurence Holker, physician, of Gravesend. She died on 10 Jan. 1789, leaving two daughters, Catharine and Ethelinda. On 6 July 1790 he married Mrs. Holland, his housekeeper and 'the widow of an old collegiate acquaintance.'

Besides the works mentioned, Thorpe contributed 'Illustrations of several Antiquities in Kent which have hitherto remained undescribed' to the first volume of the 'Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica.' A letter from him to Andrew Coltée Ducarel [q. v.] maintaining, in opposition to Daines Barrington [q. v.], that the cherry is indigenous to England, was published in the 'Philosophical Transactions' of the Royal Society (1771, p. 152). He frequently made contributions on antiquarian subjects to the 'Gentleman's Magazine.' His portrait, painted by W. Hardy and engraved by Thomas Cook [q. v.], is prefixed to 'Custumale Roffense.'

[Gent. Mag. 1792 ii. 769, 1101, 1793 i. 129; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iii. 515, vi. 386; Nichols's Lit. Illustr. iv. 646, 673; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict. 1816; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886.] E. I. C.

THORPE, ROBERT DE (*fl.* 1290), judge, appears to have been head of an ancient family residing at Thorpe Thewles, near Stockton, Durham, and to have descended from Geoffrey de Torp, who in 1166 held that estate of the bishopric of Durham as half a knight's fee (*Liber Niger*, i. 308). When Edward I turned out the judges in 1289, he appointed Thorpe a justice of the common pleas, and fines were levied before him in 1290. He perhaps died soon afterwards, and certainly before 1306, for in that year his widow, Aveline, was claiming a third of the manor of Thorpe Thewles.

[Foss's Judges, iii. 164; Rot. Parl. i. 198; Surtees's Durham, iii. 89.] W. H.

THORPE or THORP, SIR ROBERT DE (*d.* 1372), chancellor, a native of Thorpe-next-Norwich, was educated at Cambridge, and appears as an advocate in 1340 and as king's serjeant in 1345. He was, Coke says, 'of singular judgment in the laws of the realm.' He was appointed the second master of Pembroke Hall or College, Cambridge, in 1347, and held that office until 1364. In 1355 and 1359 he sat as a judge to try felonies in Oxfordshire and other counties, and on 27 June 1356 was appointed chief justice of the common pleas. A grant of 40*l.* a year was made to him by the king in 1365 to enable him to support the honour of knighthood. When William of Wykeham resigned the great seal on 24 March 1371, the king appointed Thorpe chancellor, delivering him the seal on the 26th. He died somewhat suddenly, for he appears to have transacted business on 25 June 1372, and on the 29th, being in the house of Robert Wyville, bishop of Salisbury, in Fleet Street, was so sick that he had the great seal enclosed in a bag, sealed with his own seal and the seals of Sir John Knyvet, the chief justice, and others, and died there that night. It is evident from his

connection with Pembroke College, and from his appointment to the chancellorship on the overthrow of the clerical ministers, that he was an adherent of John Hastings, second earl of Pembroke [q. v.], leader of the court and anti-clerical party. He married Margaret, daughter of William Deyncourt, and died without issue, leaving his property to be disposed of by his executors as they thought best. One of them, Richard de Tretton or Treton (afterwards master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge), caused forty marks to be given to the university of Cambridge to be spent in building the north side of the school's quadrangle. His brother and heir was Sir William de Thorpe, whose executors built the divinity school together with a small chapel, and in 1398 made an agreement with the university that commemorative services should be held for Sir William and his wife Lady Grace on 6 May and 19 Nov. of each year.

[Foss's Judges, iii. 527; Fœdera, iii. 297, 464, 911, 950–1; Abbrev. Rot. Orig. ii. 337; Cal. Inquis. post mortem, i. 322; Willis's Architec. Hist. of Cambridge, ed. Clarke, iii. 10; Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. Cambr. p. 37; Stubbs's Const. Hist. ii. 421, 424.] W. H.

THORPE, THOMAS (*d.* 1461), speaker of the House of Commons, seems to have been brought up in the royal service. He can hardly be the man of his name who was elected member of parliament for Rutland, although not returned by the sheriff in 1403; but he was certainly chosen for Northamptonshire in 1449. He was an officer of the exchequer in 1442, and remembrancer of the exchequer by 1452. In that year he was, probably on the ground of his Lancastrian sympathies, dismissed by John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester [q. v.], when the latter became treasurer on 15 April 1452 (Ramsay, *Lancaster and York*, ii. 152, 160). He is stated (*ib.* p. 160) to have become a baron of the exchequer before he was speaker, and this his wife's funeral inscription seems conclusively to prove, but other accounts put his appointment later (the circumstances under which he became third baron are detailed in *Rot. Parl.* v. 342). In the parliament of 1452–3, a Lancastrian parliament, he was chosen speaker; he became a member of the privy council the same year. As a prominent member of the weaker party he was marked for attack, and the occasion was found in his taking possession, probably under the king's orders, of some arms belonging to the Duke of York, which were in London. He was then committed to the Fleet. The king was at this time incapable, and when early in 1454 the Duke of York opened parliament the speaker was still in gaol. 'Thorpe of th' escheker,' wrote a correspondent of the day (*Paston Letters*, ed. Gairdner, i. 264), 'articuleth fast ayenst the Duke of York.' The case came before the lords on 15 Feb. 1454, and the lords asked advice from the judges. They, however, avoided responsibility, and declared by Sir John Fortescue that it was not their place to determine the privileges of parliament, adding the suggestion that Thorpe was entitled to his release (May, *Parliamentary Practice*, pp. 102, 130). None the less, the lords decided that Thorpe should remain in prison, and the commons proceeded to elect another speaker. This decision, which was afterwards said to have been 'begotten by the iniquity of the times,' was, it has been pointed out, really of little importance (Fortescue, *Governance of England*, ed. Plummer, pp. 45, 51, 53). Thorpe was a strong party man, and it was as such doubtless, and not as speaker or member of the House of Commons, that he was attacked.

Thorpe remained in prison, it is said, till he had paid 1,000*l.* and 10*l.* costs; he was free before 16 April 1455. He was present at the first battle of St. Albans, from which he fled away. In the Yorkist vindication which followed, Thorpe was one on whom the blame of the troubles was laid. His punishment was demanded in parliament. He seems to have escaped for the time owing to the king's favour. He became second baron of the exchequer on 30 Nov. 1458, and in 1459 he had the reversion granted to him of the office of chancellor of the exchequer. He took an active part in the parliament of Coventry held in December 1459, drawing up the Yorkist attainders. When the Yorkist lords landed in Kent in 1460 and came to London, Thorpe was one of those who went with Scales and Hungerford into the Tower (*Three Fifteenth-Century Chronicles*, Camd. Soc. pp. 73, 75, 103), and hence cannot have been, as is sometimes said, captured at Northampton. He was in any case taken prisoner, and, after some time, attempted to escape from the Marshalsea, or wherever he was confined, disguised as a monk 'with a newe shave crowne,' and on 17 Feb. 1460–1 he was beheaded by the mob at Haringay.

Thorpe's wife, whose name was Joanna, died on 23 June 1453, and was buried at the church of St. John Zacharies, London. Their son Roger was in the service of the crown, was M.P. for Truro in the parliament of 1452–3, and was at Guisnes under Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset [q. v.], while his father was in trouble about the Duke of York's case. He fought at Wakefield, was prosecuted by a Yorkist named Colt, and, like his

father, was some time in prison, and had to pay a very large sum of money (2,000*l.*) He lost some of his lands in Essex in consequence. These proceedings were declared void in the first parliament of Henry VII's reign (cf. CAMPBELL, *Materials for the History of Henry VII*, Rolls Ser. i. 127–9).

[Manning's Speakers of the House of Commons, p. 101; Rolls of Parliament, v. 199, vi. 294; Ramsay's Lancaster and York; Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner; Foss's Judges of England, p. 658; Return of Members of Parliament, i. 265, 342, 346, 347; Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 391; Ordinances of the Privy Council, ed. Nicolas, v. 186, vi. 143 &c.; Stubbs's Constitutional History, iii. 168, 169, 266, 471.]

W. A. J. A.

THORPE, THOMAS (1570?–1635?), publisher of Shakespeare's 'Sonnets,' born about 1570, was son of Thomas Thorpe, an innkeeper of Barnet, Middlesex (ARBER, *Reg. of Stationers' Company*, ii. 124). At midsummer 1584 he was apprenticed for nine years to a printer and stationer of London, Richard Watkins (*ib.* p. 713), and in 1594 he took up the freedom of the Stationers' Company. A younger brother, Richard, was apprenticed to another stationer, Martin Ensor, for seven years from 24 Aug. 1596, but did not take up his freedom (*ib.* ii. 123). Thomas found obscure employment as a stationer's assistant, but in 1600 he became the owner of the unpublished manuscript of Christopher Marlowe's translation of the 'First Book of Lucan.' Through the good offices of a friend in the trade, Edward Blount [q. v.], he contrived to publish it. His name did not figure on the title-page, but as owner of the 'copy' he signed the dedication, which he jestingly addressed to his friend Blount. He wrote with good-humoured sarcasm of the parsimony of the ordinary literary patron. In 1603 Thorpe again engaged in a publishing speculation, and his name figured on a title-page for the first time. The book was an insignificant pamphlet on current events. Another work of a like kind bore his name later in the year, and between that date and 1624 twenty-eight books were issued at irregular intervals with the announcement that he took part in the process of publication. The title-pages of nearly all Thorpe's books declared that the volumes were printed for him by one stationer, and were sold for him by another stationer, whose address was supplied. It was only in three of the publications on the title-pages of which Thorpe's name figured—viz. R. West's 'Wits A. B. C.,' Chapman's 'Byron,' and Ben Jonson's 'Masques of Blackness and Beauty,' all dated in 1608—that he announced, in accordance with the custom of well-established publishers, that he was himself in the occupation of a shop, i.e. 'The Tiger's Head, in St. Paul's Churchyard,' at which the books could be purchased. During the other years of his publishing career he pursued his calling homelessly—without business plant or premises of his own, and depending on better equipped colleagues in the trade to sell as well as to print the volumes in which he had an interest. Many of his colleagues began publishing operations in this manner, but none except Thorpe are known to have followed it throughout their careers.

Thorpe's energies seem, in fact, to have been mainly confined, as in his initial venture of Marlowe's 'Lucan,' to the predatory work of procuring, no matter how, unpublished and neglected 'copy.' In the absence, in the early part of the seventeenth century, of any legal recognition of an author's right to control the publication of his work, the actual holder of a manuscript was its lawful and responsible owner, no matter by what means it had fallen into his hands. Thorpe was fortunate enough to obtain between 1605 and 1611 at least nine manuscript volumes of literary interest, viz. three plays by Chapman, four works of Ben Jonson (including 'Sejanus,' 1605), Coryat's 'Odcombian Banquet,' and Shakespeare's 'Sonnets' (1609). The last—the most interesting of all—which had many years earlier circulated in manuscript among Shakespeare's 'private friends,' was entered by Thorpe on the 'Stationers' Registers' on 20 May 1609. There, as on the published title-page, he styled his treasure-trove 'Shakespeares Sonnets'—a tradesmanlike collocation of words which is one of the many proofs that the author was in no way associated with Thorpe's project. The volume was printed for Thorpe by George Eld, and some copies of the impression bore the name of William Aspley as Thorpe's bookselling agent, while others bore the name of John Wright. In conformity with the accepted practice, Thorpe, as owner of the 'copy,' supplied the dedication. He signed it with his initials 'T. T.,' styling himself, with characteristic bombast, 'the well-wishing adventurer in setting forth' [i.e. the hopeful promoter of the speculation]. As in the case of Marlowe's 'Lucan,' he selected for patron of the volume a friend in the trade, whom he denominated 'Mr. W. H.' He fantastically described 'Mr. W. H.' as 'the only begetter'—i.e. procurer of the sonnets—a description which implies that Thorpe owed his acquisition of the manuscript to the good offices of 'Mr. W. H.' An obscure

stationer, William Hall, was at this period filling, like Thorpe, the irresponsible rôle of procurer of manuscripts. In 1606 Hall had procured for publication a neglected manuscript poem, 'A Foure-fold Meditation,' by the jesuit, Robert Southwell [q. v.], and had supplied, as owner of the 'copy,' a dedicatory epistle under his initials 'W. H.' There is little doubt that Thorpe was acquainted with Hall. Southwell's poem was printed for Hall by George Eld, the printer of Shakespeare's 'Sonnets,' and of many others of Thorpe's publications. Hall himself became a master-printer in a small way in 1609, and he described himself as 'W. H.' on the title-page of at least one of his books ('Trial of John Selman,' 1612). No other person who was likely to be in Thorpe's circle of acquaintance was known to designate himself by the same initials. Hall is therefore in all probability the 'Mr. W. H.' of Shakespeare's 'Sonnets.'

In 1610 Thorpe acquired some unpublished manuscripts of an insignificant author, John Healey [q. v.], who had migrated to Virginia and had apparently died there. Another publisher had issued in 1609 a translation by Healey of Bishop Hall's 'Discoverie of a New World,' and Healey had dedicated that work to William Herbert, third earl of Pembroke [q. v.] When Thorpe published the manuscripts by Healey in his hands, he prefixed to them dedicatory epistles signed by his own initials, and, inaugurating a new practice in his choice of patrons, addressed them to men of eminence who had acted as patrons of Healey's earlier ventures. Thorpe chose Lord Pembroke as patron of Healey's translation of St. Augustine's 'City of God' in 1610, and penned a very obsequious address to the earl. To another of Healey's patrons, John Florio [q.v.], Thorpe dedicated Healey's translation of 'Epictetus' (1610), and when Thorpe brought out a second edition of that work in 1616, he addressed himself again to Lord Pembroke. These three dedicatory epistles are the longest literary compositions by Thorpe that are extant; they are fantastic and bombastic in style to the bounds of incoherence, and the two addresses to Lord Pembroke are extravagantly subservient in tone. In 1624 Thorpe's name appeared in print in connection with a book for the last time. In that year there was issued a new edition of Chapman's 'Byron,' which Thorpe had first published in 1608. Thorpe, whose surreptitious production of Shakespeare's 'Sonnets' has long perplexed Shakespeare's biographers and has given him his sole title to fame, seems to have been granted an almsroom in the hospital of Ewelme on 3 Dec. 1635 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1635, p. 527).

[Arber's Stationers' Registers; Thorpe's publications in Bodleian and British Museum libraries; Athenæum, 1 Nov. 1873, by Mr. Charles Edmonds; Southwell's Foure-fold Meditation, edited by Mr. Charles Edmonds, 1895, preface; Life of Shakespeare, 1898, by the present writer; art. Shakespeare, William; 'Shakespeare and the Earl of Pembroke,' by the present writer, in the Fortnightly Review, February 1898; information kindly supplied by Samuel Butler, esq.]

S. L.

THORPE or THORP, Sir WILLIAM de (*fl.* 1350), chief justice, appears as an advocate in 1333, as one of the king's serjeants in 1341, as the king's attorney in 1342, and in the April of that year was appointed a justice, probably of the king's bench, where he certainly sat in 1345 (Foss), though Dugdale thinks that his first appointment may have been to the common pleas. On 26 Nov. 1346 he was appointed chief justice of the king's bench, in 1347 sat on the commission for the trial of the Earls of Menteith and Fife, and opened the parliament of that and the following year. Charges of corruption in the execution of his office were made against him in 1350, he was imprisoned, and on 3 Nov. Edward III issued a writ constituting the Earls of Arundel, Warwick, and Huntingdon, and two others, commissioners to try him. He confessed that he had received bribes from five persons indicted before him at Lincoln, and was sentenced to imprisonment and forfeiture. On the 19th the king issued a second writ to the same commissioners, setting forth the advantages of Thorpe's office and the enormity of his offence, stating that when he took the oath of his office the king had told him by word of mouth that if he transgressed he should be hanged and suffer forfeiture, and demanding sentence accordingly, which was passed by the commissioners. Edward remitted the capital punishment, and issued writs for the seizure of his lands and goods. In the parliament of February 1351 the king laid the record and process in Thorpe's case before the magnates, who declared that the judgment was right and reasonable. In the course of that year Thorpe was pardoned, and a portion of his lands—the manor of Chancton in Sussex—was restored to him. He was not reinstated as chief justice, but on 24 May 1352 was appointed second baron of the exchequer, and in 1354 was chief of a commission of assize in Sussex, and was one of the triers of petitions in parliament. In 1358 he was appointed a commissioner to treat with the

Duke of Brabant, and in 1359 was a member of commissions of oyer and terminer for Sussex, Kent, and other counties, if, indeed, he is to be identified with the William de Thorp of that list. But the name was too common to be certain as to this, or as to the family to which the chief justice belonged, though it seems probable that he was either of Surrey or Sussex. Blomefield suggests that he was the Sir William who was brother of Sir Robert de Thorpe (*d.* 1372) [q. v.], the chancellor (*Hist. of Norfolk*, v. 147).

[Foss's Judges, iii. 527; Rymer's Fœdera, iii. 208–10, 392, 464 (Record edit.); Cal. Rot. Pat. pp. 142, 160; Abbrev. Rot. Orig. ii. 211–212; Rot. Parl. ii. 164, 200, 227, 254, 267 (Record publ.)] W. H.

THORPE, WILLIAM (*d.* 1407?), Wyclifite, was a native of the north of England, was educated at Oxford, and took priest's orders. He was tried for heresy in 1397 by Archbishop Thomas Arundel [q.v.], imprisoned, and set free by Richard Braybrooke, bishop of London. For ten years he travelled about preaching; in 1407 he preached at Shrewsbury that the sacrament was consecrated bread, and that pilgrimages, images, and swearing should not be suffered. He was charged by the bailiffs of Shrewsbury and imprisoned. From Shrewsbury prison he was sent to the castle of Saltwood, and was examined before Archbishop Arundel on 7 Aug. 1407. His fate is uncertain, but it is stated that he was burned at Saltwood, August 1407.

He wrote an account of his trial called 'The Examination of William Thorpe' and a 'Short Testament to his Faith;' both are printed in Foxe's 'Actes and Monuments.' The 'Examination' is a fine piece of English prose composition, emended and modernised by Tindal. More refers to it in 1532 in his 'Confutation' as 'put forth, it is said, by George Constantine.' Bale ascribes 'Glosses on the Psalter' to his pen; Tanner's ascription of the 'A B C,' an heretical book generally coupled with Thorpe's 'Examination,' appears to be an error.

[Foxe's Actes and Monuments, 1844, iii. 826, 961; Bale's Bibl. Brit. vii. 42.] M. B.

THRALE, MRS. (1741–1821), friend of Dr. Johnson. [See PIOZZI, HESTER LYNCH.]

THRELKELD, CALEB (1676–1728), botanist, was born on 31 May 1676 at Keibergh in the parish of Kirk Oswald, Cumberland (*Synopsis*, Be). In 1698 he graduated M.A. in the university of Glasgow, and soon afterwards became a nonconformist preacher. He graduated M.D. at Edinburgh on 26 Jan. 1712–13, and went to live in Dublin with his wife, three sons, and three daughters. At first he preached in a conventicle on Sundays and acted as a physician on week-days, but afterwards (dedication to Primate Boulter) became reconciled to the established church, practised medicine, and studied botany. He made botanical expeditions in every part of the neighbourhood of Dublin, into co. Wicklow, co. Meath, Queen's County, and into the north of Ireland. In 1727 he published in Dublin 'Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum.' The synopsis describes 535 species of plants with the localities in which they were found and their scientific, English, and Irish names. Threlkeld in most cases took the Irish names from a manuscript in his possession, 'which I take to be of good authority' (*Synopsis*, Br). He probably added a few notes of his own from the reports of rustics. Although the book has been frequently quoted as an authority for the Irish names of plants, the errors it contains show that Threlkeld had little acquaintance with the language. He died in Mark's Alley, Francis Street, Dublin, on 28 April 1728, and was buried in a graveyard in Cowan Street near St. Patrick's Cathedral.

[Threlkeld's Synopsis; Pulteney's Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England, 1790, ii. 196.] N. M.

THRING, EDWARD (1821–1887), schoolmaster, born at Alford in Somerset on 29 Nov. 1821, was fifth child of John Gale Dalton Thring, the rector and squire of Alford, by his wife Sarah, daughter of John Jenkyns, vicar of Evercreech in the same county, and sister of Richard Jenkyns [q.v.], master of Balliol. He was educated first at a local grammar school at Ilminster, and afterwards at Eton, where he became the head of the collegers, and was captain of Montem in 1841 on nearly the last occasion of that famous festival. In the same year he entered King's College, Cambridge, as a scholar. Three years afterwards he gained the Porson prize for Greek iambics, and became a fellow of his college. At that date, and for three centuries before, the King's scholars were allowed to proceed to a degree without examination. Although it was generally understood that Thring was the most distinguished scholar of his year, he objected earnestly to the continuance of this exceptional and time-honoured privilege, and in 1846 and 1848 he, as a fellow, wrote pamphlets strongly advocating its abolition. After much discussion, and with the consent of the provost and fellows, the custom was abandoned in 1851. Thring was ordained in 1846, and became a curate of St. James's

parish in the city of Gloucester. Here he manifested a strong interest in the children of the parochial schools, and he afterwards looked back on the experience he thus gained as the best professional training of his life. To the last he preached the doctrine that the most elementary teaching requires the highest teaching skill and power. After a year at Gloucester he spent two years as a private tutor at Great Marlow, two years as curate at Cookham Dean, Berkshire, and six months in travel in Italy. In September 1853 he was elected to the head mastership of Uppingham school.

Until the end of his life Thring's name was identified with the history and fortunes of Uppingham, a country grammar school founded by Robert Johnson (1540–1625) [q.v.] in 1584, and endowed with an annual income of about 1,000*l*. He found it with twenty-five boys and two masters, in mean premises, and with little repute, and in the course of thirty-four years raised it to a foremost position among the public schools in England, with noble buildings, a fine chapel, ample appliances for teaching and recreation, a library, thirty masters, eleven boarding-houses, and upwards of three hundred boys. From the first he dedicated all his best powers to the business of teaching. His chief desire was to study the needs and aptitudes of individual boys, and to give to each work which would interest him and call forth his powers. He thought that most public schools were too large for this purpose, and he restricted the number of boys at Uppingham school to 320, and in each boarding-house to thirty.

Thring held fast by the study of languages and mathematics and cognate subjects, as forming the main course of discipline, to which every scholar should conform. To English composition, pursued *pari passu* with composition in the ancient languages, he assigned a high place in his system of instruction. But lessons on these subjects were begun at seven in the morning and were over by midday. In the after part of the day classes were held in French, German, chemistry, turning, drawing, carpentry, and music; and every boy was expected to take up one, or perhaps two, of these at his or his parents' choice. He established workshops, laboratories, gardens, an aviary, and a gymnasium. Uppingham was the first great public school to make special provision of this kind for varied culture outside the traditional range of classical study. Although himself deficient in the musical faculty, Thring attached high value to music as an educational instrument, wrote some spirited school songs, and took pains to choose highly skilled teachers, and to give them, by means of school concerts and otherwise, opportunities of cultivating their art. To the artistic decoration of the school and chapel he paid special attention, as well as to the study of drawing and design. The class-rooms were adorned with pictures symbolical or historical, and with the portraits of men famous in the several departments of learning or science to which the lessons pertained. While encouraging athletics, he thought they received excessive attention. He deprecated the habit of multiplying prizes and scholarships, especially if they were regarded as motives for work instead of records of having worked.

In 1875 a serious attack of typhoid fever, attributable to bad drainage in the town of Uppingham, caused several deaths and much alarm, and threatened the ruin of the school. Thring met the emergency with characteristic courage and promptitude, found an unoccupied hotel and some lodging-houses at Borth, a little fishing village on the Cardigan coast, and in three weeks made arrangements for the removal of the whole establishment. There the school work was carried on with unbroken spirit and success for more than a year and until the danger was past (cf. *Edward Thring, a Memory*, by the Rev. J. H. Skrine).

Thring is one of the few great schoolmasters who have written copiously on the principles of education. His works have been largely read in America as well as in England, and, though they do not profess to be text-books or pedagogic manuals of rules and formulæ, have proved in a high degree inspiring to English-speaking teachers. One of his earliest books, 'Thoughts on Life Science' (1869, 2nd edit. 1871), which bore the pseudonym of 'Benjamin Place,' concerns itself with reflections on the old problems of the relations of Christian faith to knowledge and to human progress. His matured convictions on educational methods are set forth in 'Education and School' (1864; 2nd edit. 1867), in 'The Theory and Practice of Teaching' (1883, new edit. 1885), and in a posthumous volume of 'Miscellaneous Addresses' (1887) delivered before various bodies of teachers. All his writings are characterised by a deep sense of the moral and religious purposes which should be served in education, by fine enthusiasm, by intuitive insight into child nature, by happy and pregnant aphorisms, and by an active and often grotesque fancy which, though it illuminated his talk and his books, led him to indulge in analogies occasionally remote, and, it must be owned, somewhat

tantalising. It was a prominent feature of his educational system that English grammar treated inductively and analytically furnished the best basis for language training, and among his earliest books were the 'Child's Grammar' (1852), the 'Principles of Grammar' (1868), and 'Exercises in Grammatical Analysis' (1868). In all these what he called 'sentence anatomy' was shown to be one of the most fruitful of linguistic exercises, and to be applicable to the study of Latin and Greek as well as of English.

With no less earnestness, and with scarcely less magnetic personal influence than Arnold, Thring displayed even more originality in his educational methods, and was the pioneer of no less important reforms in public school life. He was the founder of the headmasters' conference, laid down the main lines of its action, and was for some years one of its most influential members. The first meeting was held, on his invitation, at Uppingham in December 1869. His was the first public school to establish a mission to the poor of London, and the North Woolwich settlement, which was founded also in 1869, established a precedent, followed seven years after by Winchester, and subsequently by nearly all the great public schools. He founded an old scholars' association and the Uppingham School Society, and sought to render himself and its members useful to the people of the town by establishing classes for mutual improvement and for cookery and useful arts. He was the first headmaster to evince sympathy with the best modern efforts to give a liberal education to girls; and in 1887 he invited the headmistresses' association to hold their annual meeting at Uppingham. To one phase of educational development Thring was resolutely opposed. He was not in sympathy with modern movements for the legal control and organisation of secondary education, or for the examination and inspection of schools by public authority. All such expedients appeared to him to restrict mischievously the lawful liberty of the teacher, and he never fully recognised that public measures which would have been needless in his own case might be very necessary for the rank and file of uninspired teachers and for the maintenance of ordinary schools in efficiency.

Thring died at Uppingham on 22 Oct. 1887. At Christmas 1853 he married Marie Louise, daughter of Carl Johann Koch of Bonn, who held the office of councillor or commissioner of customs under the Prussian government. His wife, three daughters, and two sons survived him.

Besides the works already named, Thring was author of a volume of 'School Sermons' (1858, 2nd ser. 1886), 'School Songs' (1858), 'Borth Lyrics' (1881), 'Poems and Translations' (1887), and a remarkable discourse entitled 'The Charter of Life,' contributed to a volume of sermons addressed to public school men, and edited by Dean Vaughan, under the title 'The School of Life,' 1885.

[Life, with long extracts from Thring's diaries, by G. R. Parkin, 1898; Uppingham by the Sea, by J. H. Skrine; Edward Thring, Teacher and Poet, by Rev. H. D. Rawnsley.]

J. G. F-H.

THROCKMORTON, FRANCIS (1554–1584), conspirator, born in 1554, was son of Sir John Throckmorton of Feckenham, Worcestershire, by his wife Margery. His mother was daughter of Robert Puttenham, and her mother was Margery, sister of Sir Thomas Elyot [q. v.] The conspirator's father was the seventh of eight sons of Sir George Throckmorton of Coughton, Warwickshire, and was brother of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton [q. v.] He sat in parliament as member for Old Sarum in Mary's first parliament, conjointly with his brother Nicholas [q. v.] Both brothers were charged with complicity in Wyatt's rebellion, and John was condemned to death, but was subsequently released, and as a staunch catholic was received into the queen's favour. He was appointed master of requests. Subsequently Queen Mary, 'in respect of his faithful service, bestowed upon him the office of' chief justice of Chester, and made him a member of the council of the marches of Wales. He held both these posts for twenty-three years, and for three years was vice-president of the Welsh council. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth in 1566. He long resided at Congleton, Cheshire. He was suspended from his post of justice of Chester within a year of his death. This disaster was popularly attributed to the malice of the Earl of Leicester, who was said to have brought to the notice of the government a trivial but unlawful alteration made by Sir John in the record of a case tried before him (Leicester, *Commonwealth*, 1641, p. 79; Camden, *Annals*, 1688, transl. p. 294). It is doubtful if Leicester were concerned in the business. According to Froude, Sir John Throckmorton suffered removal from his office owing to his avowal of sympathy with the jesuits. But whatever the immediate cause of his dismissal, there were fair grounds for suspecting him of maladministration of justice. He was charged in the Star-chamber with showing in his court illegal partiality to the plaintiff in a suit Grey *v.* Vernon.

He was heard in the Star-chamber in his own defence, and a copy of his speech is among the Rawlinson manuscripts in the Bodleian Library (*Cat.* i. 494). Finally he was declared guilty and fined. The case was mentioned as a precedent by Lord-keeper Coventry in the Star-chamber in 1631 (*Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. xii. 328). Sir John died on 23 May 1580, and was buried at Coughton, Warwickshire, the chief seat of the Throckmorton family. A eulogistic epitaph, by his brother-in-law, Richard Puttenham [q. v.], was printed in 'The Arte of English Poesie,' 1589 (ed. Arber, pp. 189–90).

Francis matriculated from Hart Hall, Oxford, in 1572, aged 18, and was entered as a student of the Inner Temple in 1576. About 1580 he left England on a foreign tour with a brother Thomas. Sharing his father's zeal for catholicism, he visited the leading English catholics in exile on the continent, and learned from them the various plans that were forming for the re-establishment of the catholic religion in England with the aid of a foreign army. At Madrid Throckmorton discussed with Sir Francis Englefield [q. v.] the details of an invasion of England by Spanish troops. In Paris he met Thomas Morgan (1543–1606?) [q. v.] and Charles Paget [q. v.], the agents of Queen Mary, and he spent much time at Spa with other catholic malcontents in debating the feasibility of co-operation on the part of catholics in England with an army which the Guises were proposing to raise in the Low Countries. Returning to London early in 1583, Throckmorton settled in a house at Paul's Wharf, London, and organised means of communication between Morgan in Paris and the imprisoned Queen of Scots, and between the Queen of Scots and Mendoza, the Spanish ambassador at Elizabeth's court. His frequent visits to Mendoza's house were noted by agents of the government. Suspicion was roused, and he was suddenly arrested in October 1583 in the act of penning a letter in cipher to Queen Mary. Before he was carried to the Tower he managed to destroy that letter and to send a maid-servant with a casket of compromising documents to Mendoza. But when his house was searched a list was found of catholics in England who were prepared to aid in rebellious designs against Elizabeth. There were also seized plans of harbours sketched by Paget, and described by Throckmorton as suitable for the landing of a foreign force; treatises in defence of the Queen of Scots' title to the succession of the English throne; and 'six or seven infamous libels against Her Majesty printed beyond sea.'

On his arrival at the Tower, Throckmorton was examined by members of the council, but he declined to reply to their questions. Orders were consequently given to question him under torture. He was racked for the first time on 23 Nov., and twice again on 2 Dec. His resolution gradually failed him, and he confessed that the two catalogues of the harbours and English catholics found in one of his trunks were from his own pen. They were intended, he admitted, for the use of Mendoza, the Spanish ambassador, to further the enterprise of the Duke of Guise for the invasion of England. He had planned with Mendoza a device whereby the catholics in England would be able at the moment of invasion to levy troops in the name of the queen, and, unless she consented to tolerate the catholic worship, it had been determined to attempt the overthrow of her government. Throckmorton was tried at the Guildhall on 21 May 1584. He pleaded that his confessions were insufficient to convict him, because by the statute of 13 Elizabeth it was required that every indictment should be laid within six months of the commission of the offence, and should be proved on oath by two witnesses. The judges replied that he was indicted not on the statute of 13 Elizabeth, but on the ancient statute of treasons, which neither required witnesses nor limited the time of prosecution. Throckmorton retorted that he had been deceived, and that the whole of his confession was false; that it had been extorted by dread of further torment by the rack, and under the impression that his revelations could not be used to imperil his life. Although he was at once condemned to death, his life was spared till he once more repeated the confession of his guilt. He was executed on 10 July at Tyburn; but on the scaffold he revoked his second confession, calling God to witness that it was drawn from him by the hope of pardon. The government published in June an official justification of his punishment, with the title, 'A Discoverie of the Treasons practised and attempted against the Queenes Majestie and the Realme by Francis Throckmorton' (London, 1584, 4to); this is reprinted in the 'Harleian Miscellany,' 1808, vol. iii. A Latin translation was published in the same year, and a Dutch version was issued at Middelburg in 1585.

Francis's brother Thomas permanently settled in Paris in 1582 as one of the agents of Queen Mary Stuart, and was an active supporter of Charles Paget [q. v.] On 23 Sept. 1584 Queen Mary wrote to Cardinal Allen at Rome urging the cardinal to recommend Thomas Throckmorton to the

pope for a pension (ALLEN, *Letters and Memorials*, p. 396). He was betrothed to Mary, youngest daughter of George Allen, the cardinal's brother, but died, apparently at Paris, on 16 Oct. 1595, before the marriage took place.

[Stow's Annales, p. 698; Camden's Annals, 294–8; Goodman's Life and Times of James I, ed. Brewer, i. 116–19; Guy Carleton's Thankfull Deliverance; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1581–90; Thorpe's Scottish State Papers; Letters and Memorials of Cardinal Allen; Wotton's Baronetage; Froude's History; Lingard's History.] S. L.

THROCKMORTON, JOB (1545–1601), puritan controversialist, born in 1545, was eldest son of Clement Throckmorton of Haseley, Warwickshire, third son of Sir George Throckmorton of Coughton, Warwickshire. He was thus nephew of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton [q. v.], and first cousin of Francis Throckmorton [q. v.] His mother, Catherine, was daughter of Sir Edward Neville, second son of George Neville, third baron Bergavenny [q. v.] The father, a well-to-do country gentleman, in youth served his maternal relative, Queen Catherine Parr, as a cupbearer; he was presented with the estate of Haseley in 1555 by his uncle, Michael Throckmorton, to whom it had been granted by Queen Mary in 1553 on the attainder of its former owner, John, duke of Northumberland [see under THROCKMORTON, SIR NICHOLAS]. He accepted protestantism and made provision for the son of the protestant Thomas Hawkes, who was burnt for heresy at Coggeshall during Queen Mary's reign in 1555 (FOXE, *Acts and Monuments*, vii. 118). Clement Throckmorton was elected member of parliament for Warwick in 1541, for Devizes in 1545, for Warwick again in 1547 and 1553, for Sudbury, Suffolk, in 1559, and for Warwickshire in 1562 and 1572, and, dying in 1573, was buried in Haseley church beneath a monument of Purbeck marble inlaid with brass.

Job, who succeeded his father at Haseley, developed a strong puritan bias. He was well educated, and graduated B.A. at Oxford on 13 Feb. 1565–6. He sat in parliament as member for East Retford from 1572 to 1583, and for Warwick in 1586–7. When John Penry [q. v.] issued his appeal to the parliament of 1586, calling attention to the spiritual destitution of Wales, Throckmorton appears to have expressed enthusiastic sympathy. In 1588 he offered pecuniary aid to Penry and to Penry's friends in their efforts to excite the nation against the bishops by the issue of a series of tracts bearing the pseudonymous signatures of Martin Mar-Prelate. Throckmorton afterwards denied that he had any knowledge of Penry's plans, but in June 1589 Penry stayed with Throckmorton at Haseley, and a printing press was secretly set up in his house. The greater part of the three Mar-Prelate tracts—'Theses Martinianæ,' 'The Just Censure and Reproofe of Martin Senior,' and 'The Protestatyon of Martin Marprelate'—were put into type under Throckmorton's roof. When Penry escaped to Edinburgh in 1590, Throckmorton seems to have supplied him with funds. Throckmorton was indicted at Warwick assizes next year on a charge of associating with other religious malcontents—William Hacket [q. v.] and the little band of religious fanatics who were at the time convicted of treason. Throckmorton admitted some casual acquaintance with Edmund Coppinger [q. v.], one of Hacket's patrons, but no evidence was forthcoming to prove closer relations, and Throckmorton was acquitted. 'The lord chancellor said not only in his own house, but even to her Majesty, and openly in the parliament, that he knew Job Throckmorton to be an honest man' (cf. THROCKMORTON'S *Defence*, 1594; PEIRCE, *Vindication*, i. 142). When Penry was arrested and put on his trial in May 1593, Throckmorton swore that he himself 'was not Martin and knew not Martin [MarPrelate].' But Matthew Sutcliffe [q. v.] issued a vehement attack on Throckmorton in 1594, asserting, despite the absence of legal proof, that he was guilty of complicity both with Penry and with Hacket. Throckmorton replied in a published 'Defence of Job Throckmorton against the Slanders of Matthew Sutcliffe, taken out of copye of his own hande, as it was written to a honorable personage' (1594, 4to), to which Sutcliffe published an answer (1595).

Throckmorton's religious zeal increased with his years, and he often preached to his neighbours. According to Camden, he was both learned and eloquent. Towards the end of the century he fell into a consumption, and removed from Haseley to Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire, so that he might benefit by the spiritual consolation of the puritan minister, John Dod [q. v.] It is said that for thirty-seven years he sought in vain a comfortable assurance of his salvation, but secured it within an hour of his death. He died early in 1601, and was buried in the churchyard of Haseley on 23 Feb. (*Reg.*)

Throckmorton married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Vernon of Howell, Staffordshire, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. His eldest son, Sir Clement Throckmorton, was thrice elected M.P. for Warwickshire, in 1624, 1625, 1626, and was, according to Dugdale, 'not a little eminent for his learn-

ing and eloquence;' he married Lettice, second daughter of Sir Clement Fisher of Packington, Warwickshire; his eldest son, also Sir Clement (1605–1664), was thrice elected M.P. for Warwick (in 1654–5, on 30 March 1660, and on 26 March 1661), was knighted on 11 Aug. 1660, and died in 1664. Job Throckmorton's second son, Job (*b.* 1594), was admitted a barrister of the Middle Temple in 1618.

[Visitation of Warwickshire, 1613 (Harl. Soc. pp. 206–7); Colvile's Warwickshire Worthies; Dugdale's Warwickshire, pp. 456–7; Brooks's Puritans; Maskell's Marprelate Controversy; Arber's Introd. to the Martin Marprelate Controversy; Waddington's Life of Penry, 1854; Strype's Works; Camden's Annals; information kindly supplied by Ralph F. Sawyer, esq., of Haseley.] S. L.

THROCKMORTON or **THROGMORTON**, Sir JOHN (*d.* 1445), under-treasurer of England, was the son of Thomas Throgmorton of Fladbury, Worcestershire, a retainer of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick [q. v.], by his wife Agnes Besford. According to Dugdale he was 'brought up to the study of lawes and was afterwards of the king's council.' Probably in Henry IV's reign he became a clerk in the treasury, and in 3 Henry V (1415–16) he was granted lands in Fladbury for his services (*Cal. Rot. Pat. in Turri Londin.* p. 264 *b*). In 1417–1418 he was in attendance on Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick [q.v.], at Caen, of which the earl had been appointed governor on its surrender to Henry V. He was elected knight of the shire for Worcestershire in the parliament summoned to meet on 19 Nov. 1414, and was returned for the same constituency to those summoned on 2 Dec. 1420, 9 Nov. 1422, and 12 May 1432. In 1426 he was made a commissioner for raising a loan in Warwickshire. In 1431 he was appointed one of the Earl of Warwick's attorneys during his absence abroad, and in the same year was retained as a member of Warwick's council for life with a salary of twenty marks. On the earl's death in 1439 Throgmorton was made one of his executors and joint custodian of his castles and manors during his son's minority. In 1433 he was made 'surveyor of the administration of the effects' of Edmund, earl of March (*Rot. Parl.* iv. 471). In 1434 and again in 1440 he served on the commission of the peace in Warwickshire. In the latter year he was styled chamberlain of the exchequer and under-treasurer of England (Nicolas, *Acts of the Privy Council*, v. 81). He died in 1445; in accordance with his will, dated at London on 12 April in that year, he was buried in the church of St. John the Baptist, Fladbury, where there is an inscription to his memory (Nash, *Worcestershire*, i. 452). He married, in 1409, Alianora, daughter and coheiress of Sir Guy Spiney or De la Spine of Coughton, Warwickshire, which thus passed into the possession of the Throgmorton family. By her he had two sons, Thomas and John, and seven daughters. Thomas (*d.* 1472) succeeded to the estates, and was great-grandfather of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton [q. v.]

[Cal. Rot. Patentium in Turri Londin. pp. 264, 282; Rot. Parl. iv. 471, v. 77; Acts of the Privy Council, ed. Nicolas, iv. 325, v. 81; Palgrave's Antient Kalendars and Inventories, p. 158; Dugdale's Warwickshire, ii. 749–51; Nash's Worcestershire; Official Return of Members of Parl.; Burke's Extinct Baronetcies; Colvile's Warwickshire Worthies.] A. F. P.

THROCKMORTON, Sir NICHOLAS (1515–1571), diplomatist, born in 1515, was fourth of the eight sons of Sir George Throckmorton of Coughton, Warwickshire. His grandfather, Sir Robert Throckmorton (son of Thomas, and grandson of Sir John Throckmorton [q. v.]), was a privy councillor under Henry VII, and died in 1519 while on a pilgrimage to Palestine. His mother was Katharine, daughter of Sir Nicholas, lord Vaux of Harrowden, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, lord Fitzhugh, and widow of Sir William Parr, K.G. She was thus aunt by marriage to Queen Catherine Parr, and Sir Nicholas claimed the queen as his first cousin. His father, Sir George, incurred, owing to some local topic of dispute, the ill-will of Cromwell, whose manor of Oversley adjoined that of Coughton. Early in 1540 Cromwell contrived to have his neighbour imprisoned on a charge of denying Henry VIII's supremacy, but Lady Throckmorton's niece, Catherine Parr, used her influence with the king to procure Sir George's release. Sir George was one of the chief witnesses against Cromwell at his trial, which took place in the same year, and was consulted by Henry VIII in the course of the proceedings. After Cromwell's fall Sir George purchased Cromwell's forfeited manor of Oversley. He was sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire in 1526 and 1546, and built the great gatehouse at Coughton. He died soon after Queen Mary's accession. Sir Robert Throckmorton (*d.* 1570), Sir George's eldest son and successor in the Coughton estate, was succeeded by his son Thomas (*d.* 1614), who, as a staunch catholic, suffered much persecution and loss of property during Elizabeth's reign. Thomas Throckmorton's grandson Robert was a devoted royalist, and was

created a baronet on 1 Sept. 1642. The baronetcy is still held by a descendant.

Michael Throckmorton (*d.* 1558), a younger brother of Sir George and Nicholas's uncle, arranged in 1537 to enter the service of Cardinal Pole at Rome, with a view to acting as a spy on him in the interest of the English government; but Michael deceived Cromwell, and became the loyal and affectionate secretary of the cardinal. For a time he wrote home to the English government letters favourable to Pole without exciting suspicions of his duplicity. He is credited with the authorship of a volume entitled 'A copye of a very fyne and wytty letter sent from the ryght reuerende Lewes Lippomanus, byshop of Verona in Italy,' London, 1556, 8vo. Michael Throckmorton, who received a grant of Haseley in Warwickshire from Queen Mary in 1553, finally took up his residence at Mantua, where he died on 1 Nov. 1558 (cf. *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII; Nine Historical Letters of the Reign of Henry VIII*, by J. P. C[ollier], 1871; *Cal. State Papers*, 1547–80, pp. 67, 75–6). His son Francis was long known at Mantua by his hospitable entertainment of English visitors; he was buried at Ullenhall, Warwickshire, in 1617.

Nicholas was chiefly brought up by his mother's brother-in-law, Lord Parr. In youth he served as page to the Duke of Richmond, and probably went to Paris with his master in 1532. With two brothers he joined the household of his family connection, Catherine Parr, soon after her marriage to Henry VIII in July 1543. Unlike other members of his family, he accepted the reformed faith of his mistress, and remained a sturdy protestant till his death. He and two brothers were present as sympathising spectators at the execution of Anne Askew, the protestant martyr, in 1546 (*Narratives of the Reformation*, Camden Soc. pp. 41–2).

Throckmorton entered public life as M.P. for Malden in 1545, and sat in the House of Commons almost continuously till 1567. The accession of Edward VI was favourable to his fortunes. With the king's religious sentiment he was in thorough sympathy, and Edward liked him personally. He accompanied the army of the Protector Somerset to Scotland in August 1547, and, after engaging in the battle of Musselburgh, was sent to bear the tidings of victory to Edward. The king received him with the utmost cordiality and knighted him. He was subsequently appointed a knight of the king's privy chamber and treasurer of the mint in the Tower (*Acts of Privy Council*, iv. 76, 77, 84). He also received a grant of an annuity of 100*l.*, which he resigned in 1551 in exchange for the manor of Paulerspury in Northamptonshire and other land in adjoining counties. He was present at the unfortunate siege of Boulogne in 1549–1550, and later in 1550 attended to give evidence at Gardiner's trial. He represented Devizes in the House of Commons from 1547 to 1552, and sat for Northamptonshire in Edward's last parliament in March 1553.

Throckmorton's signature was appended to the letters patent of 7 June 1553 which limited the succession of the crown to Lady Jane Grey and her descendants (*Chronicle of Queen Jane*, p. 100). Immediately after Edward's death and Lady Jane's accession, Throckmorton's wife acted by way of deputy for Lady Jane as godmother of a son of Edward Underhill, the 'Hot-Gospeller,' at his christening in the Tower of London (19 July 1553); the boy was named Guilford after Lady Jane's husband (*Narratives of the Reformation*, p. 153). On the same day Mary was generally proclaimed queen. Throckmorton is reported to have been at the moment at Northampton, and when Sir Thomas Tresham formally declared for Mary there, he is said to have made a protest in Lady Jane's favour, which exposed him to personal risk at the townspeople's hands (*Chron. of Queen Jane*, p. 12). But Throckmorton's devotion to Lady Jane was more specious than real, and he had no intention of forfeiting the goodwill of her rival Mary. He was credited by his friends with having taken a step of the first importance to Mary's welfare on the very day of Edward VI's death by sending her London goldsmith to her at Hoddesdon to apprise her of the loss of her brother, and to warn her of the danger that threatened her if she fell into the clutches of the Duke of Northumberland (*Legend of Throckmorton*, vv. 111 et seq.; cf. Goodman's *Life and Times*, i. 117). On Mary's arrival in London she showed no resentment at Throckmorton's dalliance with Lady Jane's pretensions, and he sat as member for Old Sarum in her first parliament of October–December 1553.

But early next year Throckmorton's loyalty was seriously suspected. On 20 Feb. 1553–4 he was sent to the Tower on a charge of complicity in Wyatt's conspiracy. On 17 April 1554 he was tried at the Guildhall. Although he had not taken up arms, the evidence against him was strong. One of Wyatt's lieutenants, Cuthbert Vaughan, swore that he had discussed the plan of the insurrection with Throckmorton. Throckmorton admitted that he had talked to Sir Peter Carew and Wyatt of the probability

of a rebellion, and had been in familiar relations with Edward Courtenay [q. v.], Throckmorton defended himself with resolute pertinacity, and, in spite of the marked hostility of Sir Thomas Bromley and other judges, he was acquitted by the jury. The trial was memorable as affording an almost unprecedented example of the independence of a jury at the trial of one who was charged by the crown with treason. The London populace rejoiced, but the government marked its resentment by ordering the jurors to the Tower or the Fleet; they were kept in prison till the end of the year, when they were released on the payment of a fine amounting to 2,000*l.* (Holinshed, *Chronicle*, ii. 1747; *State Trials*). Nor was Throckmorton allowed to benefit immediately by the jury's courage. He was detained in the Tower till 18 Jan. 1554–5 (Machyn, *Diary*, p. 80); and next year, when a kinsman, John Throckmorton, was arrested on a charge of conspiring with Henry Dudley to rob the treasury, he was again brought under suspicion, but no action was taken against him. His kinsman was executed on 28 April 1556 (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, 1547–80, p. 78). Meanwhile he was a frequent and a welcome visitor of the Princess Elizabeth at Hatfield, though his protestant zeal exceeded that of the princess, and at times drew from her an angry rebuke.

Elizabeth's accession to the throne opened to him a career of political activity. He was at once appointed chief butler and chamberlain of the exchequer, and was elected M.P. for Lyme Regis on 2 Jan. 1558–9. In the following May the more important office of ambassador to France was bestowed on him (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom., 1547–80, p. 128). On 9 Jan. 1559–60 the queen signed instructions in which he was directed to protest against the assumption of the arms of England by Francis II, who had married Mary Queen of Scots on 24 April 1558, and had ascended the French throne on 10 July 1559 (*Hatfield MSS.* i. 165–7; *State Papers*, Foreign, 1559–60, No. 557). Francis died on 5 Dec. 1560, and Throckmorton was much occupied in the weeks that followed in seeking to induce Queen Mary to forego 'the style and title of sovereign of England,' and to postpone her assumption of her sovereignty in Scotland. Throckmorton had many audiences of her, and acknowledged her fascination. They corresponded on friendly terms, and despite differences in their religious and political opinions, he thenceforth did whatever he could to serve her, consistently with his duty to his country (cf. Labanoff, *Lettres de Marie Stuart*, i. 94, 128). He now succeeded in reconciling Elizabeth to the prospect of Queen Mary's settlement in Scotland. But he endeavoured to persuade Mary to tolerate protestantism among her subjects, and did not allow his personal regard for her to diminish his zeal for his own creed. The Venetian ambassador in France described him (3 July 1561) as 'the most cruel adversary that the catholic religion has in England' (*Cal. Venetian State Papers*, 1558–80, p. 333). He showed every mark of hostility to the Guises and of sympathy with the Huguenots, and urged Elizabeth to ally herself publicly and without delay with the Huguenots in France and the reformers in Scotland. Little heed was paid to his proposals.

On 28 Oct. 1560 he wrote with disgust to Cecil of the rumour that the Earl of Leicester was contemplating marriage with the queen (Froude, vi. 439 sq.) In November he sent his secretary, one Jones, to remonstrate with the queen on the injurious effect that the reports of such a union were having on her prestige abroad (Hardwicke, *State Papers*, i. 165). Elizabeth was displeased with his frank importunity, and in September 1561 Throckmorton begged for his recall. Cecil, to whose son Thomas he was showing many kindly attentions in Paris, recommended him to remain at his post, but in September 1562 Sir Thomas Smith (1513–1577) [q. v.] arrived to share his responsibilities, and, as different directions were given by the home government to each envoy, Throckmorton's position was one of continual embarrassment, and his relations with his colleague were usually very strained (cf. Wright, *Queen Elizabeth*, i. 155, 174). Throckmorton never ceased to warn the queen that Europe was maturing a conspiracy to extirpate protestantism, and that it was her duty to act as the champion of the reformed faith. Largely owing to his representations, Elizabeth reluctantly agreed in October 1562 to send an English army to the assistance of the French protestants, who were at open war with their catholic rulers, and were holding Havre against the French government. Throckmorton joined the Huguenot army in Normandy, and after the battle of Dreux (19 Dec. 1562) was carried as a prisoner into the camp of the catholics and was detained. He arrived at Havre in February 1563. On 7 August 1563 he was arrested by the French government on the plea that he had no passport. Cecil expostulated with the French ambassador in London, and Throckmorton was set at liberty (*Hatfield MSS.* i. 277; cf. *Cal. Venetian State Papers*, 1557–80, p. 373;

Lettres de Catherine de Médicis, vol. ii.) In the spring of 1564 he was engaged in negotiating at Troyes a peace with France, and found, as he conceived, his chief obstruction in the conduct of his colleague, Sir Thomas Smith. A violent quarrel took place between them while the negotiations were in progress, but the treaty of Troyes was finally signed on 1 April 1564, whereupon Throckmorton withdrew from the French embassy.

Next year another diplomatic mission was provided for Throckmorton in Scotland. On 4 May 1565 instructions were drawn up directing him to proceed to Scotland to prevent the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots with Darnley. He hurried to Mary at Stirling Castle. The queen received him reluctantly, and turned a deaf ear to his protest against her union with her cousin. He returned home leisurely, pausing at York to send Cecil the result of his observations on the temper of northern England, where he detected disquieting signs of hostility to Elizabeth's government. Later in the year he addressed a letter of advice to Mary urging her to show clemency to the banished protestant lords, and especially to the Earl of Moray (Melville, *Memoirs*, 1683, pp. 60–3).

Throckmorton was created M.A. at Oxford on 2 Sept. 1566, and next year was, on the recommendation of the Earl of Leicester, named a governor of the incorporated society which was to control the possessions and revenues of the preachers of the gospel in Warwickshire. On 30 June 1567 Throckmorton was ordered to proceed to Scotland for a second time. A dangerous crisis had just taken place in Queen Mary's affairs. Her recent marriage to Bothwell after Darnley's murder had led to the rebellion of the Scottish nobles, and they had in June imprisoned her in Lochleven Castle. As a believer in the justice of Mary's claims to the English succession and an admirer of her personal charm, Throckmorton was anxious to alleviate the perils to which she was exposed. Elizabeth's instructions gave him no certain guidance as to the side on which he was to throw English influence. He travelled slowly northwards, in the hope that Elizabeth would adopt a clearer policy. On arriving at Edinburgh in July he told Mary at a personal interview that Queen Elizabeth would come to her rescue if she would abandon Bothwell. His persuasions were in vain (*MS. Cotton*, Calig. C. 1, ff. 18–35), but on 24 July the imprisoned queen wrote thanking him for the good feeling he had shown her (Labanoff, *Lettres*, ii. 63). At the same time he opened negotiations with the Scottish lords. Elizabeth reproached him with his failure to secure Queen Mary's release (Thorpe, *Scottish State Papers*, ii. 824–46). In self-defence Throckmorton disclosed to the Scottish lords his contradictory orders, but the queen resented so irregular a procedure, and he was recalled in August (cf. Melville, *Memoirs*, 96 seq.)

Throckmorton thenceforth suffered acutely from a sense of disappointment. His health failed during 1568, but he maintained friendly relations with Cecil, to whom he wrote from Fulham on 2 Sept. 1568 that he proposed to kill a buck at Cecil's house at Mortlake. He had long favoured the proposal to wed Queen Mary to the Duke of Norfolk, and he was consequently suspected next year of sympathy with the rebellion of northern catholics in Queen Mary's behalf. In September 1569 he was imprisoned in Windsor Castle, but he was soon released and no further proceedings were taken against him. He died in London on 12 Feb. 1570–1. Shortly before he had dined or supped with the Earl of Leicester at Leicester House. According to the doubtful authority of Leicester's 'Commonwealth,' his death was due to poison administered by Leicester in a salad on that occasion (Leicester, *Commonwealth*, 1641, p. 27). Leicester, it is said, had never forgiven Throckmorton for his vehement opposition to the earl's proposed marriage with the queen. No reliance need be placed on this report. Throckmorton had continuously corresponded on friendly terms with Leicester for many years before his death, and they had acted together as patrons of puritan ministers (cf. Thorpe, *Scottish Papers*, i. 210 seq.; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1547–80, p. 291); Cecil wrote to Sir Thomas Smith of their markedly amicable relations on 16 Oct. 1565, and described Throckmorton as 'carefull and devote to his lordship' (Wright, *Life and Times of Elizabeth*, i. 209). Throckmorton was buried on the south side of the chancel in St. Catherine Cree Church in the city of London.

Throckmorton married Anne, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew, K.G., and sister and heiress of Sir Francis Carew of Beddington, Surrey. By her he had issue two sons and three daughters, of whom Elizabeth married Sir Walter Ralegh [q. v.] His eldest son, Arthur (1557–1626), matriculated from Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1571, aged 14; he was M.P. for Colchester in 1588–9; joined in 1596 the expedition to Cadiz, where he was knighted; inherited from his father the manor of Paulerspury, Northamptonshire, of which county he was sheriff in 1605, and was buried at Paulerspury on 1 Aug. 1616.

Sir Nicholas's younger son, Nicholas, who was knighted on 10 June 1603, was adopted by his uncle, Sir Francis Carew (1530–1611) of Beddington, took the name of Carew, and succeeded to the Beddington property, dying in 1643 (cf. Lysons, *Environs of London*, i. 52 et seq.; cf. art. Ralegh, Sir Walter, ad fin.)

Much of Throckmorton's correspondence as ambassador in France between 1559 and 1563 is printed in Patrick Forbes's 'Full View of Public Transactions in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,' 1740–1 (2 vols. fol.), in the 'Hardwicke State Papers' (1778, i. 121–62), and in the 'Calendar of Foreign State Papers.' His Scottish correspondence is calendared in Thorpe's 'Scottish State Papers.' A few of his autograph letters are at Hatfield and among the Cottonian, Harleian, Lansdowne, and Additional manuscripts at the British Museum. The mass of Throckmorton's original papers came into the possession of Sir Henry Wotton. Wotton bequeathed them to Charles I, but the bequest did not take effect. After many vicissitudes the papers passed into the possession of Francis Seymour Conway, first marquis of Hertford (1719–1794), whose grandson, the third Marquis of Hertford, made them over to the public record office, on the recommendation of John Wilson Croker, before 1842 (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. iv. 455).

A portrait of Sir Nicholas, painted when he was forty-nine, is at Coughton. An engraving by Vertue is dated 1747.

[A poem called the Legend of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, consisting of 229 stanzas of six lines each, gives in a vague fashion the chief facts of his life. It professes to be spoken by Throckmorton's ghost, after the manner of the poems in the Mirrour for Magistrates. The authorship is uncertain. It was first printed from a badly copied manuscript at Coughton Court by Francis Peck [q. v.] in an appendix to his Life of Milton in 1740, and was inaccurately assigned by Peck to Sir Nicholas's nephew, 'Sir Thomas Throckmorton of Littleton in coun. Warwick, knt.' Apparently the person intended was Thomas Throckmorton 'esquire' (son of Sir Nicholas's brother, Sir Robert Throckmorton), who died on 13 March 1614–15, aged 81, and was buried at Weston Underwood, Buckinghamshire (Lipscomb's Buckinghamshire, iv. 399). The best version of the poem is that transcribed by William Cole and now in the British Museum Addit. MS. 5841; another is in Harl. MS. 6353. John Gough Nichols prepared an improved edition from these manuscripts in 1874. Browne Willis compiled in 1730, from the family papers at Coughton, a History and Pedigree of the Ancient Family of Throckmorton; this still remains in manuscript at Coughton, but was used by Miss Strickland in her Lives of the Queens of England. There is also at Coughton a 'Gens Throckmortoniana' assigned to Sir Robert Throckmorton (cf. Hist. MSS. Comm. 3rd Rep. App. pp. 256–8). Other papers of the Throckmorton family are preserved at Buckland Court, Faringdon (see Hist. MSS. Comm. 10th Rep. No. iv. pp. 168–76). Pedigrees and accounts of the family are in Dugdale's Warwickshire, ii. 749, Lipscomb's Buckinghamshire, iv. 399, Nash's Worcestershire, i. 452, Betham's Baronetage, i. 486, and Wotton's Baronetage. ii. 359 sq. See also Froude's History; Lingard's History; Wright's Life and Times of Queen Elizabeth, passim; Fuller's Worthies, ed. Nichols, iii. 280; Strype's Annals and Memorials, passim; and the state papers and the official calendars mentioned above.]

S. L.

THROGMORTON. [See Throckmorton.]

THROSBY, JOHN (1740–1803), antiquary, son of Nicholas Throsby, alderman of Leicester and mayor in 1759, by Martha Mason, his second wife, was born at Leicester on 21 Dec. 1740, and baptised at St. Martin's Church there on 13 Jan. following. In 1770 he was appointed parish clerk of St. Martin's, which office he held until his death. He early turned his attention to the study of local history and antiquities, and in 1777, at the age of thirty-seven, published his first work, 'The Memoirs of the Town and County of Leicester,' which was issued at Leicester in six duodecimo volumes. In 1789 he brought out a quarto volume of 'Select Views in Leicestershire, from Original Drawings,' containing historical and descriptive accounts of castles, religious houses, and seats in that county, and in the following year a 'Supplementary Volume to the Leicestershire Views, containing a Series of Excursions to the Villages and Places of Note in that County.' This was followed in 1791 by 'The History and Antiquities of the Ancient Town of Leicester' (Leicester, 4to). He also republished Robert Thoroton's 'Nottinghamshire,' with large additions (3 vols. 4to, 1790, new edit. 1797).

John Nichols [q. v.] incorporated most of Throsby's work in his 'History of Leicestershire.' He describes him as 'a man of strong natural genius, who, during the vicissitudes of a life remarkably chequered, rendered himself conspicuous as a draughtsman and topographer.' In later life Throsby was in indifferent circumstances. He attempted many expedients to maintain his family, few of which were successful, but in his later years he was assisted by friends. He died, after a lingering illness, on 5 Feb. 1803, and was

buried on the 8th at St. Martin's, Leicester. Over the old vestry door is a tablet to his memory. He married at St. Martin's, on 29 Oct. 1761, Ann Godfrey, by whom he had five sons and five daughters. His widow survived him, and died on 1 Oct. 1813.

Besides those mentioned above, his works are: 1. 'Letter to the Earl of Leicester on the Recent Discovery of the Roman Cloaca at Leicester, with Some Thoughts on the Jewry Wall,' Leicester, 8vo, 1793. 2. 'Thoughts on the Provincial Corps raised, and now raising in support of the British Constitution, at this aweful period,' 1795. An engraved portrait of Throsby at the age of fifty is prefixed to his 'Excursions' and 'History of Leicester.'

[Nichols's Leicestershire, i. 602, iii. 1048 and passim; Gent. Mag. 1803, i. 284; Annual Register, 1803, p. 497; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict. xxix. 344; extracts from St. Martin's Registers kindly supplied by Mr. Henry Hartopp of Leicester.]

W. G. D. F.

THRUPP, FREDERICK (1812–1895), sculptor, youngest son of Joseph Thrupp of Paddington Green, London, by Mary Pillow (*d.* 1845), his second wife, was born on 20 June 1812. The family had been settled for many years near Worcester, but Joseph migrated to London about 1765, and from 1774 conducted a coach factory in George Street, Grosvenor Square. By his first wife, Mary Burgon, Joseph was father of Dorothea Ann, the hymn-writer (see below), and of John Augustus Thrupp (1785–1814), the father of John Thrupp [q. v.], and of Charles Joseph Thrupp, the father of Admiral Arthur Thomas Thrupp (1828–1889), who served in the Baltic in 1854-5, in the China war in 1858, and on the coast of America during the civil war in 1862–4.

Frederick went to the Rev. W. Greenlaw's school at Blackheath, where he remained till about 1828. He then joined the academy of Henry Sass [q. v.] in Bloomsbury, to cultivate a taste for modelling and drawing, which showed itself very early in life. At Sass's he was a contemporary of John Callcott Horsley [q. v.], then and always one of his closest friends. In 1829 he won a silver medal from the Society of Arts for a chalk drawing from a bust. He was admitted to the antique school of the Royal Academy on 15 June 1830. His first exhibit at the Royal Academy was a piece of sculpture, 'The Prodigal Returned,' 1832. This was followed by a bust of J. H. Pope, 1833, a bust of B. E. Hall, and 'Mother bending over her Sleeping Infant,' 1835, and 'Contemplation,' 1836.

On 15 Feb. 1837 Thrupp started for Rome, accompanied by James Uwins, nephew of Thomas Uwins, R.A. [q. v.], and arrived there on 17 March. 'The Young Hunter' and 'Mother and Children' were exhibited at the Royal Academy in this year, but he did not exhibit again till 1841. He then sent a small 'Magdalen' in marble, finished in December 1840, being a repetition of a work in plaster which had cost him a whole year of diligent labour, for he found that his English training had been very inadequate in the modelling of drapery. While at Rome he profited greatly by the advice and encouragement of John Gibson (1790–1866) [q.v.], who admired his 'Ferdinand,' modelled soon after his arrival in 1837, and obtained several private commissions for him. Gibson induced him to abandon a taste for caricature. Thrupp also made the acquaintance of Thorwaldsen, and formed lasting friendships with many of his contemporaries among the English colony of artists at Rome, including William Theed, jun., Richard James Wyatt, Joseph Severn, Penry Williams, Edward Lear, and others. While still at Rome he finished 'Arethusa,' a life-sized recumbent nymph, exhibited in 1843, which subsequently passed into the hands of John Duke, first lord Coleridge; 'Hebe with the Eagle,' and 'Boys with a Basket of Fruit,' both exhibited in 1844, and several other works in marble. He spent his summer holidays in England in 1839 and 1841, and finally returned to London in October 1842, when he took a house at No. 232 Marylebone Road (then called the New Road), where he built a large gallery and studio. He let most of the house and lived himself at 15 Paddington Green (the house where he was born) till, on his mother's death in 1845, his two unmarried sisters joined him in the Marylebone Road. Here he lived for forty years, leading an industrious life, varied only by occasional holidays spent with friends in England or France.

His principal public commissions were for the statue of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, 1846, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1848, and placed near the monument to Wilberforce in the north transept of Westminster Abbey; two statues for the House of Lords, 1847; 'Timon of Athens' for the Mansion House, 1853; and the statue of Wordsworth for the baptistery of Westminster Abbey. At the great exhibition of 1851 he gained two medals for 'The Maid and Mischievous Boy,' a life-sized plaster group, first exhibited in 1847, now at Winchester; and 'The Boy and the Butterfly' in marble, exhibited in 1850, and sold in 1885 to a private owner at York. He continued to exhibit statues, bas-reliefs, or busts at the

Royal Academy almost every year till 1880. The subjects were sometimes classical, sometimes modern, but more frequently religious. He modelled several isolated subjects from Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' as well as a series of ten bas-reliefs. He exhibited in 1860 a statue of John Bunyan, and in 1868 a pair of bronze doors with ten subjects from the book, which were purchased by the Duke of Bedford and presented to the Bunyan Chapel, Bedford. The plaster models for these doors were presented by the sculptor to the Baptist College, Regent's Park, in 1880. Another pair of doors, with bronze panels illustrating George Herbert's poems, were exhibited with other works by Thrupp, including sixty terra-cotta statuettes, a marble bust of Wordsworth, and some bas-reliefs, at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, in the winter of 1887–8, and the doors were afterwards accepted by Dr. Westcott as a gift to the divinity school at Cambridge, where they were placed in the library. Thrupp executed the monument to Lady Coleridge at Ottery St. Mary's, Devonshire; the reredos representing the Last Supper in St. Clement's, York; and the monument to Canon Pearson [see under PEARSON, HUGH NICHOLAS] in Sonning Church, Berkshire, in 1883. His last work was a plaster bust of Mr. E. Vivian, which he presented to the Torquay School of Art in 1888.

Late in life, on 11 July 1885, Thrupp married Sarah Harriet Ann Frances, eldest daughter of John Thurgar of Norwich and Algiers, who survives him. He spent the winter of 1885–6 in Algiers, making studies of the Arabs and their costume. The following winter was passed at San Remo, and he visited the Pyrenees in the spring. In 1887 he left the Marylebone Road and bought a house at Torquay. In 1889 he visited Antwerp, Brussels, and Cologne. The years 1892–4 were spent in negotiations for the ultimate disposal of the large number of works in marble and plaster, with about 150 small studies in terra-cotta, and numerous drawings, which remained on his hands. By the intervention of the dowager countess of Northesk, it was ultimately arranged with the mayor and corporation of Winchester that his works should find a home in that city, and in 1894 he sent on loan, as a first instalment, four marble statues—'Eve,' 'The Prodigal Son,' 'Hebe,' and 'Boys with Fruit'—and twenty works in plaster. The Thrupp gallery, in the ancient abbey buildings in the public garden adjoining the Guildhall, was inaugurated on 8 Nov. 1894. Thrupp bequeathed all his property, including his remaining works, to his wife, but in accordance with his wishes they will be presented to the city of Winchester; they remain meanwhile at Torquay.

Failing eyesight, followed by paralysis agitans in 1893, compelled him to abandon active work. He died at Thurlow, Torquay, of influenza and pneumonia, on 21 March 1895, and was buried on 26 March in the Torquay cemetery. Joseph Francis Thrupp [q. v.] was his nephew.

In addition to his work as a sculptor, Thrupp designed and engraved in outline illustrations to 'Paradise Lost.' He also illustrated in lithography 'The Ancient Mariner' and 'The Prisoner of Chillon,' and drew a series of views of Ilfracombe on the stone. He was a rapid and accurate draughtsman with pen or pencil, but had little sense of colour and did not paint except in monochrome. His modelling was rapid and sure when he had overcome the initial difficulties.

The sculptor's half-sister, DOROTHEA ANN THRUPP (1779–1847), the eldest daughter of Joseph Thrupp by his first wife, Mary Burgon (*d.* 1795), born in London on 20 June 1779, contributed under the signature 'Iota' to some of the juvenile magazines edited by Caroline Fry, and wrote several hymns: one, 'A little ship was on the sea,' a great favourite with children. Besides some little manuals, including 'Songs by the Way' and 'Thoughts for the Day' (1836–7), she published translations from Pascal and Fénelon. She died at Hamilton Place, St. John's Wood, in November 1847.

[Athenæum, 30 March 1895; Torquay Directory, 27 March 1895; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues; information from Mrs. Thrupp and from C. J. Bruce Angier, esq. For Dorothea, see Julian's Dict. of Hymnology; Garret Horder's Hymn Lover, p. 447; notes supplied by Miss Fell Smith.] C. D.

THRUPP, JOHN (1817–1870), historical writer, born on 5 Feb. 1817, was the eldest son of John Augustus Thrupp (1785–1844) of Spanish Place, Manchester Square, London, the eldest son of Joseph Thrupp of Paddington Green, by his first wife, Mary Burgon. Frederick Thrupp [q. v.] was his father's half-brother. After education at Dr. Laing's school at Clapham he was articled in 1834 and admitted a solicitor in 1838; he practised at Bell Yard, Doctors' Commons. Shortly after his publication in 1843 of his volume of 'Historical Law Tracts,' his father died and left him a competency. Henceforth he devoted more and more time to archæology and chess, in both of which pursuits he shared his enthusiasm with Henry Thomas Buckle [q. v.] He had to give up chess in 1856, but

in 1862 he was able to bring some of his historical studies to fruition in his valuable 'Anglo-Saxon Home: a History of the Domestic Institutions and Customs of England from the Fifth to the Eleventh Century' (see *Athenæum*, 1862, ii. 178). John Thrupp died at Sunnyside, Dorking, on 20 Jan. 1870. He was thrice married, but left no issue.

[Law Times, 19 Feb. 1870; private information; Brit. Mus. Cat.] T. S.

THRUPP, JOSEPH FRANCIS (1827–1867), divine, only son of Joseph William Thrupp, solicitor, of 55 Upper Brook Street, and Merrow House, Guildford, was born on 20 May 1827. Frederick Thrupp [q. v.] was his uncle. He was educated at Winchester College under Bishop Moberly from 1840 to 1845, becoming head prefect, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. in 1849 as seventh wrangler and eleventh classic, and proceeded M.A. in 1852. He was elected to a fellowship at Trinity, and afterwards travelled in Palestine. He was ordained in 1852, and in the same year accepted the small college living of Barrington, Royston. Thrupp was for some time member of the board of theological studies at Cambridge, and in 1865 was select preacher. He contributed to the 'Speaker's Commentary' and to Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible.' He died at Surbiton on 23 Sept. 1867, and is buried at Merrow. In 1853 he married Elizabeth Bligh, fourth daughter of the Rev. John Daniel Glennie of St. Mary's, Park Street. He is commemorated by a window in Trinity College chapel and another in Barrington church, both presented by his widow. He published: 1. 'Ancient Jerusalem' (1855). 2. An excellent 'Introduction to the Psalms,' 2 vols. 1860. 3. 'A Translation of the Song of Songs,' 1862.

[Gent. Mag. 1867, ii. 550; information from Mrs. Elizabeth B. Thrupp and C. W. Holgate.] E. C. M.

THURCYTEL (*d.* 975), abbot of Crowland, was a clerk of royal race and of great wealth, the kinsman probably of Archbishop Oskytel [q. v.] of York. Having decided to renounce the world, he persuaded King Edred or Eadred to give him the abbey of Crowland, then a poor and struggling house surrounded by swamps and marshes. At Crowland Thurcytel became a monk in the first place probably about 946, but was shortly elected abbot. He restored the house, endowed it of his great wealth with six manors, and may be regarded as its second founder. The charter he obtained from King Edgar or Eadgar [q. v.] in 966 is still extant (Dugdale, *Monast. Angl.* ii. 115 sq.) He was the friend of St. Dunstan [q. v.], of Ethelwold (*d.* 984) [q. v.], bishop of Winchester, and of Oswald (*d.* 972) [q. v.], archbishop of York. From this fact, together with the accounts of his life, both legendary and authentic, it may be inferred that he took part in the struggle of the day between the secular clerks and the regular monks, and assisted in the revival of monasticism in this country in the tenth century. He died probably in July 975, and his work at Crowland was taken up successively by two of his kinsmen.

Thurcytel is perhaps chiefly known from the narrative of the false Ingulf, which gives a detailed but fabulous account of his life and work both before and after he went to Crowland. The trustworthy story from which this fable grew up is contained in the narrative of Orderic Vitalis, who makes no mention of the legends contained in Ingulf.

[Orderici Vitalis Hist. Eccles. ii. 281–3, ed. Le Prévost; see also the so-called Ingulf of Crowland ap. Savile's Angl. Rer. Script. post Bedam, pp. 872 seq.; Freeman's Norman Conquest, iv. 597; Dugdale's Monast. Angl. ii. 92 seq., which follows Ingulf.] A. M. C–e.

THURKILBI, ROGER de (*d.* 1260), judge, was the son and heir of Thomas de Thurkilbi, who took his name from a hamlet in the parish of Kirby Grindalyth in the East Riding of Yorkshire. It is probable, from the difficulty of accounting otherwise for his sudden elevation to judicial office, that Roger was a lawyer by profession. He was never a tenant *in capite*, and, although the possessor of many manors in his native county, he never served as its sheriff. Nor did he owe his advancement to his father, who was a man of no political or administrative importance.

From certain grants made to Thurkilbi in June 1233 it may be inferred that he was already engaged in the king's service, perhaps as his advocate, or as a clerk in the chancery. In 24 Henry III (1239–40) he was appointed to itinerate in Norfolk and twelve other counties with William of York, Henry de Bath, and Gilbert de Preston, three of the most distinguished judges of the century. He was engaged in this way until November in 26 Henry III (1241), when the feet of fines show that the eyre was concluded. In the following Easter he was directed to deliver the gaols of Norwich and Ipswich; and in April he witnessed two royal charters, when the king was at Winchester. At the beginning of Trinity term he sat for the first time in the common bench at Westminster, with Robert de Lexinton as presiding judge. In Hilary and the early part of Trinity terms in 27 Henry III (1242–3) he itinerated in Somer-

set and Oxfordshire; in the last weeks of Easter term and in Trinity term of 28 Henry III (1244) in Devonshire and Dorset; in Easter and Trinity terms of 29 Henry III (1245) in the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham. After Easter in 30 Henry III (1246) he commenced an eyre with Gilbert de Preston, Simon de Wauton, and John de Cobham, which extended over more than half the counties in England, and only ended in Trinity term of 33 Henry III (1249). During 32 and 33 Henry III (1247–9) the sittings of the common bench were suspended, and nearly the whole of the judicial business of the country was transacted before itinerant justices. Thurkilbi had, in the intervals between his eyres, been engaged as a justice of the bench at Westminster; and when the court was reopened in Michaelmas term of 33 Henry III (1249) he returned to preside over it again until Michaelmas term in 35 and 36 Henry III (1251), when he began another eyre through the counties of York, Nottingham, Derby, Warwick, and Leicester. He returned to Westminster towards the end of Michaelmas term in 36 and 37 Henry III (1252). In Easter term of 40 Henry III (1256) he went on his last eyre through Northumberland and six other counties in the north of England. The last fine levied before him in this eyre was at Derby early in February of 42 Henry III (1257–8). From this time till the autumn of the same year he was holding pleas at Oxford, probably as a justice *coram rege*. In Michaelmas term of 42 and 43 Henry III (1258) the king appointed Thurkilbi, Gilbert de Preston, and Nicholas de Handlo to hold the king's bench at Westminster, 'donec rex de eodem banco plenius ordinauerit.' The bench here spoken of was undoubtedly the common bench. Although the king intended to make other arrangements, Thurkilbi remained at Westminster until he died. Matthew Paris (*Chronica Majora*, v. 96) and Matthew of Westminster (*Flores Historiarum*, ii. 363) agree in stating that he crossed the Channel with Richard, earl of Cornwall [q.v.], and other nobles in 1250. The statement is confirmed by the feet of fines, which show that he was absent from Westminster for the last few weeks of Hilary term. In July of 37 Henry III (1253) Thurkilbi was directed to explain the 'Articuli Vigiliæ' to the knights and freemen of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and to enforce their observance. He has also been described as one of the justices for the custody of the Jews in this year on the authority of an entry on the plea rolls of the exchequer of the Jews. As there is no other evidence that he filled this office, and he was undoubtedly at this time a justice of the bench, it is probable that he was engaged at the exchequer for the consideration of a special case. The same entry has been cited to show that Henry de Bath, who at this time held high judicial office, was also a justice for the custody of the Jews. The two judges were no doubt called in to determine some difficult point of law.

Thurkilbi was frequently assigned to take particular assizes and deliver gaols, and in 43 Henry III (1259), when it was provided that such 'speciales justiciarie' should only be granted to certain judges, he was included in the number. He was usually sent on this work to the eastern counties. The cases so heard by him are recorded on the two files of assize rolls now at the Record Office, numbered respectively 1177 and 1179. From July 1253 he was paid an annual salary of 100 marks.

It is difficult to estimate the work and influence of a lawyer at a time when there were no year-books or reports, but it is certain that Thurkilbi was a great judge. In 'Flores Historiarum' (ii. 450) he is described as 'nulli in toto regno maxime in justicia et terre legibus secundus,' and his decisions are among the few expressly mentioned in Hengham's 'Summa Magna' and other thirteenth-century treatises. He seems to have taken small part in the political controversies of his day. Matthew Paris, speaking of the introduction of the words 'non obstante' into royal letters, represents him as saying in 1251, 'Heu! heu! hos utquid dies expectavimus? Ecce jam civilis curia exemplo ecclesiasticæ coinquinatur et a sulphureo fonte rivulus intoxicatur' (*Chronica Majora*, v. 211). The same writer records a speech made to him by the judge on the subject of the Poitevin oppression in the following year, which shows that he was discontented with the state of the kingdom. In 1259 he was one of the persons appointed by the barons to sell the king's wardships and select sheriffs (*Annales Monastici*, i. 477-8). These facts have been taken as showing that he acted with the popular party. On the other hand this was the only occasion on which the barons employed him otherwise than as a judge, and he remained in the king's favour after they had obtained power (*Flores Historiarum*). Moreover, the persons so appointed by the barons seem to have been chosen rather as experienced and trusted public servants than on political grounds.

Thurkilbi was married to a certain Lecia as early as 24 Henry III (1240). She survived her husband and left Thomas Rocelyn as her heir (*Rot. Hund.* i. 472). Thurkilbi

died childless in June or early in July in 44 Henry III (1260), having appointed his neighbour, Simon Abbot of Langley, Thomas de Heserletone, and Master Roger de Heserletone executors of his will. The statement in 'Flores Historiarum' that he died on 20 Aug. is clearly incorrect, as there is an entry on the patent rolls dated 7 July which shows that he was already dead. Fines were levied before him in the week beginning on 6 June, but none afterwards. An anonymous writer, from whose manuscripts a few extracts are printed in Leland's 'Collectanea' (ed. Hearne, ii. 245), says that his estate, exclusive of gold, gems, vases, and silken girdles, did not amount to thirty marks. But the feet of several fines to which Roger de Thurkilbi was a party show that he had acquired considerable property in Yorkshire, Norfolk, and Lincolnshire. Moreover his executors paid the sum of 200 marks for the king's aid in getting in the testator's debts. His heir was his brother, Walter de Thurkilbi, who, though he seems never to have held any administrative or judicial office, frequently witnessed royal charters, and was probably a member of the king's council. Matthew Paris, who was personally acquainted with Roger de Thurkilbi, speaks of him as 'miles et literatus' (*Chronica Majora*, v. 317).

[The chief authorities are: The Plea Rolls, the various Chancery and Exchequer Rolls, and the Feet of Fines (all at the Record Office). A large number of transcripts from these relating to Thurkilbi, and also an Itinerary of him as a justice in eyre have been typewritten and placed in the library of the British Museum. His sittings at Westminster are tabulated in Bracton's Notebook. See also Matthew Paris's Chronica Majora (Rolls Series); Matthew of Westminster's Flores Historiarum (Rolls Series); Annales Monastici (Rolls Series); Gross's Exchequer of the Jews; Bracton's Notebook, ed. Maitland; Leland's Collectanea, ed. Hearne.]

G. J. T.

THURKILL, THORKILL, or TURGESIUS (*d.* 845), Danish king of North Ireland, could not have been the son of Harold Harfagr as Snorri Sturleson supposed (*Heimskringla*, i. 131–2, transl. Morris and Magnusson, Saga Library), for this would place him too late. He has, however, with more probability been identified with Ragnar Lodbrok, the half-mythical king of Denmark and Norway. This theory is supported by several striking coincidences, but cannot be said to be proved (*War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, pp. liii seq. Rolls Ser.) As Thurkill he arrived in Ireland with a royal fleet in 832. He took Dublin in the same year, and afterwards assumed the government of all the northmen in Ireland (*ib.* pp. xlii seq., and 9, Rolls Ser.) Several other Danish fleets arrived about the same time, and it was apparently with their help and that of almost annual reinforcements of his countrymen that Thurkill took advantage of the civil and ecclesiastical strife then prevailing to extend his dominion over the whole north of Ireland. At Armagh, whither he went soon after taking Dublin, he seems to have met with resistance, for he attacked the city three times in one month (*ib.*; see also *Ann. Ult.* ap. O'Conor, *Rer. Hibern. Script.* iv. 208). A few years later, perhaps in 841 (*War of the Gaedhil*, pp. xliii and 9), Thurkill drove out the abbot of Armagh and assumed the abbacy—that is, the wide ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the chief successor of St. Patrick. He apparently aimed at the suppression of Christianity in Ireland and the substitution for it of heathenism (*ib.* pp. xlviii and 11). He organised an expedition to Lough Ree, and from there attacked Connaught and Meath (*Chron. Scotorum*, p. 145, Rolls Ser.), possibly as a step towards the subjugation of all Ireland (*War of the Gaedhil*, pp. xlviii and 13). In these central districts he again made a determined attack upon the chief centres of ecclesiastical authority, such as Clonmacnoise, Clonfert, Terryglass, and many more (*ib.*) At Clonmacnoise, which was second only to Armagh in ecclesiastical importance, he placed his wife Ota, who gave audiences or oracular answers from the high altar of the principal church of the monastery. He seems to have been completely successful, and the posting of Danish forces at Limerick, on Loughs Ree and Neagh, at Carlingford, on Dundalk Bay, and at Dublin, seems to point to far-reaching plans of conquest and permanent government (*ib.*) In 845, however, his career was abruptly cut short. He was taken prisoner by Malachy [see Maelsechlainn I], then king of Meath (afterwards king of Ireland), and drowned in Loch Owel in what is now Westmeath (*ib.* pp. xliii and 15). His dominion in Ireland probably lasted thirteen, and not thirty years, as Cambrensis states (Gir. Cambr. v. 186, Rolls Ser.) The story of his death given by Cambrensis is quite untrustworthy (*ib.* v. 185). If Thurkill be rightly identified with the half-mythical Ragnar Lodbrok, he was the ancestor of Olaf Sitricson [see Olaf] and the Hy Ivar of the line of the Danish kings of Dublin and Deira.

[See, in addition to the chief authorities mentioned in the text, Annals of the Four Masters, i. 466 seq. ed. O'Donovan; Annals from the

Book of Leinster in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, ii. 520 (Rolls Ser.); Saxonis Grammatici Gesta Danorum, lib. ix. 312–13, ed. A. Holder; Langebek's Rer. Dan. Script. i. 267, 496, 507, 518, &c.; Torfæus's Ser. Reg. Dan. pp. 388 seq.; Skene's Celtic Scotland, ii. 314–15; Robertson's Early Kings of Scotland, i. 40, 43, 56; Lappenberg's England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, pp. 30 seq., transl. Thorpe; Green's Conquest of England, pp. 66, 74 seq.]

A. M. C–E.

THURKILL or **THORKILL** THE EARL (*fl.* 1009), Danish invader, is said to have come to England to avenge a brother, possibly one of the victims of the massacre of St. Brice's Day, 13 Nov. 1002 (*Emmæ Anglorum Reginæ Encomium* ap. MASERES, *Selecta Monumenta*, p. 7). Thurkill commanded the Danish fleet which appeared off the south-east coast in August 1009 (*A.-S. Chron.* ii. 115, Rolls Ser.) Off Thanet he was joined by a second Danish fleet, commanded by Heming and Eglaf (FLOR. WIG. i. 160–1, Engl. Hist. Soc.), and together they came to Sandwich. For the next two or three years Thurkill probably led the great Danish raids in the southern and eastern counties, but towards the end of that time is thought to have shown a leaning towards Christianity. He was present at the murder of Ælfheah [q. v.], archbishop of Canterbury, in 1012, but, in spite of William of Malmesbury's statement (*Gesta Regum*, i. 207, Rolls Ser.), probably tried to save the archbishop, offering gold and silver —everything save his beloved ship—in ransom for him (*Thietmar of Merseburg* ap. FREEMAN, *Norman Conquest*, i. 668). Soon after this it may be inferred that Thurkill embraced Christianity, and with forty or forty-five Danish ships (*Encomium*, loc. cit.) entered the service of King Ethelred or Æthelred II [q. v.] Thurkill's change of side seems to have hastened the long-contemplated invasion of England by Sweyn or Swegen [q. v.] in 1013 (*ib.*) He was certainly one of England's most valiant and capable defenders against Sweyn. He was with Ethelred in London in 1013, and helped the citizens to beat off Sweyn's attack; and when that city and the country at large had submitted, it was to Thurkill's fleet lying at Greenwich that King Ethelred fled for refuge. At Greenwich Thurkill remained during the winter of 1013–14, like Sweyn himself, levying contributions at will upon the surrounding land (FLOR. WIG. i. 168).

It is uncertain when Thurkill forsook the English side and joined Cnut, but his fleet went over with Edric or Eadric Streona [q. v.] in 1015, and Thurkill himself was undoubtedly Cnut's strongest supporter in the war with Edmund Ironside. He remained in England when Cnut returned to Denmark on his father's death, but is said to have followed shortly, thinking it safer so to prove his loyalty, and swore allegiance to Cnut (*Encomium*, vol. ii. pp. i and iv). He left thirty ships in England, however, and urged Cnut to return thither. In the campaign which followed Cnut's return to England he was prominent, leading the Danish forces at Sherstone in Wiltshire (GEOFFREY GAIMAR, *Lestorie des Engles*, ap. PETRIE, *Mon. Hist. Brit.* i. 816), and being present with Cnut at the battle of Assandun in Essex (*Encomium*, ii. 8). Cnut acknowledged his great debt to Thurkill when in 1017 he divided England into four earldoms by giving him that of East-Anglia (*A.-S. Chron.* ii. 124). Three years later Thurkill was fittingly associated with Cnut in the building and consecration of the church at Assandun by Archbishop Wulfstan of York (*ib.* ii. 125). Thurkill, too, was a distinguished patron of St. Edmund's Abbey, and in this same year replaced the secular clerks there by monks (*Memorials of St. Edmund's Abbey*, i. 47, 126, 340). Cnut appears to have distrusted, or been jealous of, Thurkill, for in 1021 he banished him with his wife Eadgytha (FLOR. WIG. i. 183), possibly the widow of Eadric Streona, and, if so, a daughter of King Ethelred (*Norman Conquest*, i. 670). Two years later, however, Cnut and Thurkill were reconciled, and, though the latter does not seem to have ever returned to England, he was made Cnut's viceroy in Denmark and guardian of his son, probably the one intended to succeed Cnut there (*A.-S. Chron.* ii. 126). Thurkill's own son Cnut brought as a hostage for his father to England. Osbern's statement (*De Translatione Corporis S. Elphegi* ap. WHARTON, *Anglia Sacra*, ii. 144) that Thurkill was killed on his return to Denmark is untrustworthy, and the date and manner of his death are unknown.

[See, in addition to the chief authorities mentioned in the text, Annales Monastici, vol. ii. (Rolls Ser.); Simeon of Durham's Hist. Eccl. Dunelm. ii. 140, 145, 154, 156; Henry of Huntingdon's Hist. Angl. p. 186; Brompton ap. Twysden's Decem Script. pp. 888, 906.]

A. M. C–E.

THURLAND, SIR EDWARD (1606–1683), judge, born at Reigate, Surrey, in 1606, was the eldest son of Edward Thurland of Reigate, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Richard Elyot of Reigate. The family was originally descended from that of Thurland Castle in Nottinghamshire. His great-great-grandfather was

Thomas Thurland of Gamelton Hall, Nottinghamshire. His grandfather, Gervase Thurland, and his father, Edward, were London merchants.

The younger Edward was admitted to the Inner Temple on 20 Oct. 1625, and called to the bar on 15 Oct. 1634. On 13 March 1639–40 he was returned to the Short parliament for the borough of Reigate, but was not re-elected in the Long parliament (*Official Returns of Members of Parliament*, i. 483). About the same time he was made steward of the manor of Reigate, and on 24 Nov. 1652 was called to the bench of the Inner Temple. He represented Reigate in Richard Cromwell's parliament which met on 27 Jan. 1658–9, was returned for the same borough to the Convention parliament on 9 April 1660, and sat in the parliament of the Restoration from 1661 to 1672 (*ib.* i. 516, 529; MANNING, *Hist. of Surrey*, ed. Bray, i. 292). In 1661 Thurland was chosen recorder of Reigate and of Guildford, and soon after was selected by James, duke of York, as his solicitor and knighted (*ib.* i. 40, 342). On 24 April 1672 he was created a serjeant-at-law, and on 24 Jan. 1673 he was appointed a baron of the exchequer, having refused a seat in the common pleas. After sitting six years his infirmities compelled him to retire on 29 April 1679 (LUTTRELL, *Brief Hist. Relation*, 1857, i. 11). He died at Reigate on 14 Jan. 1682–3, and was buried in the chancel of the parish church (MANNING, *Hist. of Surrey*, ed. Bray, i. 317). By his wife, Elizabeth Wright of Buckland in Surrey, he left an only son, Edward, who died five years later, leaving issue.

Thurland was an intimate friend of John Evelyn (1620–1706) [q. v.] and Jeremy Taylor [q. v.] He composed a treatise on prayer which won Evelyn's warmest praise, but which was not published. His portrait is in the possession of Lord de Saumarez at his residence, 43 Grosvenor Place, London. Lady de Saumarez is a descendant of Thurland through his granddaughter Elizabeth, who was married to Martin Bowes of Bury St. Edmunds. Another portrait of Thurland is in the mayor's court office in the Guildhall, London.

[Foss's Judges of England, vii. 173; Haydn's Book of Dignities, pp. 384, 410; Gent. Mag. 1782, p. 69; Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, iii. 38; Pepys's Diary, ed. Braybrooke, ii. 67; Evelyn's Diary, ed. Bray, ii. 33, 100, iii. 63, 74, 87, 91, 106; Harl. Soc. Publ. viii. 191; The Lord Chancellor's Speech in the Exchequer to Baron Thurland at his taking the Oath, 1672.]

E. I. C.

THURLOE, JOHN (1616–1668), secretary of state, baptised on 12 June 1616, was the son of Thomas Thurloe, rector of Abbot's Roding, Essex ('Life' prefixed to the *Thurloe Papers*, p. xi). He was brought up to the study of the law, and 'bred from a youth' in the service of Oliver St. John (1598?–1673) [q. v.] (*Case of Oliver St. John*, 1660, pp. 4, 6). By St. John's interest Thurloe was in January 1645 appointed one of the secretaries to the commissioners of parliament at the treaty of Uxbridge (WHITELOCKE, *Memorials*, i. 377, ed. 1853). In 1647 he was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, and in March 1648 made receiver of the cursitor's fines under the commissioners of the great seal (*ib.* ii. 285), a post worth about 350*l.* per annum. He had nothing to do with the establishment of the republic, and, as to the king's death, he subsequently declared that 'he was altogether a stranger to that fact, and to all the counsels about it, having not had the least communication with any person whatsoever therein' (*State Papers*, vii. 914). In March 1651 he was appointed secretary to St. John and Walter Strickland [q. v.] on their mission to Holland, and on 29 March 1652 the council of state appointed him to be their secretary in place of Walter Frost, deceased. His salary was fixed at 600*l.* per annum, and he was given lodgings in Whitehall (*ib.* i. 205; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1651–2, pp. 198, 203). In December 1652 the salary was raised to 800*l.*, and the duty of clerk to the committee for foreign affairs apparently added to his former office (*ib.* 1652–3, p. 1). In the elevation of Cromwell to the Protectorate Thurloe took a not unimportant part; the letters ordering the sheriffs to proclaim Cromwell were signed by him, and he was charged to perfect the instrument of government. At the same time (22 Dec.) he seems to have been co-opted a member of the council (*ib.* 1653–1654, pp. 297, 301, 309). He was also given charge of the intelligence department, which had been before confided to Thomas Scott (*d.* 1660) [q. v.] and Captain George Bishop (*ib.* p. 133). In addition to this, on 3 May 1655 the Protector entrusted him with the control of the posts both inland and foreign (*ib.* 1655, pp. 138, 286). Moreover on 10 Feb. 1654 he was made a bencher of Lincoln's Inn (*State Papers*, vol. i. p. xiii).

Thurloe fulfilled his various duties with conspicuous ability. By the intelligencers he employed in foreign parts, and by the correspondence he organised with the diplomatic agents of the government, he kept the Protector admirably informed of the acts and plans of foreign powers. When

the ministers of Charles II were attacked for the ignorance which allowed the Dutch to inflict a crushing surprise upon England in 1667, Thurloe's management of intelligence was held up to them as an example. 'Thereby,' said Colonel Birch in the House of Commons, 'Cromwell carried the secrets of all the princes of Europe at his girdle.' No one denied the fact, but secretary Morrice pleaded in answer that he was allowed but 700*l.* a year for intelligence, while Cromwell had allowed 70,000*l.* (Pepys, *Diary*, 14 Feb. 1668). In reality Thurloe's expenditure for intelligence seems to have been between 1,200*l.* and 2,000*l.* per annum (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1653–4, pp. 454, 458; Thurloe, vii. 483, 785). Under the head of intelligence came also the political police, and so long as Thurloe was in office no conspiracy against the government had a chance of success. His control of the post office enabled him to seize the correspondence of plotters, and his collection of papers contains hundreds of intercepted letters. The spies whom he kept at the court of the exiled king, and the plotters whom he corrupted or intimidated, supplied him with information of each new movement among the royalists (see *English Historical Review*, 1888 p. 340, 1889 p. 527). An illustration of his vigilance is supplied by the traditional story of the royalist gentleman who was told by Cromwell when he returned to England all that had passed in his secret interview with Charles II (Ludlow, ii. 42, ed. 1894). Burnet and Welwood tell many similar stories (*Own Time*, i. 121, 131, ed. 1833; Welwood, *Memoirs*, p. 105).

Thurloe's duties as secretary sometimes required him to set forth the views of the government in a declaration or explain them in a speech. Drafts of two such defences of the policy of the government towards the cavaliers are among his papers (*State Papers*, iv. 132, v. 786). To the parliament of 1656, in which, as in that of 1654, Thurloe represented Ely, he announced Blake's victory at Santa Cruz, related the discovery of Venner's and Sindercombe's plots, and spoke on behalf of the confirmation of Cromwell's ordinances (Burton, *Parliamentary Diary*, i. 353, ii. 43, 143; *State Papers*, vi. 184). On 11 April 1657 he received the thanks of the house for his care and vigilance (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 522). On 13 July of the same year he was sworn in as a member of Cromwell's second council, on 2 Nov. he was elected a governor of the Charterhouse, and on 4 Feb. 1658 he was made chancellor of the university of Glasgow (*State Papers*, vol. i. p. xvii, vol. vi. p. 777). But in spite of the post which he occupied, and though his services were liberally recognised, Thurloe had very little influence in determining the Protector's policy. 'In matters of the greatest moment,' writes Welwood, 'Cromwell trusted none but his secretary Thurloe, and sometimes not even him' (*Memoirs*, p. 105). Thurloe was anxious for Cromwell to accept the crown, but was totally unable to tell Henry Cromwell what the Protector intended to do. 'Surely,' he concludes, 'whatever resolutions his highness takes, they will be his own' (*State Papers*, vi. 219). In his confidential letters to Henry Cromwell he more than once expresses his dissatisfaction with the policy of the council (*ib.* vi. 568, 579). Both agreed in their preference for parliamentary and legal ways, and their opposition to the military party among Cromwell's councillors, and the arbitrary methods they advocated (*ib.* vii. 38, 55, 56, 99). Thurloe thought that the Protector humoured them too much (*ib.* vii. 269). With Cromwell personally Thurloe's relations were very close. On one occasion Cromwell took him for a drive in Hyde Park in order to try the six horses sent the Protector by the Duke of Oldenburg; the horses ran away with the coach, and the secretary hurt his leg in jumping out (*ib.* ii. 652). He was one of the little knot of friends with whom the Protector would sometimes be cheerful and 'lay aside his greatness' (Whitelocke, *Memorials*, iv. 289) in the intervals of confidential deliberations on affairs of state. Thurloe's letters to Henry Cromwell during the Protector's illness, and his remarks on the Protector's death, show unbounded admiration for Cromwell as a ruler, and genuine attachment to him as a man (*State Papers*, vii. 355, 362, 363, 366, 372, 374).

During the brief government of Richard Cromwell, Thurloe's influence rather increased than diminished. He had played an important part in Richard's elevation; the missing letter nominating Richard as successor had been addressed to him, and the verbal nomination finally made had been made at his instance (*ib.* vii. 363, 364, 372, 374). Hyde and the royalists were convinced that Thurloe (advised in secret by Pierrepoint and St. John) was the real inspirer of Richard's government (*Clarendon State Papers*, iii. 421, 423, 425, 435). The officers of the army were jealous of his power over Richard, and complained of evil counsellors. Thurloe thought of resigning, but he could not be spared; and even Richard's reply to the complaints of the army was drawn up by him (*State Papers*,

vii. 447, 490, 495). From the moment of the old Protector's death, Thurloe had feared that the government would be ruined by the dissensions of its friends rather than by the attacks of the royalists; but he endeavoured to shake off his melancholy forebodings, and set to work to secure a Cromwellian majority in the coming parliament (*ib.* vii. 364, 541, 588). He himself was elected for the university of Cambridge, for Tewkesbury, and for Huntingdon, but made his choice for Cambridge (*ib.* vii. 565, 572, 585–8).

In the parliament of January to April 1659 Thurloe was the official leader of the supporters of the government, and its recognised spokesman. On 1 Feb. he introduced a bill which he had drafted for the recognition of Richard Cromwell as lord-protector (*ib.* vii. 603, 609; Burton, *Diary*, iii. 25). On 21 Feb., and again on 24 Feb., he gave a clear exposition of the state of foreign affairs and of the policy of the government (*ib.* iii. 314, 376, 481). On 7 March he defended the authority of the second house, and on 7 April explained the state of the finances (*ib.* iv. 68, 365). During the session he was called upon to defend himself with regard to the police administration under the late Protector. From the moment the parliament met, Hyde and the royalist agents in England had regarded an attack upon Thurloe as one of the first and most necessary steps towards the overthrow of the Protectorate (*Clarendon State Papers*, iii. 426, 428, 436). He had not abused his power to extort money, as some of his colleagues were accused of doing, but he had arbitrarily committed supposed plotters to prison, and transported them without legal trial. On 25 March a certain Rowland Thomas presented a petition stating that he had been sold to Barbados by Thurloe's order, and demanded redress. Thurloe answered these and similar attacks by pleading reason of state, asserting that the persons complaining were royalist conspirators, and adding that similar conspiracies were even now on foot. But the republican opposition, backed by a number of crypto-royalists, replied by asserting that the supposed plots were pretended to justify arbitrary rule (*ib.* iii. 441, 446, 448, 453, 457, 463; Burton, iv. 254, 301). In the end Thurloe successfully weathered the storm, though some of his subordinate agents were not so fortunate (*ib.* iv. 307, 407). In spite of their pertinacity the parliamentary opposition were beaten on point after point, and the government seemed in a way to be firmly established. But the quarrel which took place between the parliament and the army proved fatal. To the last Thurloe, deserted by the rest of the council, urged Richard not to dissolve parliament, but Richard at length gave way (*Life of John Howe*, 1724, p. 9). 'I am in so much confusion that I can scarce contain myself to write about it,' said Thurloe in announcing Richard's fall to Lockhart (*Clarendon State Papers*, iii. 461). For a few days he carried on the management of foreign affairs, and received with apparent favour the offer of French aid to maintain Richard Cromwell's power; but on the restoration of the Long parliament (7 May 1659) those of his functions which were not entrusted to committees were assigned to Thomas Scott (Guizot, *Richard Cromwell*, i. 367, 376, 385, 389, 393, 401).

After the readmission of the secluded members (21 Feb. 1660) Thurloe, to the great disgust of the royalists, was reappointed secretary of state (27 Feb.) as being the only man whose knowledge of the state both of foreign and home affairs fitted him for the post (*Clarendon State Papers*, iii. 693, 701). The royalists suspected him of desiring to restore Richard, and were anxious to buy him over if possible; but, according to their information, he resisted the restoration of the Stuarts to the last, and did his best to corrupt Monck (*ib.* iii. 693, 749; Thurloe, vii. 855). In April, however, he certainly made overtures to Hyde, promising to forward a restoration, but his sincerity was suspected (Thurloe, vii. 897). Monck so far favoured Thurloe that he recommended him to the borough of Bridgnorth for election to the Convention; but even with this support his candidature was a failure (*ib.* pp. 888, 895).

After the king's return Thurloe escaped better than he could have expected. On 15 May 1660 he was accused of high treason and committed to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms. The particulars of the charge do not appear. On 29 June he was set at liberty with the proviso of attending the secretaries of state 'for the service of the state whenever they should require' (*Commons' Journals*, viii, 26, 117). He was reputed to have said that if he were hanged he had a black book which would hang many that went for cavaliers, but he seems to have made no revelations as to his secret agents (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. pp. 154–84, 208). After his release he usually lived at Great Milton in Oxfordshire, residing at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn occasionally during term-time. The government desired to avail itself of his minute knowledge of the state of foreign affairs, on which subject he addressed several papers to Clarendon (Thur-

LOE, i. 705, 759, vii. 915). An unsupported tradition asserts that Charles II often solicited him to engage again in the administration of foreign affairs, but without success (*State Papers*, vol. i. p. xix). He died at his chambers at Lincoln's Inn on 21 Feb. 1667–8, and is buried in the chapel there. An account of his last illness, written by his friend Lord Wharton, is printed in 'Notes and Queries,' 8th ser. xi. 83.

Thurloe was twice married: first, to a lady of the family of Peyton, by whom he had two sons who died in infancy; secondly, to Anne, third daughter of Sir John Lytcott of East Moulsey in Surrey, by whom he had four sons and two daughters (*State Papers*, vol. i. p. xix).

A portrait of Thurloe by Stone, belonging to Mr. Charles Polhill, was No. 812 in the National Portrait Exhibition of 1866. Another portrait, ascribed to Dobson, is in the National Portrait, Gallery, London. An engraved portrait by Vertue is prefixed to the state papers.

Thurloe's vast correspondence is the chief authority for the history of the Protectorate. His papers, no doubt purposely hidden at the Restoration, were discovered in the reign of William III, 'in a false ceiling in the garrets belonging to secretary Thurloe's chambers, No. xiii near the chapel in Lincoln's Inn, by a clergyman who had borrowed those chambers, during the long vacation, of the owner of them.' The papers were sold to Lord Somers, passed from him to Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the rolls, on whose decease they were bought by Fletcher Gyles, a bookseller (Preface to the *Thurloe Papers*, p. vi). Richard Rawlinson purchased them from Gyles in 1752, and left them to the Bodleian Library at his death in 1755 (MACRAY, *Annals of the Bodleian Library*, 1890, p. 236). Before this time, in 1742, Thomas Birch had printed his seven folio volumes of Thurloe state papers, adding to the original collection a certain number of papers from manuscripts in the possession of Lord Shelburne, Lord Hardwicke, and others. The manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, which include a considerable number of unpublished letters, are catalogued as Rawlinson MSS. A. vols. 1 to 73. Others which Birch obtained from Lord Hardwicke are now in the British Museum (Addit. MSS. 4157, 4158). Letters from Thurloe to English agents in Switzerland form part of Robert Vaughan's 'Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell,' 2 vols. 1836.

[A memoir of Thurloe serves as introduction to the State Papers. Other authorities are mentioned in the article.] C. H. F.

THURLOW, EDWARD, first BARON THURLOW (1731–1806), lord chancellor, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow (*d.* 1762), incumbent successively of Little Ashfield, Suffolk, and of Thurston, Long Stratton, and Knapton, Norfolk, by Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Smith, a descendant of Sir Richard Hovell, esquire of the body to Henry V, was born at Bracon Ash, Norfolk, on 9 Dec. 1731. His grandfather, Thomas Thurlow, whose cousin, John Thurlow, obtained a license for armorial bearings, 19 Nov. 1664, was a scion of the Thurlows of Burnham, Norfolk, who are traceable as far back as the reign of Henry VIII. It is therefore probable that the carrier of Cromwell's time, whom the chancellor, in disclaiming descent from secretary Thurloe, jocularly claimed as his ancestor, was a mythical personage. Thurlow had two younger brothers: Thomas [see THURLOW, THOMAS], bishop of Durham; John, who died alderman of Norwich on 11 March 1782, and whose son, Edward South Thurlow (1764–1847), prebendary of Norwich, was father of Charles Augustus Thurlow (*d.* 1873), chancellor of the diocese of Chester.

Being hard to manage at home, Thurlow was early committed to the care of the Rev. Joseph Brett, master of Seckars school, Scarning, Norfolk, a disciplinarian of the then approved type. There he became an adept at cock-throwing, which he celebrated in some Latin elegiacs printed by Lord Campbell (*Chancellors*, ed. 1868, viii. 157), and conceived an unalterable aversion for the master. 'I am not bound,' he said savagely in later life, when Brett claimed acquaintance, 'I am not bound to recognise every scoundrel that recognises me.' After four years at Scarning he was removed with the character of an incorrigibly bad boy to King's school, Canterbury, where he acquired sufficient knowledge of the classics to enable him to take, upon his matriculation at Cambridge, 5 Oct. 1748, a Perse scholarship at Gonville and Caius College. There he distinguished himself by idleness and insubordination. His misconduct occasioned his removal from college without a degree soon after Lady-day 1751. His destination being already determined, he was placed in the office of a solicitor named Chapman, of Ely Place, Holborn, where he found a congenial companion in William Cowper [q.v.], the poet. Cowper introduced him to his uncle, Ashley Cowper, at whose house in Southampton Row the two spent much of their time in flirting with the ladies. On 9 Jan. 1752 Thurlow was admitted a member of the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar on

22 Nov. 1754, elected a bencher on 29 Jan. 1762, reader in 1769, and treasurer in 1770. Though he was never a hard student, he appears to have usually spent the morning hours in reading, and in the evening frequently strayed no farther from his chambers than Nando's coffee-house, in the immediate vicinity of Temple Bar.

The ascription to him of an anonymous pamphlet, published in 1760, entitled 'A Refutation of the Letter to an Hon. Brigadier-general [George Townshend, first marquis Townshend, q. v.], commander of His Majesty's forces in Canada,' is merely conjectural (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. iii. 121).

At the bar Thurlow is said to have first distinguished himself by the spirit and address with which, in an unreported case of Robinson v. Lord Winchilsea, before Lord Mansfield at the Guildhall in 1758, he discomfited Fletcher (afterwards Sir Fletcher) Norton [q. v.], who thought to silence him by browbeating. He argued for the defendant in the great copyright case of Tonson v. Collins, before Lord Mansfield in the king's bench in Trinity term 1761 [see Tonson, Jacob], and in Hilary term 1762 received from Lord Northington the premature distinction of a silk gown. It is likely that this early advancement was due to the interest of Thomas Thynne, third viscount Weymouth [q. v.], through which Thurlow was returned to parliament for Tamworth on 23 Dec. 1765 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. App. iv. 401). He retained the seat until his removal to the House of Lords, and was elected recorder of the borough on 11 Oct. 1769.

The decisive turn in Thurlow's affairs is traditionally ascribed to a lucky chance. The *cause célèbre* of Douglas v. Hamilton, on which depended the succession to the Douglas estates, was decided by the court of session (15 July 1767) on an array of minute circumstantial evidence. Thurlow studied the case with care, and expressed in Nando's coffee-house a strong opinion that the decision was erroneous. This was overheard by some of the appellants' agents, and led to his being retained for the appeal. On 14 Jan. 1769 he fought a duel in Hyde Park with the Duke of Hamilton's agent, Andrew Stuart [q. v.], who had demanded satisfaction for some severe reflections which Thurlow had made upon his conduct. On 27 Feb. the House of Lords reversed the decision of the court of session (*St. James's Chron.* 17 Jan. 1769; *Scots Mag.* 1769, pp. 107 et seq.)

In the House of Commons Thurlow's first reported speech was on the question raised by Wilkes's expulsion, viz. whether a mere vote was adequate for the purpose. In support of the affirmative Thurlow referred to the vote of 11 April 1614, by which it was determined that no future attorney-general should sit in the House of Commons, a precedent followed in the subsequent parliaments of 1620-1 and 1625-6 by the exclusion of Sir Thomas Coventry and Sir Robert Heath (*Comm. Journ.* i. 316, 324, 456-60, 513, 817).

Appointed solicitor-general, 30 March 1770, Thurlow acted with the attorney-general, Sir William De Grey (afterwards Lord Walsingham) [q.v.], in the prosecution of the printers and publishers of 'Junius's Letter to the King' [see Almon, John; and Woodfall, Henry Sampson]. In the House of Commons (27 Nov. and 6 Dec. 1770) he increased his reputation by his able defence of the practice of issuing informations for libel by the attorney-general ex officio, and Lord Mansfield's direction to the juries in the recent cases [see Murray, William, first Earl of Mansfield]. He succeeded De Grey as attorney-general on 26 Jan. 1771, stoutly maintained the privilege of the House of Commons in the affair of the lord mayor Brass Crosby [q. v.] and Alderman Richard Oliver [q. v.], and was placed on the secret committee charged with the investigation of the attendant circumstances (28 March). He was a member of the select committee on East Indian affairs elected on 16 April 1772, and by his opposition to the clause which left the nomination of the judges to the directors contributed to the defeat of the East India Judicature Bill (18 May). He was also a member of the committee for drafting the East India Bill of the following year, supported the parliamentary inquiry into the administration of Lord Clive, and urged that it should be conducted without regard to the rule of law which excuses a witness from answering questions which tend to criminate him (*Parl. Hist.* xvii. 854, 870, 880).

The reasoning by which, on appeal to the House of Lords in the great copyright case of Donaldsons v. Becket (February 1774), he overthrew Lord Mansfield's doctrine of perpetual copyright at common law was unimpugnable; but in opposing the legislative settlement of the question he evinced an illiberal spirit. He has been censured for supporting (17 Feb. 1774) the motion for compelling the attendance of compositors to give evidence at the bar of the House of Commons as to the authorship of the letter to the speaker imputed to John Horne, afterwards Horne Tooke [q. v.]; but if the house was to assume the functions of a court of justice, it was manifestly desirable that

it should proceed upon adequate information. His opposition to the perpetuation of the Grenville Act, by which the jurisdiction in election petition cases was transferred from the whole house to special committees, shows that he had formed a juster estimate of the nature of the evils to be remedied than the author of that measure (25 Feb. 1774). He established his reputation as a constitutionalist by his defence of the ministerial scheme for the government of the province of Quebec (26 May 1774), by his exposition of the nature and extent of the royal prerogative of legislation in dependencies of the crown on the third hearing of the Grenada case before Lord Mansfield (7 Nov. 1774), and by his ingenious though unsuccessful defence of Lord Rochford in the action of false imprisonment brought against him by Stephen Sayre (26 June 1776). His conduct of the Duchess of Kingston's case was marred by both bad taste and cruelty [see CHUDLEIGH, ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF BRISTOL]; and in proposing the pillory (24 Nov. 1777) as the reward of Horne's manifesto in favour of the Lexington insurgents he undeniably displayed an excess of zeal. Throughout the dispute with the American colonies he inflexibly maintained the right of the mother country and the duty of exerting her full might. This naturally endeared him to the king, who insisted on his advancement to the woolsack on the resignation of Lord Bathurst (*Corresp. of George III with Lord North*, ii. 154 et seq., 167–74, 196). He was at the same time raised to the peerage as Baron Thurlow of Ashfield, Suffolk (3 June 1778). The event drew from his old friend Cowper a generous if somewhat pedestrian tribute to his 'superior worth' [see COWPER, WILLIAM, 1731–1800]. He took the oaths in Westminster Hall on 19 June, and in the House of Lords on 14 July, his first act on occupying the woolsack being to declare parliament prorogued. When parliament reassembled (26 Nov.) debate was abundant on the address, the recent treaty of alliance between France and the American confederation, and the consequent manifesto of the British commissioners. The latter document was defended by Thurlow in his usual thoroughgoing style. He also spoke on some other matters, e.g. the Keppel court-martial, the bill for which he remodelled, and the subsequent motions for a court-martial on Sir Hugh Palliser and the removal of the Earl of Sandwich from the admiralty, and was publicly taunted by the Duke of Grafton [see FITZROY, AUGUSTUS HENRY, third DUKE OF GRAFTON] with his plebeian origin and the recency of his patent. In reply Thurlow haughtily contrasted his own honourable exertions with 'the accident of an accident,' to which he ascribed the duke's seat; and protested that he had not solicited but been solicited by the peerage, and that both as chancellor and as a man he was as respectable and as much respected as the proudest peer he then looked down upon (BUTLER, *Reminiscences*, i. 188). After this manly vindication of his official and personal dignity he had little difficulty in establishing his ascendency over the peers. Under his guidance they turned a deaf ear to the representations addressed to them in 1779 by Lord Shelburne on the distressed and disaffected condition of Ireland and the scandalous waste of the public money, and in 1780 threw out the bills to deprive revenue officers of the parliamentary franchise and government contractors of their seats in the House of Commons which were sent up to them by the lower house. He was emphatically the king's chancellor, and as such was employed on the secret and abortive negotiations for a reconstruction of the administration which followed the resignation of Lords Gower and Weymouth in October 1779 (*Corresp. of George III with Lord North*, ii. 295; *Egerton MS.* 2232, ff. 16, 23–34). Thurlow consistently supported Sir George Savile's measures for the relief of catholics, and justified the use of the military to repress the Gordon riots (21 June 1780).

His somewhat vague and diffident utterances on the rupture with Holland, 25 Jan. 1781, did not enhance his reputation as a publicist; but he retained the confidence of the king, whose design of raising Lord George Germain to a peerage he loyally furthered [see GERMAIN, GEORGE SACKVILLE, first VISCOUNT SACKVILLE]; and when the whigs acceded to power under Lord Rockingham (March 1782), they were compelled to acquiesce in Thurlow's continuance in office (*Rockingham Memoirs*, ed. Albemarle, ii. 452). In their foreign policy he concurred, but supported none of their domestic measures, and energetically opposed the Contractors Bill and the revision of the civil list. Though he retained the great seal on the death of Lord Rockingham (1 July 1782), he had little to do with the formation of the Shelburne administration, the instability of which he foresaw (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. App. pp. 210–12). To the concession of legislative independence to Ireland he gave a reluctant consent, and took no part in the parliamentary discussion (*ib.* 12th Rep. App. x. 86). In the debate of 17 Feb. 1783 on the preliminary articles of peace he ably vin-

dicated the exercise of the prerogative in the cession of the Floridas. On the coalition of Fox and North, the former insisted on Thurlow's resignation, and, the king at length yielding, Thurlow retired with a pension of 2,680*l.* and the reversion (which fell in in 1786) of a tellership in the exchequer, and the great seal was put in commission (9 April 1783) [see WEDDERBURN, ALEXANDER, first EARL OF ROSSLYN]. In opposition Thurlow resisted in vain the concession of exclusive jurisdiction to the Irish courts and House of Lords. He continued to be consulted by the king, and it was by his advice that the royal mind in regard to the India Bill was communicated to the peers (BUCKINGHAM, *Courts and Cabinets of George III*, i. 227, 289; Fox, *Corresp.* ed. Russell, ii. 47, 61 et seq., 251 et seq.) On the consequent defeat of that measure the king sent for Pitt, and Thurlow resumed the great seal (23 Dec.), which on the eve of the dissolution (23–24 March 1784) was stolen from his house in Great Ormonde Street. If, as was surmised, the robbery was concerted by political malcontents in the hope of deferring the dissolution, they were signally disappointed. A new seal was hastily cast, and parliament dissolved on 25 March. The lost seal was never recovered, nor were the burglars traced (*Gent. Mag.* 1784, i. 230, 378).

On his return from the country with a solid majority, Pitt for some sessions found in Thurlow a fairly loyal supporter; though the chancellor asserted his freedom by opposing the bill for restoring forfeited estates to the descendants of the Jacobite insurgents of 1745 (16 Aug. 1784). Thurlow also warmly espoused the royal scheme for raising Warren Hastings to the peerage, of which Pitt doubted the expediency. He even talked of affixing the great seal to the patent by the mere authority of the king—a step which was averted by the unexpected sanction given by Pitt to the proposed peer's impeachment. At the trial, which began on 13 Feb. 1788, Thurlow presided so long as he held the great seal, and by the consent of all contemporaries nobly sustained the dignity of British justice. With Pitt his relations became less and less cordial. Pitt's attitude towards slavery disgusted him, and he resented his insistence on the advancement of Richard Pepper Arden (afterwards Baron Alvanley) [q. v.] to the mastership of the rolls (4 June 1788) (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. App. v. 425). During the discussions on the regency question (November 1788) he entered into clandestine negotiations with the Prince of Wales and the whigs (*Egerton MS.* 2232, ff. 73–7). The discovery of his hat in the prince's closet during a council held at Windsor revealed his intrigues to Pitt, who entrusted Lord Camden with the exposition of his scheme. Meanwhile Thurlow found himself almost equally distrusted by Fox, and as soon as the king's health began to mend gave an ostentatious support to the ministerial proposals. He even affixed the great seal to a fictitious commission for the opening of the parliament to which they were to be submitted (BUCKINGHAM, *Court and Cabinets of George III*, i. 435, ii. 23-4; STANHOPE, *Life of Pitt*, i. 378–403).

Conscious that he was distrusted by Pitt, Thurlow keenly resented the elevation of William Wyndham Grenville [q. v.] to the peerage; but dissembled his feelings while he waited the opportunity of dealing a fatal blow at the great minister. He thus supported Pitt's foreign policy even when least defensible, as in the threatening attitude towards Russia (29 March 1791), while he attempted to terminate the impeachment of Hastings on the technical ground that it had abated by the dissolution of the parliament in which it had been instituted, and succeeded in throwing out Fox's libel bill.

Having thus done his best to perpetuate the virtual abrogation of trial by jury in cases in which it was really the palladium of British liberty, he took occasion to pose as its most ardent champion in a charge to the jury of the pix, in which he animadverted severely on an innocent proposal of the chancellor of the exchequer to dispense with it in certain proceedings under the revenue laws. The unfortunate Sinking Fund Bill he opposed with an adroitness which almost secured its defeat. At the same time he so far lost his self-command as to to treat Lord Grenville with discourtesy. Pitt and Grenville thereupon required the king to choose between them and the chancellor, and it was arranged, 18 to 21 May 1792, that Thurlow should retire. He did so on the prorogation (15 June), the only token of favour which he received being a patent (dated 11 June) creating him Baron Thurlow of Thurlow, Suffolk, with remainder to the heirs male of his nephews (BUCKINGHAM, *Court and Cabinets of George III*, ii. 208–10; ROSE, *Diaries*, i. 95–9). Thenceforth Thurlow was rarely heard in debate, though he continued to take part in the judicial business of the House of Lords, and now and again intervened in the parliamentary wrangles to which the trial of Hastings continued to give rise.

The great events which caused Burke to appeal from the new to the old whigs threw Thurlow for a time into the arms of the former party. He courted the Prince of Wales, and moved for an increase of his allowance on his marriage; he opposed the repressive measures taken by the government during the revolutionary fever of 1795–6; and when they passed he withdrew from parliament in simulated disgust. During the winter of 1797 he was occupied in fruitless attempts to mediate between the Prince and Princess of Wales. As all hope of return to power died away, he returned to his place in the House of Lords to discuss with philosophic calm the incidence of taxation, to assert with something of his old hauteur the equality of peers in their legislative character when what he deemed an invidious distinction was made in favour of the Duke of Clarence, to defend the interests of the harassed slave-trader, to emancipate a wife from an incestuous husband, and to oppose the bill for the exclusion of Horne Tooke from the House of Commons. His last speech was in the debate on the peace of Amiens on 4 May 1802, when he absurdly contended that all treaties not expressly renewed were abrogated by the war.

The rest of Thurlow's life was passed between a cottage at Dulwich—the mansion there built for him he would never enter on account of a quarrel with the architect—and various English health resorts. He was frequently to be seen at Brighton, where in the winter of 1805 he was consulted by Sir Samuel Romilly (13 Dec.) in reference to Lady Douglas's charges against the Princess of Wales. He died at Brighton on 12 Sept. 1806, but his remains rest beneath the south aisle of the Temple church, where they were interred with great pomp on 25 Sept. His bust (sculptor unknown), with Latin inscription by Dr. Routh of Magdalen College, Oxford, formerly in the church, now stands neglected in the vestry. In consequence of an early disappointment Thurlow had not married, and the barony of Thurlow of Ashfield died with him; that of Thurlow of Thurlow, Suffolk, descended to his nephew Edward (afterwards Hovell-Thurlow), eldest son of Thomas Thurlow [q. v.], bishop of Durham. By his mistress, Mrs. Hervey, who figures with him in the 'Rolliad' (ode xvi.), and to whom he was much attached, he had several children, for whom he provided.

Thurlow's portrait, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, is at Windsor Castle; another by Phillips, painted in 1805, is in the National Portrait Gallery; an unfinished study in the latter collection, apparently from the Windsor Castle portrait, is assigned to Evans. He was also painted by Romney, Reynolds, and Samuel Collings (*Loan Exhib. Cat.* South Kensington Museum, 1867). Engravings of all except the portrait by Lawrence are at the British Museum and Lincoln's Inn.

Thurlow was tall, well built, and singularly majestic in appearance. His features, though stern, were regular, and a swarthy complexion matched well with his keen black sparkling eyes and bushy eyebrows. He was fond of the company of men of letters, and even Dr. Johnson respected his conversational powers. In ordinary society he affected an extreme bluntness, richly lacing his discourse with oaths and vulgar pleasantries; but he was always subservient to his sovereign and courtly to ladies. On proper occasions he knew how to weep, and was unmanned more than once during the king's illness. Fox's *bon mot*, 'No man ever was so wise as Thurlow looks,' evinces the impression which he made on occasions of state. Though his natural powers were considerable, he was too indolent to master either statecraft or law, and regularly employed Francis Hargrave [q. v.] to prime him with authorities and arguments. The judgments thus composed, which are reported by Brown and Vesey junior, were rarely if ever written, and sometimes by their oracular obscurity were calculated to confound rather than convince. He has been credited with the invention of the restraint on anticipation commonly inserted in married women's settlements; but this is a mere tradition. In politics he seems to have had no principles beyond a high view of the royal prerogative and an aversion to change. Foreign affairs he as far as possible ignored, and commonly went to sleep when they were under discussion at cabinet councils. The 'majestic sense,' ascribed to him in Gibbon's 'Memoirs,' was an editorial interpolation (Gibbon, *Misc. Works*, ed. Sheffield, 1814, i. 222, and *Autobiogr.* ed. Murray, 1896, p. 310). His reported speeches are chiefly remarkable for the truculence of their invective. His treachery during the king's illness, and subsequent factiousness, deprive him of all title to respect. In his distribution of patronage, if somewhat dilatory, he was on the whole judicious. Both Samuel Horsley [q. v.] and Robert Potter [q. v.] owed stalls to him; and Lloyd Kenyon [q. v.], whom he advanced to the chief-justiceship, amply justified his choice. The Egerton MS. 2232 contains transcripts of his scanty manuscript remains relative to affairs of state.

He never lost the tastes of the scholar, and

late in life corresponded with Cowper on the best English equivalent for the Homeric hexameter, and with Lord Monboddo on the Platonic philosophy, besides rendering one of the choruses of the 'Hippolytus' of Euripides' and the whole of the 'Batrachomyomachia' into English verse (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 4th Rep. App. p. 519, 6th Rep. App. pp. 673, 677; CAMPBELL, *Chancellors*, 4th edit. vii. 298). Though hardly a patron of learning, he made Johnson, with singular delicacy, an offer of the means of travelling on the continent; and Crabbe owed him relief from pecuniary embarrassments. Though probably orthodox in his theological opinions, he resembled a later chancellor, whose merit he early discerned, John Scott, first earl of Eldon [q. v.], in his systematic neglect of the external observances of religion.

[Collins's Peerage, ed. Brydges, viii. 284; Burke's Peerage; G. E. C[okayne]'s Complete Peerage; Blomefield's Norfolk, vii. 25; Carthew's Hundred of Launditch, iii. 362; Gent. Mag. 1762 p. 294, 1806 ii. 882, 975; Ann. Reg. 1782, Chron. p. 238; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. ii. 67, iii. 283; Inner Temple Books; London Gazette, 2–3 June 1778, 9 April 1783, 12 June 1792; Southey's Life of Cowper, i. 40, 274, ii. 306, iii. 11; Cradock's Mem. i. 71–80; Hayley's Mem. i. 368–70, 446; Lord Kenyon's Life, p. 48; Butler's Reminisc. i. 133; Parr's Works, ed. Johnstone, iii. 170; House of Lords' Cases, 1768–71, p. 119; Cases of the Appellants and Respondents in the Cause of Literary Property before the House of Lords, 1774; Lords' Journ. xxxv. 515; Commons' Journ. xxxix. 685; Parl. Hist. vol. xvi–xxxvi.; Public Characters, 1777; D'Arblay's Diary, 13 Feb., 28 Nov. 1788; Howell's State Trials, xx. 306, 371, 651, 829, 898, 1300; Rose's Diaries, i. 95, ii. 182; Fox's Corresp. ed. Russell, i. 281–8, 308, 331, iv. 475; Fitzmaurice's Life of Shelburne, iii. 385; Lord Minto's Life, i. 102, 239–50, 275, 338, ii. 28, iii. 12, 74, 392; Malmesbury's Diaries, ii. 461, iii. 256, iv. 354; Colchester's Diary; Cornwallis's Corresp.; Auckland's Journ.; Papendiek's Court and Private Life; Wilberforce's Life, ii. 137; Walpole's Letters, ed. Cunningham, Memoirs of George III, ed. Russell Barker, and Journal, ed. Doran; Moore's Life of Sheridan; Sir Samuel Romilly's Mem. ii. 124; Wraxall's Mem. ed. Wheatley; Jerningham Letters, ed. Egerton Castle; Hist. MSS. Comm. 2nd Rep. App. p. 192, 3rd Rep. App. p. 416, 4th Rep. App. p. 519, 6th Rep. App. p. 242, 9th Rep. App. iii. 15, 95, 132, 10th Rep. App. vi. 28–40, 50, 11th Rep. App. vii. 55; Boswell's Johnson, ed. Birkbeck Hill; Gibbon's Misc. Works, ed. 1814, ii. 272, 274; Mathias's Pursuits of Literature, pp. 113, 151; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. and Illustr. Lit.; Brougham's Statesmen, 1st ser. p. 88; Roscoe's Eminent British Lawyers (Cab. Cycl.); Welsby's Judges; Foss's Lives of the Judges; Temple Bar, January 1896, art. by Mr. W. P. Courtney; Addit. MSS. 28063 f. 332, 28068 f. 296, 29145 f. 254, 29169 ff. 148, 353, 29194 ff. 149, 151; Haydn's Book of Dignities, ed. Ockerby.]

J. M. R.

THURLOW, afterwards HOVELL-THURLOW, EDWARD, second BARON THURLOW (1781–1829), minor poet, was first son of Thomas Thurlow [q. v.], bishop of Durham, by Anne, daughter of William Bere of Lymington, Hampshire. Born in the Temple, London, on 10 June 1781, he was educated at the Charterhouse and Magdalen College, Oxford, whence he matriculated on 17 May 1798, and was created M.A. on 16 July 1801. On the death of his uncle, Lord-chancellor Thurlow, he succeeded to the barony of Thurlow of Thurlow, Suffolk, 12 Sept. 1806 [see THURLOW, EDWARD, first BARON THURLOW]; but did not take his seat in the House of Lords until 29 Nov. 1810. In commemoration of the descent of his grandmother from Richard Hovell, esquire of the body to Henry V, he prefixed to Thurlow the additional surname Hovell by royal license dated 8 July 1814.

In accordance with a custom not infrequent in those days, Thurlow was appointed on 30 Dec. 1785 one of the principal registrars of the diocese of Lincoln, and in 1788 clerk of the custodies of idiots and lunatics. To those offices were added those of clerk of the presentations in the petty bag office (1796), patentee of commissions in bankruptcy (1803), and clerk of the Hanaper (1821). He retained them all until his death at Brighton on 4 June 1829.

Thurlow married, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on 13 Nov. 1813, an actress of some talent, Mary Catherine (*d.* 1830), eldest daughter of James Richard Bolton, attorney, by whom he had three sons, of whom Edward Thomas succeeded him in the title.

Thurlow edited for private circulation, London, 1810, 4to, Sir Philip Sidney's 'Defence of Poesy,' to which he prefixed some original sonnets, reprinted, with 'Hermilda,' an attempt in the manner of Tasso, as 'Verses on several Occasions,' London, 1812, 8vo; second enlarged edition entitled 'Poems on several Occasions,' 1813, 8vo. He was also author of 'Ariadne: a poem in three parts,' 8vo; 'Carmen Britannicum' (4to), in honour of the prince regent; and 'The Doge's Daughter: a poem, with several translations from Anacreon and Horace,' 8vo (all published at London in 1814); of 'Select Poems,' privately printed at Chiswick in 1821 (8vo); and 'Angelica, or the Rape of Proteus,' an attempt to continue [Shakespeare's 'Tempest,' 1822, 8vo.

He was a frequent contributor to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' in which appeared (April 1813) his 'Lines on Rogers's Epistle to a Friend,' somewhat brutally parodied by Byron (*Works*, ed. 1855, ii. 345). His laboured and affected effusions met with deserved castigation at the hands of Moore (*Edinburgh Review*, September 1814).

[G. E. C[okayne]'s Complete Peerage; London Kalendar, 1797, p. 186; Royal Kalendar, 1788–1829; Lords' Journ. xlviii. 5; Gent. Mag. 1813, i. 41; Martin's Cat. Priv. Printed Books; Moore's Life of Byron, 1847, pp. 181, 206, 216; Clayden's Rogers and his Contemporaries, i. 128–30.] J. M. R.

THURLOW, THOMAS (1737–1791), bishop of Durham, born at Ashfield, Suffolk, in 1737, was second son of Thomas Thurlow, rector of Little Ashfield, Suffolk. Edward Thurlow, first baron Thurlow [q. v.], was his elder brother. Thomas matriculated from Queen's College, Oxford, on 13 July 1754, and was a demy of Magdalen College from 1755 to 1759, when he was elected a fellow. He graduated B.A. on 11 April 1758, M.A. on 9 March 1761, B.D. on 13 April 1769, and D.D. on 23 June 1772. In 1771 he became rector of Stanhope in Durham, and in the following year was appointed master of the Temple. On 2 Nov. 1775 he was nominated dean of Rochester, and on 30 March 1779 he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln. On 13 March 1782 he became dean of St. Paul's, but resigned the office in 1787 on being translated to the see of Durham. He died in Portland Place, London, on 27 May 1791, and was buried in the Temple church. By his wife Anne, daughter of William Bere of Lymington, Hampshire, he left three daughters and a son Edward (1781–1829) [q. v.], who in 1806 succeeded his uncle as second Baron Thurlow. Thomas published a few sermons, but he owed his advancement in the church to the advocacy of his brother rather than to his own ability. He was, however, a zealous patron of literary merit.

[Gent. Mag. 1791, i. 494, ii. 782; Bloxam's Registers of Magdalen College, vi. 296–9; Edinburgh Review, cx. 329; Best's Personal Memorials, 1829, p. 225; Jesse's Memoirs of George III, ii. 265; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, ix. 679; Le Neve's Eccl. Angl. ii. 28, 317, 579, iii. 297; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Notes and Queries, II. ix. 392; G. E. C[okayne]'s Peerage; Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 19174, f. 709.] E. I. C.

THURMOND, Mrs. (*fl.* 1715–1737), actress (whose maiden name was Lewis), was born at Epsom in Surrey, and married John Thurmond the younger, a dancer, in Dublin. John Thurmond, her husband, was says Chetwood, a good stage dancer, a person of 'clean head [*sic*] and a clear heart, and inherits the mirth and humour of his late father.' He contrived many profitable pantomimes for Drury Lane, and was occasionally trusted with a part (his first speaking part appears to have been Tattle in 'Love for Love' on 10 Aug. 1726), but, says Chetwood, 'left the practice before it left him.'

Mrs. Thurmond's father-in-law, John Thurmond the elder, was acting at the same time and at the same theatres as his son, and played important parts. He was a partner with Thomas Elrington [q. v.] at Smock Alley Theatre, Dublin, where he played Phædax in 'Timon of Athens.' He was a popular and convivial man, concerning whom Chetwood tells a comical story, and he died a member of the Drury Lane company. Confusion between father and son is inevitable. It was the father who played Hamlet at Lincoln's Inn Fields, and probably the son who, at the same house, was Scaramouch to the Harlequin of Lun (Rich). The name of Thurmond appears also at Drury Lane to Kent in 'Lear,' Julius Cæsar, Balance in the 'Recruiting Officer,' Sir E. Belfond in the 'Squire of Alsatia,' Brabantio, Saturninus in 'Titus Andronicus,' and Portius in 'Cato.' His name is frequently on the bills until about 1726.

It is possible that Mrs. Thurmond was first seen on the stage at Dublin. The name of Mrs. Thurmond appears to Ruth in the 'Committee' and Evandra in Shadwell's 'Timon of Athens' at Smock Alley Theatre (it is possible, however, that her mother-in-law, Mrs. Winifred Thurmond, may here be referred to). On 2 June 1715 dances were given at Lincoln's Inn Fields by Thurmond, jun., 'just arrived from Ireland,' and on the 23rd Mrs. Thurmond, 'who never acted on this stage,' was the original Cosmelia in the 'Doting Lovers, or the Libertine Tamed,' by Newburgh Hamilton, taken in part from 'The Witty Fair One' of Shirley. On 8 July she played Portia in Lord Lansdowne's 'Jew of Venice,' and on 11 Aug. Julia in Mrs. Behn's 'False Count.' At the Lincoln's Inn Fields theatre she remained four years. Among the parts in which she was here seen were Arabella in Charles Johnson's 'Wife's Relief' to the Riot of her father-in-law; Corinna in 'Woman's Revenge, or a Match in Newgate,' adapted at secondhand by Christopher Bullock from Marston's 'Dutch Courtezan;' Belinda in the 'Provoked Wife;' Alinda in the 'Pilgrim;' Isabella, an original part, in Mrs. Davys's 'Northern Heiress,' on 27 April

1716; Mrs. Gripe in the 'Woman Captain;' Marcella in the 'Feigned Courtezans;' Gertrude in 'Bury Fair;' Belinda, an original part, in Taverner's 'Artful Husband,' on 11 Feb. 1717; Ophelia; Lætitia in the 'Old Bachelor;' Victoria in the 'Fatal Marriage;' Harriet, an original part, in Taverner's 'Artful Wife,' on 3 Dec.; Calista in the 'Fair Penitent;' Peg in 'Sawney the Scot,' Lacy's adaptation of 'Taming the Shrew;' and Arpasia in 'Tamerlane.' She was seen in three more original characters—Almeyda in Beckingham's 'Scipio Africanus' on 18 Feb. 1718; Julia in Molloy's 'Coquet, or the English Chevalier,' on 19 April; and Lady Plotwell in Settle's 'Lady's Triumph,' the exact date of which is not known. While at this house she was seen and approved by Booth, Wilkes, and Cibber, the managers of Drury Lane, who decided to engage her at an advanced price; while Booth is said to have been at some pains to instruct her up to a higher pitch in tragedy than she had hitherto attained (Davies).

On 8 Nov., as Aspatia in the 'Maid's Tragedy,' Mrs. Thurmond made her first appearance at Drury Lane, where she remained until 1732. Principal among the many parts assigned here were Almeria in the 'Mourning Bride,' Hypolita in 'She would and she would not,' Alcmena in 'Amphitryon,' Desdemona, Angelica in 'Love for Love,' Lady Macduff, Rutland in the 'Unhappy Favourite,' Leonora in 'Sir Courtly Nice,' Queen in the 'Spanish Friar,' Gertrude in 'Hamlet,' Narcissa in 'Love's Last Shift,' Portia in 'Julius Cæsar,' Ruth in the 'Committee,' Imoinda in 'Oroonoko,' Epicœne in the 'Silent Woman,' Bisarre in the 'Inconstant,' Mrs. Conquest in the 'Lady's Last Stake,' Sylvia in the 'Recruiting Officer,' Arabella in the 'Fair Quaker,' Lamira in the 'Little French Lawyer,' Evandra in 'Timon of Athens,' Cassandra in 'Cleomenes,' Termagant in the 'Squire of Alsatia,' Widow Taffata in 'Ram Alley,' and Lady Wronghead in the 'Provoked Husband.'

Among many original parts in pieces mostly of little interest the following may be mentioned: Moderna in 'Chit Chat,' by Thomas Killigrew the younger [q. v.], on 14 Feb. 1719; Myris in Young's 'Busiris,' on 7 March; Virgilia in the 'Invader of his Country, or the Fatal Resentment' (Dennis's alteration of 'Coriolanus'), on 11 Nov.; Widow Headless in Mrs. Centlivre's 'Artifice,' on 2 Oct. 1722; Isabella in Steele's 'Conscious Lovers,' on 7 Nov.; Celia in 'Love in a Forest' (altered from 'As you like it' on 9 Jan. 1723); Harriet in Hill's alteration of 'Henry V,' on 5 Dec.; Creusa in Johnson's 'Medea,' on 11 Dec. 1730; Lætitia in Theophilus Cibber's 'Lover,' on 20 Jan. 1731.

On 18 Oct. 1732, as Almeria in the 'Mourning Bride,' she made her first appearance at Goodman's Fields, whither she transferred her services owing to some pique with the Drury Lane management. Here also she played Anna Bullen in 'Virtue Betrayed,' Polly in the 'Beggar's Opera,' Jane Shore, Berinthia in the 'Relapse,' Queen Elizabeth in the 'Unhappy Favourite,' Lady Charlot in the 'Funeral,' Roxana in the 'Rival Queens,' Almeria in the 'Indian Emperor,' and Germanicus in 'Britannia.'

Returning to Drury Lane, where she reappeared on 7 Sept. 1734, she added to her repertory Marcia in 'Cato,' Queen in 'Henry VIII' and in 'Richard III,' Clarinda in the 'Double Gallant,' Helena (an original part, in Lillo's 'Christian Hero'), on 13 Jan. 1735; Victoria in the 'Fatal Marriage,' Dorinda (an original part in James Miller's 'Man of Taste' on 6 March), Lady Graveairs in the 'Careless Husband,' Cynthia in the 'Wife's Relief,' Lady Brute in the 'Provoked Wife,' Lucy Lockit in the 'Beggar's Opera,' and Zara in the 'Mourning Bride.' The last time her name is traced is on 9 April 1737, as the Queen in Dryden's 'Spanish Friar.'

'She had,' says Chettle, 'an amiable person and a good voice. She wisely left the bustle and business of the stage in her full and ripe performance, and, at that time, left behind her but few that excelled her.' Doran flippantly and unjustly calls her a 'lady utility.' The parts that she played, when she had to face the formidable competition of actresses such as Mrs. Cibber, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Oldfield, and Kitty Clive, prove her to have stood in the first rank, both in comedy and tragedy. She was also a competent vocalist.

[The chief authority for the Thurmonds is Chetwood's History of the Stage. Information as to the parts they played is gathered from Genest. Hitchcock's Historical View of the Irish Stage; Doran's Annals of the Stage, ed. Lowe; and Davies's Dramatic Miscellanies have also been consulted.] J. K.

THURNAM, JOHN (1810–1873), craniologist, son of William Thurnam, by his wife, Sarah Clark, was born at Lingcroft, near York, on 28 Dec. 1810. He belonged to a quaker family. After a private education he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1834, a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1843, and a fellow in 1859. He graduated M.D. at the university of Aberdeen in 1846. Having served as resident medical officer in the West-

minster Hospital from 1834 till 1838, Thurnam was appointed medical superintendent of the Friends' retreat in York. That post he held until 1849. The Wiltshire county asylum at Devizes was then being built, and the committee selected Thurnam to be medical superintendent. It was opened in 1851, and he remained in active charge until his death.

Thurnam's leisure was devoted to the elucidation of the statistical facts of insanity and investigations of anthropological and antiquarian interest. He was twice elected president of the Medico-Psychological Association.

While at the Westminster Hospital he had gained some reputation from his observations on aneurism of the heart. In 1843 he published 'Observations and Essays on the Statistics of Insanity, and on Establishments for the Insane.' This work contained a reprint of the 'Statistics of the York Retreat,' first issued in 1841, together with an historical and descriptive sketch of that institution. Thurnam's work has proved a sure foundation for subsequent statistical studies of insanity. After his removal to Wiltshire he gave special consideration to craniology. In 1865, with Dr. Joseph Barnard Davis [q. v.], he published a work in two volumes under the title 'Crania Britannica,' and the same year he wrote an important paper on the 'Two Principal Forms of Ancient British and Gaulish Skulls,' which was reprinted from the 'Memoirs' of the Anthropological Society of London (vol. i.), 1865. Thurnam was indefatigable in exploring ancient British barrows, and communicated his results to the Society of Antiquaries (of which he was a fellow) in 1869. During the later years of his life he collected a large number of skulls and objects of antiquity. The former were transferred to the university of Cambridge, the latter are in the British Museum. Although later authorities are of opinion that craniology affords no trustworthy data for ethnical classifications, yet ethnology has still to depend mainly upon comparative tables of cranial capacity and the form of the skulls of different races, and even of different individuals. In this respect Thurnam's work is of enduring value. Two short papers deserve mention, one on 'Synostoses of the Cranial Bones regarded as a Race Character' (*Nat. Hist. Rev.* 1865), and the other on the 'Weight of the Human Brain' (*Journ. of Ment. Science*, 1868). Thurnam recognised the importance of the obliteration of the sutures of the skull, which he had observed in the dolichocephalous crania of the stone age, but not in the brachycephalous crania of the bronze period. His conclusion was that this is a strictly race character.

Thurnam died at Devizes on 24 Sept. 1873. On 18 June 1851 he was married to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Wyatt, a metropolitan police magistrate, and sister of Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt [q. v.] By her he left three sons.

[Obituary notices in Journal of Mental Science, 1873, Medical Times and Gazette, and Wilts Archæol. Mag.; family information; personal knowledge.] A. R. U.

THURSBY, JOHN DE (*d.* 1373), archbishop of York. [See THORESBY.]

THURSTAN or TURSTIN (*d.* 1140), archbishop of York, was son of Anger or Auger, prebendary of St. Paul's, London, by his wife Popelina. His brother Audoen succeeded to his father's prebend, was bishop of Evreux, and died in 1139. Thurstan was a native of Bayeux, and a prebendary of St. Paul's (JOHN OF HEXHAM ap. SYM. DUNELM. ii. 30; NEWCOURT, *Repertorium*, i. 141, 169; *Gallia Christiana*, xi. 573; ORDERIC, col. 858). He was a clerk in the household and a favourite of William Rufus, became the secretary of Henry I, was much trusted by him, and, among other duties, was specially employed in entertaining the king's ecclesiastical guests (HUGH THE CHANTOR). The see of York being vacant by the death of Archbishop Thomas (*d.* 1114) [q. v.], the king nominated Thurstan as his successor —it is said with the approval of Ralph d'Escures (*d.* 1122) [q. v.], archbishop of Canterbury—and he was elected at Winchester on 15 Aug. 1114, being then in sub-deacon's orders (EADMER, *Historia Novorum*, col. 496; FLOR. WIG. sub an.)

Thurstan at once spoke to the king about the profession of obedience to the archbishop of Canterbury, and the king did not command him to make it. After being ordained deacon by the bishop of Winchester, he was enthroned at York, visited Durham, where he had an interview with Turgot [q. v.], bishop of St. Andrews, who was then dying, and the church of Hexham, and then returned to his own diocese. Two summonses came to him from Archbishop Ralph bidding him come to Canterbury to be ordained priest and consecrated bishop. Thurstan asked the advice of his chapter about the profession; they declared that they would leave the matter to him, and would uphold him if he refused it. He said that he would go to Rome, and would act as the pope might direct. Having, though still unconsecrated, received a promise of obedience from his clergy, he went to

the king at Rouen, arriving there at Christmas, and asked leave to go to Rome. Archbishop Ralph, however, had already talked with the king, and Henry refused to let him go. Conon, the cardinal-bishop of Præneste, was then acting as legate in Normandy, and Henry consulted him as to what should be done, as Ralph refused to consecrate Thurstan without the profession. Conon advised that he should at once be ordained priest, and then sent to Rome for consecration. He received priest's orders from Ranulf Flambard [q. v.], bishop of Durham, at Bayeux, but was not allowed to go to Rome, and after Whitsuntide 1115 returned to England. However, both he and the York chapter sent messengers to the pope requesting that he might be freed from the profession. In a great council held by the king at Michaelmas Thurstan complained of the delay of his consecration, and Henry bade him request Ralph to consecrate him in the presence of competent witnesses. Accordingly, taking with him the archbishop of Rouen, the bishops of Lisieux and Durham, and others, Thurstan made his request to Ralph, who answered that he would do so willingly if he would make the profession, but this Thurstan refused. About that time Ivo, bishop of Chartres, who had a great regard for Thurstan (Ep. 215), wrote to Paschal II, praying him to put an end to the dispute by sanctioning Thurstan's refusal (Ep. 276). In January 1116 Paschal replied to an application from the York chapter confirming their election, forbidding the profession, and ordering that, if Ralph refused to consecrate Thurstan, the rite should be performed by suffragan-bishops of York. When the king heard that the pope's interference had been invoked without his consent, he was very wroth, and at the great council held at Salisbury in March sent the Count of Meulan and others to Thurstan bidding him make the profession. He refused, and was summoned before the king, who told him that he must either obey or resign, whereupon, placing his hand on that of the king, he resigned the archbishopric, declaring that he would never seek it again (Hugh; Eadmer, cols. 496–7; Flor. Wig. sub an.) Nevertheless, he soon repented of his determination, and after Easter accompanied the king to Normandy, repeating his request to be allowed to go to Rome. His resignation, though operative as regards his right to the temporalities, did not annul his election. The king therefore did not order another election, but refused his request; for he knew that if he let him go he would be consecrated by the pope. Thurstan remained with the court in Normandy. He was supported in 1117 by a deputation from the York chapter, and the king, on a renewal of Thurstan's request, replied that he would do nothing until the archbishop of Canterbury should return from Rome, whither he had gone on this matter with the king's consent. Ralph returned without having met with success. The York chapter sent another letter to the pope on Thurstan's behalf, complaining that, through the instrumentality of Ralph and his suffragans, he had been kept in exile from his church for a year and a half. In consequence of this the legate Anselm received a letter from Paschal to the king directing him to restore Thurstan to his church, and promising to adjudicate upon the dispute. Another letter was directed to Ralph, ordering him to consecrate without the profession. Henry restored Thurstan, who returned to York.

Ralph's return, however, was delayed, and in January 1118 Paschal died. The new pope, Gelasius II, was warmly on Thurstan's side. He wrote to Henry bidding him send both Ralph and Thurstan to him, and sent summonses to both of them to come to him. Thurstan was anxious to press his cause, and, as he had not the king's leave to cross the sea, embarked at Dover in disguise, and went to Henry at Rouen about Christmastide. He complained that Ralph was keeping away from England in order to avoid consecrating him. He met Ralph and gave him the pope's letter. Hearing that Gelasius had appointed to meet the French king at Tours, he asked the king to allow him to go thither, and was refused. He obtained the good will of Louis VI, who was ready to take any opportunity of embarrassing Henry. In January 1119 Gelasius died. He was succeeded by Calixtus II, who espoused Thurstan's cause as strongly as his predecessor had done, while Louis and Fulk, count of Anjou, also did what they could for him by refusing to allow Ralph to pass through their dominions to go to the pope. Henry, finding that Thurstan's cause was supported by his enemies, tried in Lent to persuade him to return to England, but he refused; and the king then asked him to promise to go after Easter, but he answered evasively and stayed on in Normandy. The pope summoned him to attend the council to be held at Rheims, and Henry allowed him to go on his promising that he would not on any account receive consecration from the pope (Eadmer, col. 503). He met the pope at Tours on 22 Sept., and in his company visited Blois and Paris, being received cordially by the magnates of France. During the pope's

stay at these places he was twice solicited by a deputation from the York chapter to consecrate Thurstan; and, though he had promised Henry that he would not do so, he nevertheless consecrated Thurstan at Rheims on Sunday, 20 Oct., the day before the council was to open, many French bishops assisting at the rite, though the archbishop of Lyons refused to obey the pope's order that he should be present; for he held that a wrong was done to the see of Canterbury. John, the archdeacon of Canterbury, who was with the pope, loudly protested in the presence of the assembled bishops against the consecration (*ib.* col. 504; Hugh). The English and Norman bishops, who arrived the next day, bitterly reproached Thurstan for his deceitful conduct, would not hold any intercourse with him, and in the king's name forbad him to enter any of Henry's dominions. Henry declared that he should never set foot in England until he had made the profession. On 1 Nov. he received the pall from the pope, who bade him keep the grant secret for the present.

In order to pave the way for a reconciliation with Henry, Thurstan busied himself in attempts to arrange a peace between the kings of England and France. At a meeting between Henry and the pope at Gisors Calixtus begged the king to allow Thurstan to occupy his see in peace; but Henry would not yield, and on his return to England disseised the archbishop of his estates. Thurstan remained with the pope. He was treated with great consideration by the cardinals and others of the papal court, took part in deliberations and judicial proceedings as though he had been a cardinal, and assisted the pope in the dedications of altars and churches. While he was with the pope at Gap, on Ash Wednesday 1120, it was decided that the church of York should be freed from the profession, and a bull was issued to that effect. At Thurstan's request the pope gave him some relics for his church and some holy oil, and granted him leave to use the pall while he was in exile. Thurstan then took his leave, being escorted on the first stage of his journey by a number of cardinals and bishops. He visited Adela, countess of Blois, and her son Theobald, and was hospitably entertained at Rheims by Ralph (*d.* 1124), the archbishop of that see. At Soissons he met the legate Conon, and, after consulting with him, judged it well to abstain from attending the court which Louis was about to hold at Senlis, and again visited the Countess of Blois, celebrating mass with his pall on Easter day at Coulommiers, and going with the countess to Marcigny, where she took the veil. Meanwhile the pope pressed Henry on Thurstan's behalf, and an interview took place between the king and the legate Conon at Château Landon, near Nemours, on the Sunday after Ascension day, Thurstan, at Henry's request, being near at hand. The king was finding the archbishop extremely useful to him in negotiating with France, and was therefore inclined in his favour (Symeon, *Historia Regum*, c. 199). During the discussion Conon brought Thurstan to Henry, who reinvested him with the archbishopric, and gave him leave to enter Normandy on his promising that he would keep out of England until Michaelmas, when the king proposed to come to a final settlement. At Michaelmas Thurstan could not be spared to return to England, as he was engaged on the king's business. He attended the council that the legate held at Beauvais in October, and at its close Henry, in an interview with Conon at Gisors, promised that he would obey the pope's wishes with respect to him, saying that he would rather have lost five hundred marks than have been without him. Thurstan hoped to have crossed with the king in November; but Henry bade him stay until after Christmas, that he might take advice with his council (*ib.*), and he therefore visited Chartres. At Christmas Henry summoned Archbishop Ralph and the bishops to a council, and caused to be read to them a letter from Calixtus directed to him and Ralph, in which the pope threatened to lay England under an interdict unless Thurstan was restored to his church without making profession, and appears also to have laid the matter before the magnates of the kingdom generally. It was unanimously decided that he should be recalled, though, it is said, on the condition that he was to celebrate no divine office outside his diocese until he had satisfied the church of Canterbury (*ib.*; Hugh; Eadmer, cols. 515–516). The messenger bearing his recall found him at Rouen. He crossed on 30 Jan., went to the king and queen at Windsor, was well received, and shortly afterwards proceeded to York, where he was met by a great procession of men of all orders, lay and clerical, and was welcomed with much rejoicing.

Thurstan celebrated his return by remitting certain fees paid by the churches of his diocese for the consecrated chrism, and strictly forbade his clergy to demand payment for burials, extreme unction, and baptism. At Michaelmas Henry called on him to make profession to Ralph personally, but on his producing the privilege granted by Calixtus the matter was dropped. Thurstan was himself vainly demanding a profession from John,

ordained bishop of Glasgow by Paschal in 1115, and in 1122 excommunicated him. John appealed to the pope, was unsuccessful, but nevertheless did not profess. Thurstan requested the king to allow him to attend the council summoned by Calixtus, and was bidden to wait until the new archbishop of Canterbury should also go to Rome. William of Corbeil [see CORBEIL] having been elected archbishop, Thurstan proposed to consecrate him, but objected to acknowledge him as primate of all England, and William was therefore consecrated by his suffragans on 18 Feb. 1123 (SYMEON, c. 206). Both the archbishops went to Rome; Thurstan arrived there first, and when William came he found that serious objections were raised against granting the pall. The York historian (Hugh) asserts that it was only through Thurstan's intercession that he received it, but that need not be believed (*ib.* c. 208). William, having received the pall, complained to the pope of the injury done to his see in the York matter. Thurstan said that he could not make answer because he had not brought the muniments of his church with him, and it is asserted, on the other hand, that the Canterbury people could not give a satisfactory account of their privileges. The pope bade them both exhibit their privileges in a council to be held in England before papal legates. Nothing, however, appears to have been settled as regards their dispute during the legation of John of Crema in 1125, and both archbishops again visited Rome. Before Thurstan left, the king bade him put the two sees in the same position as in his father's day, and met with a refusal. Thurstan travelled with his brother, Bishop Audoen, and the legate, and, as John of Crema was taking much money to Rome and had many enemies, they took a route different from that by which the English usually travelled, and met with much inconvenience and delay, so that they did not reach Rome until three weeks after Archbishop William. Honorius II gave William a legatine commission, and the York account represents Thurstan as advocating this measure in obedience to the king's order. No agreement was made with reference to the old dispute; and the grant of the legation to William put Thurstan in a worse position. While he was in Rome he found John, bishop of Glasgow, at the papal court, and laid a complaint against him and against the bishops of Scotland generally, for they, in conjunction with David I [q. v.], were desirous of getting rid of the claims of the see of York and making their church dependent only on Rome. A day was appointed for hearing the suit against Bishop John; it was afterwards put off to a later date, and John seems never to have acknowledged the authority of York.

When Thurstan went to the assembly that the king held at Westminster at Christmas 1126 [see under HENRY I], he was informed by Henry that the archbishop of Canterbury would not allow him to have his cross borne erect or to take part in placing the crown on the king's head, and was forced to submit. In 1127 he was summoned by William to a council that he held as legate; he did not attend, but sent a sufficient excuse (*Cont.* FLOR. WIG. sub an.) In compliance with the request of the king of Scotland he in 1128 consecrated Robert (*d.* 1159) [q. v.], a canon of York, as bishop of St. Andrews, without requiring from him any profession of obedience. As John of Glasgow assisted at the coronation, it may be supposed that Thurstan and he had made up their quarrel. On 1 Aug. 1129 Thurstan attended the council that Archbishop William held at London (HEN. HUNT. sub an.) He was consulted by Richard [see under RICHARD *d.* 1139], then prior of St. Mary's at York, in 1132, and in consequence visited that house, removed from it Richard and his twelve friends, who were anxious to lead a stricter life, gave them a piece of land on which they settled, and where they founded the Cistercian abbey of Fountains. He received the thanks of St. Bernard for his kindness to these monks. In 1133 he gained a new suffragan by the creation of the see of Carlisle, to which, on 6 Aug., he consecrated Aldulf, prior of Nostell, near Wakefield, as the first bishop. He did not take part in the coronation of Stephen (WILL. MALM. *Historia Novella*, i. c. 461), but attended his court at Easter 1136. A fire did some damage to his cathedral church on 8 June 1137. As David of Scotland was in that year preparing to invade England, Thurstan, though much weakened by age, met him at Roxburgh, and prevailed on him to agree to a truce until Stephen's return from Normandy in December. The see of Canterbury being then vacant, he presided over the prelates at a council that the king held at Northampton on 10 April 1138 (*Cont.* FLOR. WIG.) When, for the second time in that year, the Scots invaded the north of England, and, having overrun the bishopric of Durham, appeared in Yorkshire, Thurstan met the lords of the shire at York, and, finding them discouraged because the king could give them no help, animated them by his counsel to resist the invaders, promised that the parish priests of the diocese should lead

their parishioners to battle, said that he hoped himself to be in the fight, and gave the coming campaign the character of a crusade. In obedience to his counsel the forces of the shire gathered at York, where, after a three days' fast, he gave them absolution and his benediction. He wished to be carried in his litter with the host, for he was too weak to ride, but the lords persuaded him to stay at home and pray for their success, so he gave them his cross and the banner of St. Peter of York to carry with them, sent his men with the army along with Ralph (*d.* 1144?) [q. v.], bishop of Orkney, and remained at York, while the army that he had gathered routed the Scots at the battle of the Standard on 22 Aug. 1138.

Anselm, abbot of St. Edmunds, having been elected to the see of London, Thurstan upheld the party among the canons opposed to him, and, being requested by the pope to say what he thought of him, wrote that he was more fit to be deprived of his abbacy than promoted to a see (Diceto, i. 250). He was prevented by infirmity from attending the council held by the legate Alberic on 6 Dec., and sent the dean of York to represent him. He desired in 1139 to resign his see, and, it is said, to secure his brother Audoen as his successor, and for this purpose, as well as to excuse his non-attendance at the pope's council, sent Richard, abbot of Fountains, to Rome. Audoen, however, died in this year at Merton priory in Surrey, where he had assumed the habit of a canon. St. Bernard wrote to Thurstan dissuading him from his idea of resignation, and advising him while retaining his see to live an ascetic life (*Opera*, i. 297). A compiled account of him records that he made a pilgrimage to Palestine, but the assertion lacks confirmation, is probably based on a misreading, and cannot in any case be true of a time when he was worn out by age (*Vita* apud *Historians of York*, ii. 267). Finding that his end was near, Thurstan called to remembrance a vow that he had made in his youth at Cluny to enter the Cluniac order; having called the clergy of his church together into his chapel, he made solemn confession before them, and received the discipline from them, and after this set out, in company with the elder clergy and many laymen, for the Cluniac priory at Pontefract, where, on 26 Jan. 1140, he was admitted into the convent and received the monastic habit. On 6 Feb. he felt himself dying, and, in the presence of the elder clergy, who seem to have remained with him, and the monks, he caused the vigils for the dead to be performed, as though he already lay dead, himself taking the ninth lectio, and reciting the versicle 'Dies iræ, dies illa.' When lauds were ended he died while the assembled monks were praying (John of Hexham). He was buried before the high altar of the priory church. Some days afterwards Geoffrey Turcople or Trocope, archdeacon of Nottingham, beheld him in a vision, and received from him the assurance of his well-being. A year later his body was found undecayed.

Thurstan was a man of deep piety and of monastic asceticism, being extremely sparing in eating and drinking, wearing a hair-shirt, and otherwise mortifying his flesh. His character was probably emotional, for he was endowed with 'the grace of tears' specially when celebrating the mass, and he exercised a strong influence on ladies, many of high rank, as the Countess of Blois, being his affectionate and obedient disciples (John of Hexham). To the poor he was pitiful and liberal. That he was remarkably courageous and persevering is shown in his long conflict with the see of Canterbury, supported by the royal authority. The independence of his see was an object worthy of the sacrifices he made to gain it, specially if the struggle is regarded in the light of the time; the exile, loss of wealth, and other troubles that he manfully endured in the cause, and the success that crowned his efforts, as well as his personal character, justly endeared him to the people of the north, and gave him a position of extraordinary influence among them. He used that influence on a memorable occasion to arouse a patriotic sentiment and deliver the north from a cruel invasion. Yet in the progress of his struggle with Canterbury he certainly did not scruple to ally himself with the enemies of his own king, and he was guilty of a breach of faith in receiving consecration from Calixtus. He was a generous benefactor to the churches and clergy of his diocese, to York, Hexham, Ripon, Beverley, and Southwell, and founded new prebends in the last-named three churches, and he was careful in the selection of his clergy (*ib.*) and in the promotion of their interests (*Historians of York*, ii. 386). In the troubles that soon followed his death men looked back with regret to the peace and prosperity enjoyed by the clergy and tenants of the see during his episcopate. For the clergy were not the only recipients of privileges from him; his charter to the rising town of Beverley was based on that granted by Henry to York; it confirmed the customs of the burghers and granted them a hans-house and exemption from toll (Stubbs, *Select Charters*, p. 105). He was largely concerned in the growth of monasticism in the north during his episcopate, and is said to have founded eight reli-

gious houses (*Historians of York*, ii. 267), though this is probably an exaggeration. He certainly founded the nunnery of Clementhorp, near York (*Monasticon*, iv. 323), and may perhaps be said to have founded Fountains Abbey. The foundation of St. Leonard's Hospital at York has been ascribed to him (GERVASE, i. 100), but it existed as St. Peter's Hospital before his time; he obtained grants to it from Henry I; it was burnt in the fire of 1137; and was rebuilt by Stephen with a dedication to St. Leonard (*Monasticon*, vi. 609). His influence, however, was great with Walter Espec [q. v.], William Paganel [see under PAGANEL, RALPH], and other founders of monasteries in the north.

The works attributed to Thurstan by Bale (Cent. ii. 185) are: 1. 'De origine Fontanensis cœnobii' (either a mistake for the work of Hugh of Kirkstall; see *Monasticon*, v. 293, and fully in *Memorials of Fountains Abbey*, edited by Raine; or else is identical with Thurstan's long and interesting letter to William, archbishop of Canterbury, on the subject printed in the same book). 2. 'De suo primatu ad Calixtum,' a matter on which he doubtless wrote much to that pope. 3. 'Contra juniorem Anselmum,' probably a reference to the extract from a letter preserved by Diceto and noticed above. Bale adds, 'Et quædam alia,' of which nothing is known. A constitution of his 'De debitis defunctorum Clericorum' is printed in Wilkins's 'Concilia' (i. 412).

[A full life of Thurstan is given in Raine's Fasti Ebor.; it is written with some bias in his favour and on the York side in the dispute with the see of Canterbury, being founded on the life by Hugh the Chantor, or precentor, and archdeacon of York, a contemporary of Thurstan, which is printed in Historians of York, vol. ii. (Rolls Ser.) In the same volume are a letter from Archbishop Ralph to Calixtus complaining of Thurstan, also printed by Twysden; a short life of Thurstan, made up partly of verses by Hugh of Pontefract and Geoffrey Turcople, and partly of prose by a late writer, and of little value, and a chronicle of the Archbishops of York, also printed by Twysden as the work of T. Stubbs, and, so far as Thurstan is concerned, mainly founded on the life by Hugh the Chantor. Also on the York side are Richard of Hexham, ed. Twysden, and John of Hexham, ed. Twysden, and ap. Opp. Symeonis Dunelm. (Rolls Ser.), both also in Raine's Hexham Priory (Surtees Soc. pp. 44, 46). The Canterbury side is represented in Eadmer's Hist. Nov. ed. Migne; see also Chron. Mailros, ed. Gale; Flor. Wig. with Cont. (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Sym. Dunelm. Will. of Malmesbury's Gesta Pontiff. Hen. Huntingdon, Gervase of Cant., R. de Diceto (all Rolls Ser); S. Bernardi Opp. ed. 1690; Ailred's De Bello Standardi, ed. Twysden; Walbran's Memorials of Fountains (Surtees Soc. pp 42, 67). There is a life of Thurstan in C. Henriquez's Phœnix Reviviscens (1626).] W. H.

THURSTON, JOHN (1774–1822), draughtsman, was born at Scarborough in 1774, and commenced his career as a copperplate engraver, working under James Heath [q. v.], whom he assisted on two of his chief plates, 'The Death of Major Peirson,' after Copley, and 'The Dead Soldier,' after Wright of Derby. He then took up wood-engraving and eventually devoted himself exclusively to designing book illustrations, in which he was highly successful, and most of the editions of the poets and novelists published during the first twenty years of the present century, especially those issued by the Chiswick Press, were embellished by his pencil. Many of Thurston's drawings were engraved on copper for Sharpe's and Cooke's classics and similar works, but the bulk of them, drawn on the block, were cut by Clennell, Branston, Nesbit, Thompson, and other able wood-engravers. Among his designs of this class are the illustrations to Thomson's 'Seasons,' 1805; Beattie's 'Minstrel,' 1807; Thomas's 'Religious Emblems,' 1809 (a much admired work, which was reissued in 1816 and published in Germany in 1818); Shakespeare's works, 1814; Somerville's 'Rural Sports,' 1814; Puckle's 'Club,' 1817; Falconer's 'Shipwreck,' 1817; and Savage's 'Hints on Decorative Printing,' 1822. Thurston's drawings were graceful and pleasing, though somewhat artificial and admirably adapted to the wood-engraver's art, which was carried to its greatest perfection under his influence. He was elected an associate of the Water-colour Society in 1806, but contributed only to the exhibition of that year, sending five Shakespearean groups; he was also an occasional exhibitor at the Royal Academy from 1794 to 1812. Being of delicate constitution and retired habits, Thurston was personally little known; he died at his house at Holloway, London, in 1822, his life being shortened by excessive devotion to his art. He had two sons, G. and J. Thurston, who practised as artists and occasionally exhibited at the Royal Academy.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Jackson and Chatto's Hist. of Wood Engraving; Linton's Masters of Wood Engraving; Nagler's Künstler-Lexikon; Annual Biography and Obituary, 1823.] F. M. O'D.

THURSTON, SIR JOHN BATES (1836–1897), colonial governor, eldest son of John Noel Thurston of Bath, and Eliza West, was born in London on 31 Jan. 1836. He was educated at a private school in the

south of England. Rejecting the offer of his uncle, Sir Augustus West, to bring him up as a doctor, he entered the merchant service in 1850 on an Indian liner belonging to a relative. In 1855 he became first officer, but shortly afterwards was struck down by cholera and ordered to Australia for his health. He started sheep farming with a friend at Namoi, New South Wales, but, losing his partner suddenly, about 1859 removed to Liverpool, near Sydney. Here his farm was ruined by a flood about 1862. He was then for a short time employed under the government of New South Wales, but his health broke down again. He then undertook a botanising expedition among the islands of the Western Pacific. In 1864 he was wrecked on Samoa, then an island where the European was hardly known, and by his great swimming powers was the means of saving the crew. For eighteen months he lived on Samoa, and laid the foundation of his wide knowledge of the natives of the Western Pacific. In 1866 he was rescued by the Wesleyan missionary ship and taken to Fiji, where he obtained a post in the British consulate for Fiji and Tonga. In 1869 he became acting consul, and shortly afterwards his remarkable influence over the natives became manifest. Fiji had one of those quaint imitations of a parliamentary constitution which are still found in some of the Pacific Islands. Such a constitution is not always a success, and in 1872 that of Fiji went to pieces. In May 1872 the king, Thakombaw, saw that there was only one chance of safety, and called in Thurston to be chief secretary and minister for foreign affairs. This led immediately, in 1874, to the transfer of the islands to Great Britain, which had only a few years previously refused to accept them; the negotiations were conducted through Thurston, and on the accomplishment of the cession (October 1874) he became colonial secretary and auditor-general of the new crown colony. In 1877 the high commission for the Western Pacific was created, and in 1879 Thurston became the secretary to the high commissioner. In 1880 he acted as governor of Fiji, and at the end of the year went on a special commission to the Friendly islands in order to negotiate a treaty.

In October 1882 he was appointed deputy governor of Fiji, and in November 1883 consul-general for the Western Pacific. His varied duties required him to move constantly about the islands of those seas, and he established his reputation both with the natives and the European traders by the judgment and wisdom with which he treated the former, and the firmness with which he upheld the dignity of British jurisdiction. So great was his reputation with the natives that in 1883, when the great Fijian chief was dying, he installed Thurston as chief of all the Fijians.

In March 1885 Thurston came to England as British commissioner to the Anglo-German commission appointed for the purpose of discussing the question of land claims in Fiji and conflicting territorial claims in the South Seas. He showed a profound knowledge of the affairs of that part of the world, and he fittingly returned to Fiji as lieutenant-governor in 1886. He became governor and high commissioner of the Western Pacific in 1887.

In 1895 Thurston's health gave way, and he came to England on leave. Returning to his post in 1896, he died at Suva in February 1897. He became C.M.G. in 1880, and K.C.M.G. in 1887; he was a fellow of the Linnean and Geographical societies.

He married, first, about 1866, a French lady, Madame de Lavalatte; secondly, on 14 Jan. 1883, Amelia, daughter of John Berry of Albury, New South Wales, who, with three sons and two daughters, survived him. The British government granted Lady Thurston a civil list pension in consideration of her husband's services, and the government of Fiji a pension of 50*l.* to each of the five children during minority.

[Information given by Lady Thurston; Mennell's Dict. of Australasian Biography; Times, 9 Feb. 1897; Colonial Office List, 1896; Handbook to Fiji, 1886, p. 14; official information.]

C. A. H.

THURTELL, JOHN (1794–1824), murderer, born in 1794, was son of Thomas Thurtell, an alderman and in 1824 mayor of Norwich, and was brought up with a view to entering his father's business; but after serving for two years as apprentice on the Bellona, under Captain John M'Kinlay, R.N., he became in 1814 a bombasin manufacturer on his own account. Having failed in Norwich, he proceeded to London about 1820, and sought notoriety in low sporting circles. Extremely muscular, he was a good amateur boxer, and was frequently seen as 'second' in public prize-fights. George Borrow met him once at North Walsham while acting in this capacity, and recorded his impressions in 'Lavengro' (chaps. xxiv. and xxvi.) He was also attracted by the stage, and used to imitate Edmund Kean. About 1822 he set up a tavern, called the Black Boy, in Long Acre. In June 1823 he and his brother Thomas recovered 2,000*l.* from the County Fire Office for damages done by fire to a

warehouse, the insurance company having unsuccessfully maintained before the court of common pleas that the premises were wilfully set on fire. With this windfall John Thurtell indulged to the full his passion for gambling. At Rexworthy's billiard-rooms in Spring Gardens and elsewhere he lost large sums to the most accomplished blacklegs and gamesters of the day. Among these was William Weare, of 2 Lyon's Inn, solicitor. Thurtell was especially exasperated against Weare, whom he charged with cheating him of 300*l.*, by means of false cards, at blind hookey. A reconcilation was, however, patched up, and on Friday, 24 Oct. 1823, Weare consented to accompany Thurtell to the house of a friend named Probert, near Elstree, for a few days' shooting. Picking up Weare near Tyburn, Thurtell drove rapidly in his gig along the St. Albans road towards Elstree. When close to Probert's house in Gill's Hill Lane, Radlett, Thurtell produced a pistol and shot his companion. The latter managed to jump out of the gig, but Thurtell stunned him with the butt of the pistol, and finally cut his throat. The body was taken to Probert's the same evening, but was eventually thrown into a 'green swamp' some two miles distant. Suspicion was promptly aroused by the discovery of the pistol and other evidence of a recent struggle in Gill's Hill Lane, and the murderer's associates, Probert and Hunt, turned king's evidence upon Thurtell being arrested by George Ruthven of Bow Street at the Coach and Horses, Conduit Street, on 28 Oct. He was tried at Hertford before Sir James Alan Park [q. v.] on 6 and 7 Jan. 1824. The prisoner, who was stated to have been coached by James Phillips, made a long and powerful speech in his own defence, and the court from the judge downwards were sensibly affected by the 'terrible earnestness' of his closing appeal. But, apart from the evidence of his scoundrelly allies, the crime was so clumsily contrived, and the circumstantial evidence was so strong, that there could be no doubt as to the verdict. Thurtell, who made no confession and showed remarkable *sangfroid*, and whose last anxiety seemed to be to learn the result of 'the mill between Spring and Langham,' was hanged at Hertford on 9 Jan. 1824. He is said to have designed the gallows on which he was executed (a structure preserved at the exhibition of Mme. Tussaud). His body was dissected by Dr. Abernethy.

The Gill's Hill tragedy, in spite of the vulgar brutality of its details, laid a powerful hold upon the popular imagination. Thurtell as a sporting man, who was thought to have been hardly used by fortune, was for the time almost a popular hero. Hazlitt spoke of the gigantic energy with which he impressed those who heard his rhetoric at the trial. Sir Walter Scott made a 'variorum' out of the numberless newspaper and chapbook accounts of the tragedy, and specially revelled in the four lines ascribed to Theodore Hook:

> They cut his throat from ear to ear,
> His brains they battered in,
> His name was Mr. William Weare,
> He dwelt in Lyon's Inn.

When Scott left London for the north in May 1828 he 'could not resist going out of his way to inspect the scene of the murder' (for a vivid description of it, see Lockhart, chap. lxxvi.) James Catnach [q. v.] is said to have made over 500*l.* by ballads recounting the circumstances of Thurtell's crime (Hindley, *Life of Catnach*, 1878). A number of the details of the murder were reproduced by Lytton in his account of the murder of Sir John Tyrrell in 'Pelham' (1828). Incidents of the trial are still held in remembrance, e.g. the concession of respectability by one witness to the man who 'drove a gig' (hence Carlyle's coinages, 'gigmanship' and 'gigmanity'), and the answer by another to the question, 'Was supper postponed?' 'No, it was pork.' Some sketches of Probert's cottage and other spots connected with the murder were made by James Duffield Harding [q. v.], and the management of the Surrey Theatre announced a drama entitled 'The Gamblers,' to introduce the chief scenes of the Gill's Hill outrage, together with 'the identical horse and gig' (cf. Sydney Smith in the 'Edinburgh Review,' xliii. 306).

The British Museum print-room has several engravings of Thurtell from sketches made during the trial.

[In addition to numerous chapbooks, there appeared in 1824 an ably written Narrative of the Dreadful Murder of Mr. Wm. Weare (247 pp. large 8vo), and Recollections of John Thurtell (many editions) by Pierce Egan the elder [q. v.], who had two interviews with the prisoner while under sentence of death. The Fatal Effects of Gambling exemplified in the Murder of William Weare (1824, 512 pp. 8vo) has numerous illustrations. See also Gent. Mag. 1824, vol. i. passim; Morning Chronicle, 6 Nov. 1823; London Mag. February 1824; Medical Adviser, 17 Jan. 1824 (phrenological observations); Jekyll's Corresp. p. 136; Lockhart's Life of Scott, chap. lxxvi.; Thornbury's Old Stories Retold, pp. 274 sq.; Fitzgerald's Chronicles of Bow Street Police Office, 1888, ii. 127 sq.; Lamb's Letters, ed. Ainger, ii. 97; J. P. Collier's Old Man's Diary, 30 Sept. 1832; Nicholson's Autobiography; Vizetelly's Glances Back, i. 10;

Sala's Things I have seen, ii. 92; Thorne's Environs of London, s.v. 'Radlett;' Chambers's Book of Days, i. 734; Wheatley and Cunningham's London, vol. ii. s.v. 'Lyon's Inn;' Walford's Greater London; Notes and Queries, 8th ser. iv. 146, vi. 197; Brit. Mus. Cat. s.v. 'Weare.']

T. S.

THURVAY, SIMON (*fl.* 1184–1200), schoolman. [See TOURNAY, SIMON DE.]

THWAITES, EDWARD (1667–1711), Anglo-Saxon scholar, the son of William Thwaites of Crosby-Ravensworth, Westmoreland, and the descendant of an ancient family in that district (Anne Thwaites bequeathed a small charity to Kendal in 1616, and a John Thwaites was chief magistrate of Kendal in 1592 and 1600), was born at Ravensworth in 1667 (for the controverted origin of the name see NICOLSON and BURN, *Westmoreland and Cumberland*, 1777, ii. 14 seq.) A younger brother, James, graduated M.A. from Queen's College, Oxford, in 1708, and died in orders at Lambeth on 24 July 1755.

After some schooling at Kendal, Thwaites was admitted batler of Queen's College, Oxford, on 18 Sept. 1689, and graduated B.A. in 1694 and M.A. in 1697. Before he took his master's degree Thwaites had come under the spell of the profound erudition of George Hickes [q. v.], who came to live at Gloucester Green in Oxford in 1696. There was already a group of Anglo-Saxon students at Queen's, among whom Thwaites took the lead. His first project seems to have been to edit, with a commentary and translation, Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of the 'Universal History' of Orosius, and this plan had Hickes's warm encouragement and approval. For it, however, was substituted, in the course of 1697, an edition of 'Dionysii Orbis Descriptio cum veterum Scholiis et Eustathii commentariis. Accedit Periegesis Prisciani cum Notis Andreæ Papii' (Oxford, 8vo). Thwaites was ordained priest on 2 Jan. 1698, and shortly afterwards was elected fellow and lecturer, or 'Anglo-Saxon preceptor' of his college. The difficulty which he found in procuring sufficient copies of Somner's 'Anglo-Saxon Dictionary' (of which the first edition had appeared at Oxford in 1659) led to the issue of another edition, with additions by Thomas Benson, in 1701. Before the close of 1698 Thwaites dedicated to George Hickes, 'literaturæ Anglo-Saxonicæ instaurator,' his 'Heptateuchus, Liber Job et Evangelium Nicodemi Anglo-Saxonicè,' and the same year witnessed an edition of Alfred's version of Boethius ('Consolationis Philosophiæ lib. v.') by Thwaites's pupil at Queen's, Christopher Rawlinson [q. v.], who acknowledges valuable aid from his tutor. Thwaites had already begun in a modest fashion to assist Hickes in the preparation of his great 'Thesaurus,' which was published in 1705, and was accompanied by a certificate from Thwaites to the effect that the actual cost of each copy was estimated at 2*l.* 8*s.* In 1699 he was appointed dean of his college, and some interesting memoranda are extant in Thwaites's own hand touching his attempts to improve the college discipline, efforts attended by disaster to the dean's windows, and by no very conspicuous success (cf. *Gent. Mag.* 1834, ii. 262–3). He was promoted to be lecturer in moral philosophy in 1704, and he became regius professor of Greek in March 1707–8. He gave his inaugural lecture on 12 May 1708, 'which was nothing else,' says Thomas Hearne, 'but a short dry account in the old road of the Greek Letters.' Hearne and Thwaites had hitherto been on very cordial terms. Hearne expressed deep concern at his friend's consumptive tendency, and notes several of his 'ingenious speculations' with approbation. But from the time of his becoming professor their friendship began to wane. Hearne grew suspicious of his friend, and found him 'shy over matters of scholarship.' Jealousy may have had something to do with the estrangement, and Hearne also thought Thwaites had wronged St. Edmund Hall in the matter of Dr. Mill's books (HEARNE, ed. Doble, ii. 65). During 1708 Thwaites was appointed Whyte's professor of moral philosophy, and before the close of the year was privately printed his 'Notæ in Anglo-Saxonum nummos' (Oxford, 12mo). The coins described were from the collection of Sir Andrew Fountaine [q. v.], another Oxford contemporary, friend, and fellow contributor to Hickes's 'Thesaurus.' In 1709 appeared at Oxford in folio 'Τὰ τοῦ ὁσίου πατρὸς Ἐφραὶμ τοῦ Σύρου πρὸς τὴν Ἑλλάδα μεταβληθέντα. S. Ephraimus e codicibus manuscriptis Bodleianis, curante Eduardo Thwaites;' but the assistance offered to the student seems inadequate, and the work was perhaps rightly characterised by Hearne as 'a mean performance.' Two years later Thwaites celebrated his return to more congenial studies by dedicating to his old pupil, Christopher Rawlinson, his 'Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica, ex Hickesanio Linguarum Septentrionalium Thesauro excerpta' (Oxford, 8vo). Hearne speaks of Thwaites as reduced before the close of this year to 'a meer sceleton.' He was suffering from a complication of disorders. Brome, writing to Ballard in 1739, speaks of the magnanimity with which he bore his lameness. Charles Bernard [q. v.], the queen's surgeon, was so

impressed by his heroism during an operation (the amputation of his leg) that he is said to have mentioned his case to Anne, who forthwith made the savant a grant of money. Thwaites died at Littlemore (so Hearne, ed. Doble, iii. 278, though the college entrance book says 'in coll.') on 12 Dec. 1711 (*Biogr. Britannica*, 1763, vi. 3732 *n.*), and was buried the same month on the south side of the chancel of Iffley church (Marshall, *Iffley*, 1874, p. 106). His monument is figured in Le Neve's 'Monumenta Anglicana' (1717, v. 226). His books were sold at Oxford in the following May (Hearne, *Collect.* ed. Doble, iii. 363). He left an Italian crucifix, dug up in the precincts of Christ Church, to the Bodleian, which also has a transcript of Somner's 'Anglo-Saxon Dictionary,' with his annotations.

There is a portrait of Thwaites as St. Gregory, in an initial L, in Mrs. Elstob's 'English-Saxon Homily on the Birthday of St. Gregory' (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* iv. 131).

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Rawl. MS. ii. 136; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iv. 148; Nicolson's Letters, i. 105; Ellis's Letters of Eminent Lit. Men, 1813; Hearne's Collectanea, ed. Doble, passim; Aubrey's Bodleian Letters, i. 201, 203; Horne's Bibl. Bib. p. lviii; Macray's Annals of Bodleian Library; Ingram's Memorials of Oxford, 1837; Nicholson's Annals of Kendal, 1861; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.; notes kindly furnished by Dr. Magrath.] T. S.

THWAITES, GEORGE HENRY KENDRICK (1811–1882), botanist and entomologist, was born at Bristol in 1811. He began life as an accountant, but devoted his leisure to entomology and microscopical botany, chiefly that of the cryptogams. In 1839 he became local secretary for Bristol of the Botanical Society of London, and soon became so recognised as a competent biologist as to be engaged by Dr. William Benjamin Carpenter [q. v.] to revise the second edition of his 'General Physiology' (1841). An acute observer and expert microscopist, especially skilful in preparing microscopic objects at a time when students of the structure of cryptogams were so few in England that many of his discoveries were overlooked and subsequently attributed to later continental workers, his most important observations at this period were those on the conjugation and algal nature of diatoms, which organisms had been previously regarded as animals. This discovery led J. François Camille Montagne in 1845 to dedicate to him the algal genus *Thwaitesia*. That Thwaites did not confine his attention to flowerless plants, though he worked also at desmids and lichens, is shown by a list of the flowering plants within a ten-mile radius of Bristol, which he communicated at this period to Hewett Watson for his 'Topographical Botany.' He was also one of the early contributors to the 'Gardeners' Chronicle,' and one of the first of his discoveries having a direct bearing on horticulture was the raising of two distinct varieties of fuchsia from the two embryos in a single seed. In 1846 he was lecturer on botany at the Bristol school of pharmacy and afterwards at the medical school, and in 1847 he was an unsuccessful candidate for one of the chairs of natural history in the new Queen's colleges in Ireland.

In March 1849, on the death of George Gardner [q. v.], Thwaites was appointed superintendent of the botanical gardens at Peradeniya, Ceylon. His duties were at first mainly scientific, and, turning his attention to the flowering plants, between 1852 and 1856 he contributed numerous descriptions of Cingalese plants to Hooker's 'Journal of Botany,' including twenty-five new genera; but from 1857, when the title of his post was changed from superintendent to director, he became more and more engrossed by the less congenial duties of investigating the application of botany to tropical agriculture. In 1858 he began the printing of his only independent book, the 'Enumeratio Plantarum Zeylaniæ,' which was published in five fasciculi (pp. 483, 8vo), 1859–64). On the completion of this work he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on 1 June 1865 and received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the Imperial Leopoldo-Carolinian Academy, while in 1867 Hooker dedicated to him the beautiful genus of Cingalese climbing plants *Kendrickia*; but he never himself considered his work as other than a prodromus to a complete flora and a catalogue of the extensive sets of dried plants which he communicated to the chief herbaria. In the preface he announced his adhesion to the Darwinian view of the nature of species. In 1860 Thwaites established the cinchona nurseries at Hakgala, the success of the cultivation of these plants in Ceylon being largely due to his efforts. His successive official reports deal also with the cultivation of vanilla, tea, cardamoms, cacao, and Liberian coffee. In 1869 he sent the Rev. Miles Joseph Berkeley the first specimens of *Hemileia vastatrix*, the coffee-leaf fungus, and his reports from 1871 to 1880 deal with it and the suggested preventives, repudiating, in face of much popular opinion, any hope of external cures. After the completion of the 'Enumeratio' he returned to the study of cryptogams, sending home more than twelve hundred fungi, which were described by Messrs. Berkeley and Broome

(*Journal of the Linnean Society*, 1871, xi. 494 et seq.), besides mosses, which were published by Mr. Mitten in 1872, and lichens, some of which were described by the Rev. William Allport Leighton [q. v.] in 1870. Thwaites's health began to fail in 1867; and, Dr. Henry Trimen [q. v.] having arrived in 1879 to take his place, he retired in the following year on a pension, and purchased a pretty bungalow named 'Fairieland' above Kandy.

Thwaites died, unmarried, in Kandy, on 11 Sept. 1882, his funeral taking place on the following day. He became a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1854, and was made a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1878. His notes form the most valuable portion of Mr. Frederick Moore's 'Lepidoptera of Ceylon' (3 vols. 1880–9). A portrait of him accompanies a brief memoir in the 'Gardeners' Chronicle' (1874). Thwaites was a frequent contributor to scientific journals, among others to the 'Transactions' of the Entomological Society, to the 'Phytologist,' and to the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History.'

[Journal of Botany, 1882, p. 351; Proceedings of the Linnean Society, 1882–3, p. 43; Gardeners' Chronicle, 1874, i. 438.] G. S. B.

THWAYT, WILLIAM OF (*d.* 1154), archbishop of York. [See FITZHERBERT, WILLIAM.]

THWENG, THWING, or TWENG, ROBERT DE (1205?–1268?), opponent of Henry III's foreign ecclesiastics, born probably about 1205, appears to have been son of Marmaduke de Thweng or Thwing (*d.* 1226?), who held Thwing, Kilton Castle, and other manors in the North Riding of Yorkshire and in Westmoreland. Matthew Paris describes Robert as of gentle birth, 'juvenis elegans et miles strenuus.' In 1231 he was pledge for the payment of 100*l.* by John de Balliol (BAIN, *Cal. Doc. rel. to Scotland*, i. 1231). In the following year he became conspicuous by his opposition to the foreign ecclesiastics who invaded England during Henry III's reign. One of these had been intruded into the living of Kirkleatham, the advowson of which belonged to Thweng. Failing to get redress, Thweng adopted a pseudonym, William Wither, placed himself at the head of an agitation against the foreigners, and about Easter 1232 raised an armed force which infested the country, burning the foreign ecclesiastics' corn and barns. Letters patent were shown forbidding opposition to their proceedings, the priests sought refuge in abbeys, not daring to complain of the wrongs done them, and the rioters distributed alms to the poor. When these outrages came to the pope's ears he warmly remonstrated with Henry III, and in response the king ordered the arrest of various sheriffs who were accused of connivance at the disturbances. Hubert de Burgh [q. v.] was charged with having issued the letters patent used by Thweng and his men (STUBBS, *Const. Hist.* ii. 43). Thweng himself justified his conduct before the king, and escaped unpunished (ROG. WEND. iii. 27, 29). Henry III advised him to lay his grievance in person before the pope, to whom he gave him letters of recommendation. It was not till 1239 that Thweng set out for Rome. He was then made the bearer of a general letter of complaint from the English barons (printed in MATTHEW PARIS, iii. 610–12). Perhaps through the influence of Richard of Cornwall [q. v.], whose adherent Thweng was, his mission was successful. Gregory IX sent letters to Richard and to the legate Otho confirming the rights of lay patrons, and particularly Thweng's claim to Kirkleatham (*ib.* iii. 612–14).

Early in the following year Thweng started with Richard of Cornwall on his crusade. Gregory, however, and the emperor endeavoured to stop him at Paris; but Richard rejected their counsels, and sent Thweng to the emperor to explain his reasons. Probably Thweng went on with Richard to Palestine, returning in 1242. He was afterwards employed in various negotiations with Scotland, receiving in February 1256–7 an allowance for his expenses in 'divers times going on the king's message towards Scotland' (BAIN, *Cal. Doc.* i. 2079). Apparently he sided with Henry during the barons' war (cf. John Mansel or Maunsell [q. v.] to Thweng apud SHIRLEY, *Royal and Hist. Letters*, ii. 157). In March 1266–7 he procured letters of protection for William Douglas (BAIN, *Cal. Doc.* i. 2427). He died probably about 1268.

Thweng was no doubt father of Marmaduke de Thweng of Kilton Castle, who married Lucy, sister of Peter Bruce, and left two sons: Robert, who died without male issue before 1283, and MARMADUKE, first BARON THWENG (*d.* 1322). This Marmaduke was prominent in the Scots wars throughout the reign of Edward I. He fought with great bravery at Stirling in 1297, and after the battle was put in charge of the castle (RISHANGER, p. 180; *Chron. de Melsa*, ii. 269, 270, 307). In 1299 he was a prisoner in Scotland, being exchanged for John de Mowbray (BAIN, *Cal. Doc.* ii. 1062; *Chron. Pierre de Langtoft*, ii. 300, 304). He was summoned to parliament by writ as

a baron on 22 Feb. 1306–7, and took part in all the important councils of that and the succeeding reign (*Parl. Writs*, passim). In 1321 he joined Thomas of Lancaster (*Chron. of Edward I and Edward II*, ii. 61). He died in 16 Edward II (1322–3), his manors at his death being thirteen in number, and including Grasmere and Windermere in Westmoreland (*Cal. Inq. post mortem*, i. 304). His shield of arms was argent, a fess gules between three parrots, vert (Matt. Paris, vi. 477). He was succeeded in the barony by his three sons, William, Robert, and Thomas, who all died without issue. On the death of Thomas, the fourth baron, in 1374, the barony fell into abeyance (G. E. C[okayne], *Complete Peerage*, vii. 400). Thwing and Kilton Castle passed into the hands of the Lumley family by the marriage of their sister Lucy to Sir Robert Lumley (Ord, *Hist. of Cleveland*, p. 269).

John of Bridlington (*d.* 1379) [q. v.], sometimes called John Twenge or Thwing, probably came of the same family as the Barons Thweng.

[Matt. Paris's Chron. Majora, ed. Luard, iii. 217–18, 609–13, iv. 47, vi. 72, Bartholomew Cotton, p. 216, Annales de Dunstaplia ap. Ann. Monastici, iii. 129 (Rolls Ser.); Pedes Finium Ebor. (Surtees Soc.), p. 11 *n.*; Lingard's Hist. ii. 207. For Marmaduke see, besides authorities cited, Raine's Letters from Northern Reg. pp. 237, 247, 351, Hardy's Reg. Pal. Dunelm. ii. 438, 1050 (Rolls Ser.); Stevenson's Doc. illustr. Hist. of Scotland, i. 113; Rymer's Fœdera (Record edit.), vol. i. pt. ii. passim; Roberts's Cal. Genealog.; Survey of the County of York (Surtees Soc.), pp. 129, 307; Cal. Patent Rolls, Edward I and Edward II, passim.]

A. F. P.

THYER, ROBERT (1709–1781), Chetham librarian and editor of Butler's 'Remains,' son of Robert Thyer, silk weaver, by his wife, Elizabeth Brabant, was born at Manchester, and baptised on 20 Feb. 1708–9. Educated at the Manchester grammar school, he obtained an exhibition in 1727 to Brasenose College, Oxford, whence he graduated B.A. on 12 Oct. 1730. Returning to his native town, he was elected librarian of the Chetham library in February 1731–2, and continued in that office until 3 Oct. 1763. His diligence as librarian was certified by the trustees on his retirement, and by his successor, in the Latin preface to the Chetham Library catalogue, 1791. He was one of the scholars who supplied notes to Thomas Newton (1704–1782) [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Bristol, for his edition of Milton's 'Paradise Lost.' He published in 1759 'The Genuine Remains in Verse and Prose of Samuel Butler, with Notes,' 2 vols. 8vo, and he contemplated a new annotated edition of 'Hudibras.' Dr. Johnson praised Thyer's erudition and editorial labours, while Warburton and others have condemned them. A new edition of the 'Remains' came out in 1827, with a portrait of the editor, after a painting by Romney, now in the Chetham Library. John Hill Burton, in his 'Book-hunter,' mentions this portrait, mistakenly thinking that Thyer himself had published it, and speaking unkindly of 'drudging Thyer's . . . respectable and stupid face.' Thyer was an intimate friend of his townsman John Byrom [q. v.], and many of his letters, as well as a specimen of his verse, are printed in Byrom's 'Remains.' He was also on terms of close friendship with the Egertons of Tatton, Cheshire, and derived considerable pecuniary benefit under the will of Samuel Egerton, M.P. He died on 27 Oct. 1781, and was buried with his ancestors in Manchester collegiate church.

He married, on 9 Dec. 1741, Silence, daughter of John Wagstaffe of Glossop, Derbyshire, and of Manchester, and widow of John Leigh of Middle Hulton in Deane, Lancashire. His children all predeceased him. Some of Thyer's manuscripts are in the Chetham Library.

[Manchester School Register (Chetham Soc.), i. 39; Byrom's Remains (Chetham Soc.), i. 509 et passim; Byrom's Poems (Chetham Soc.); Palatine Note-book, ii. 203; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886.]

C. W. S.

THYNNE, FRANCIS (1545?–1608), Lancaster herald, who sometimes called himself Francis 'Botevile,' only son of William Thynne [q. v.], the editor of Chaucer, by his second wife, Anne, daughter and coheiress of William Bonde, esq., was born in 1544 or 1545, certainly in Kent, and probably at Erith. He studied at Tunbridge school under John Procter, and is commonly reputed to have subsequently received his education in each of the English universities. This is an error, to which Wood has given currency in 'Athenæ Oxonienses.' He was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn on 23 June 1561 (*Lincoln's Inn Registers*, 1896, i. 68). During the time he studied there he formed an intimacy with Thomas Egerton, subsequently Lord Ellesmere and lord chancellor [q. v.] He was admitted an attorney, but it is supposed that he did not practise his profession to any extent. At the outset of his life he was devoted to poetry and general literature, and eventually he pursued with ardour the study of the history and antiquities of England.

He certainly lived once at Poplar, and in

1573 his residence was in Bermondsey Street. Towards the close of that year his books were dispersed, and he was sent to the prison called the White Lion in Southwark for a debt of 100*l.* On 13 March 1575–6 he wrote from the White Lion to Lord Burghley, asking for help in his distress. He had then been in confinement for two years and two months. It appears from this letter that his adversaries were by name and nature his kinsmen, who, under the colour of providing for the assurance of his wife's jointure, had withheld from him two hundred marks a year for four years. On the 19th of the same month he wrote again to Burghley, stating that he was famished for want of sustenance and destitute of apparel and means of maintenance.

His countryman William Brooke, lord Cobham, went as ambassador to Flanders in February 1577–8. Thynne was then living with his cousin, Sir John Thynne [q. v.], at Longleat, Wiltshire, and did not hear of the embassy until two days after Cobham's departure, so that he could not accompany him, as very many of his kindred and friends did. On Cobham's return he presented him with a discourse respecting ambassadors. It is dated Longleat, 8 Jan. 1578–9, and in it he expressly says that he was never brought up in any university. In 1588 he had taken up his residence on Clerkenwell Green, where he appears to have remained during the rest of his life.

After the death of Raphael Holinshed [q. v.] about 1580, Thynne, together with Abraham Fleming [q. v.] and John Stow [q. v.], was employed by his editor, John Hooker [q. v.], to continue and revise his 'Chronicle.' Thynne's contributions included 'The Annales of Scotland, 1571–1586,' 'A Collection concerning the High Constables of England,' 'The Protectors of England collected out of Ancient and Modern Chronicles,' 'The Cardinals of England,' 'The Discourse and Catalog of all the Dukes of England,' 'A Treatise of the Treasurers of England,' and 'The Chancellors of England.' Four other contributions, comprising 'A Discourse of the Earles of Leicester,' 'The Lives of the Archbishops of Canturburie,' 'A Treatise of the Lord Cobhams,' and 'The Catalog of the Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports,' were excised by order of the privy council. They were reprinted in folio in 1728 for insertion in the original edition, and reappeared in the quarto reprint of 1807–8. Thynne's coadjutors suffered more severely from the censorship of the privy council than he himself. The cause of most of the excisions is believed to have been the freedom with which contemporary events were treated. But in Thynne's case it is more probable that his interpolations were removed because of their irrelevance and tedious length.

In 1591–2 Thynne became a member of the old Society of Antiquaries. Several papers read by him at the society's meetings, including a 'Discourse of the Dutye and Office of a Heraulde of Armes;' and dissertations on the antiquity of the English shire and on the office of high steward and of earl marshal appeared in Hearne's 'Collection of Curious Discourses' (2nd edit. 1771).

Thynne, whose father had published an edition of Chaucer in 1532, long occupied himself in preparing notes for a commentary on the poet's works. In 1598, however, Thomas Speght [q. v.] published an edition of Chaucer's works, and Thynne abandoned his idea. He contented himself with criticising Speght's production in 1599 in a letter entitled 'Animadversions,' and afterward assisted Speght in revising a second edition in 1602, to which he contributed a short poem, entitled 'Vpon the Picture of Chaucer.'

On 22 April 1602 he was created Lancaster herald in the council chamber at the palace of Greenwich. His patent did not pass the great seal till 24 Oct. following, but by its terms his stipend was payable as from Lady-day preceding. It is said that he had been previously blanch lion pursuivant-at-arms, though the correctness of this statement is open to question. In a discourse written in 1605 he refers to that cruel tyrant the unmerciful gout, which had painfully imprisoned him in his bed, manacled his hands, and fettered his feet to the sheets for nearly three months. He died in or about November 1608.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Thomas de la Rivers of Bransby, Yorkshire. She died without issue in 1596.

Of the numerous works that Thynne left in manuscript the following have been separately published: 1. 'The Application of certain Histories concerning Ambassadours and their Functions,' printed in 1651 (London, 12mo) from the manuscript in Sir Robert Cotton's library, and reissued in the following year with the title 'The Perfect Ambassadovr, treating of the Antiquitie, Priviledges, and Behaviour of Men belonging to that Function.' The dedication to Lord Cobham is dated 8 Jan. 1578–9. 2. 'Animadversions on Speght's "Chaucer,"' 20 Dec. 1599 (Bridgwater Libr.) Printed in Todd's 'Illustrations of Gower and Chaucer,' 1810, pp. 1–92; edited for the Chaucer Society by G. H. Kingsley in 1866 and by F. J. Furni-

vall in 1875. 3. 'Emblemes and Epigrams from my Howse in Clerkenwell Greene the 20th of December 1600,' edited for the Early English Text Society in 1875 by F. J. Furnivall.

A transcript by Thynne of a valuable account of Wat Tyler's rebellion, taken from 'An Anominall Cronicle belonginge to the Abbey of St. Maries in Yorke,' was printed in the 'English Historical Review' for July 1898 (pp. 509–22). The original is in the Stowe manuscripts (No. 1047, ff. 64 *b* et seq.)

The following have not been printed. 4. 'An Epistle dedicatorye of the Books of Armorye of Claudius Paradyne' (1573); a 'Dyscourse uppon the Creste of the Lorde Burghley,' and another 'Discourse uppon the Philosophers Armes,' Ashmolean MS. 766, ff. 2–88. 5. 'Dissertation on the Subject Homo Animal Sociale,' sent to Lord Burghley in 1576, Lansdowne MS. 27, art. 37. 6. 'A Discourse of Arms,' 1593, manuscript in the College of Arms, but missing. 7. 'The Plea between the Advocate and the Ant'advocate, concerning the Bathe and Bacheler Knightes, wherein are shewed manye Antiquityes towchinge Knighthood,' 1605, Addit. MS. 12530; Lambeth MS. 931, fol. 42; imperfect copy in Cambridge University Library, Mm. C. 65. 8. 'Collection of Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in Bedfordshire, Westminster Abbey, &c.' in Cottonian MS. Cleop. C. iii. 9. 'Commentarii de Historia et rebus Britannicis,' 2 vols.; in Cottonian MS. Faust. E. viii. ix. 10. 'Epitaphia, sive Monumenta Sepulchrorum tam Anglice, Latine, quam Gallice conscripta,' Sloane MS. 3836. 11. 'Collections relative to Alchymy, Heraldry, and Local History, 1564–1606,' Addit. MS. 11388. 12. 'Catalogue of the Lord Chancellors of England' (Bridgwater Library). From this catalogue and others formed by Robert Glover [q. v.], Somerset herald, and Thomas Talbot [q. v.], clerk of the records in the Tower, John Philpot [q. v.], Somerset herald, framed his 'Catalogue,' London, 1636, 4to. Other manuscripts by Thynne are contained in the Stowe manuscripts, the Lansdowne manuscripts, the Ashmolean manuscripts, the Cottonian manuscripts, and the Bridgwater Library.

John Payne Collier unjustifiably assigned to Thynne four printed works: 1. 'The Debate between Pride and Lowliness,' London, n.d., 8vo. 2. 'A Pleasant Dialogue between the Cap and the Head,' London, 1564, 8vo. 3. 'News from the North. Otherwise called a Conference between Simon Certain and Pierce Plowman,' London, 1585, 4to. 4. 'The Case is altered. How? Ask Dalio and Millo,' London, 1604, 4to. Of these works the first is a poem, the other three are in prose. The internal evidence afforded by them is strongly opposed to the possibility of Thynne being their author. They are altogether unlike his genuine productions in subject, style, and treatment.

[Introduction to Furnivall's edition of Thynne's Animadversions (Chaucer Society), 1875; Addit. MS. 12514; Ames's Typogr. Antiq. (Herbert); Ayscough's Cat. of MSS.; Bernard's Cat. of MSS.; Black's Cat. of Ashmol. MSS. pp. 383, 520, 559, 625; Blakeway's Sheriffs of Salop, p. 116; Botfield's Stemmata Botevilliana, pp. 21, 51–3, 56, 59, 66, cxxxvi, clxxvi, cccxliii; Brydges's Restituta, i. 548; Collier's Bridgewater Catalogue, pp. 217, 311, 312; Collier's Bibliographical Account of the Rarest Books in the English Language, vol. i. pp. xlii*, 334, vol. ii. pp. 25,427, 432, 450; Collier's Reg. Stat. Comp. ii. 101; Cottonian MSS.; Gent. Mag. 1856, ii. 85; Gough's Topographia; Harleian MSS.; Herald and Genealogist, i. 74; Lansdowne MSS.; Stowe MS. 1047, f. 267; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), p. 2682; Moule's Bibl. Herald, pp. 119, 309, 324; Noble's College of Arms, pp. 184, 188, 213; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. i. 60, 3rd ser. i. 242, iv. 505; Ritson's Bibl. Poetica, p. 361; Rymer's Fœdera, xvi. 471; Catalogue of State Papers; Todd's Cat. of Lambeth MSS.; Topographer and Genealogist, iii. 471–3, 485; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 107.] T. C.

THYNNE, Sir JOHN (*d.* 1580), builder of Longleat, was the eldest son of Thomas Thynne or De la Inne of Church Stretton, Shropshire, by his wife, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas Eynes or Heynes of that place. He was early introduced at the court of Henry VIII by his uncle, William Thynne [q. v.]; and, 'being an ingenious man and a travalier,' was taken into the household of Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford and afterwards duke of Somerset [q. v.], whose steward he subsequently became. He accompanied Hertford's Scottish expedition in 1544. Three years later he served in Somerset's army of invasion, and was knighted after the battle of Pinkie (10 Sept. 1547), where he was wounded. In recognition of his services in North Britain he was allowed to quarter on his arms the Scots lion. Thynne had now by marriage and the favour of Somerset acquired a substantial fortune, and had estates in Wiltshire, Somerset, and Gloucestershire, besides those he had inherited in Shropshire. Longleat he bought in 1541 from Sir John Horsey, who had received a grant of it from the crown in the previous year. While Somerset was absorbed in public matters, Thynne looked after the duke's private affairs, and his conduct in this capacity brought some odium on his principal. 'There is nothing,' wrote Paget, 'his grace re-

quires so much to take heed of as that man's proceedings' (*Cal. State Papers*, For. i. 45). Thynne remained faithful to Somerset, was arrested with him at Windsor on 13 Oct. 1549 and committed to the Tower (*Acts of the Privy Council*, ed. Dasent, ii. 343). In February 1550 he was released on paying a sum of money and 'uppon condicion to be from day to day forthcumyng and to abide all orders' (*ib.* p. 398). With others of Somerset's adherents he was again arrested on 16 Oct. 1551, and committed to the Tower on 10 Nov. In June 1552 he was released on paying a heavy fine and surrendering the patent of the packership of London and his lease of the Savoy Hospital (*ib.* iv. 84, 86). On 25 July 1553 instructions were sent him by Queen Mary to stay in his own country till her further pleasure. Throughout her reign he continued a zealous protestant.

Subsequently Thynne acted as comptroller of the household of the Princess Elizabeth (cf. Nichols, *Progresses of Elizabeth*, i. 114, 124, ii. 74, 87). In the first parliament of Elizabeth he sat for Wiltshire, and afterwards for the boroughs of Great Bedwin and Heytesbury, but lived for the most part in the country. In 1569 he was appointed one of the commissioners of musters for Wiltshire and a justice of the peace (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1547–80, pp. 341–9). Meanwhile, Longleat House, on the site of the dissolved priory of St. Radegund, had been begun in January 1567, and the building was carried on till 1579. Though often attributed to John Thorpe (*fl.* 1570–1610) [q. v.], it is more probable that the plan was Thynne's own. The whole of the outside and the interior, from the hall to the chapel court, were finished in Sir John's time. The great stairs and stone terrace were added in the time of his great-grandson, Sir James Thynne (1605–1670), under the advice of Sir Christopher Wren. It is said to have been the first well-built house in the kingdom. All the accounts relating to this period of the building are preserved, and show an expenditure of about 8,000*l.* Queen Elizabeth stayed at Longleat on her way to Bristol in 1575.

Thynne died in April 1580, and was buried in the church of Monkton Deverell, Wiltshire. In the chancel is a monument with a Latin inscription, erected by Thomas Thynne, first viscount Weymouth. Sir John appointed as one of the 'overseers' of his will the lord-treasurer of England (Burghley) 'in respect of their former friendship,' Sir Amyas Paulet being another. A portrait of him at Longleat was engraved from a drawing by Roth for Sir R. C. Hoare's 'Modern Wiltshire,' where are also engravings by G. Hollis of views of Longleat House. Some valuable letters and papers acquired by Thynne through his connection with the Duke of Somerset are preserved there. A few were printed in full by Canon Jackson in 'Wiltshire Archæological Magazine,' vol. xv. The collection is inadequately catalogued in the third report of the historical manuscripts commission (pp. 180–202).

Thynne was twice married: first, to Christian, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Gresham [q. v.], and sister of Sir Thomas; and, secondly, to Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Wroughton. Thomas Thynne (*d.* 1682) [q. v.] and Thomas Thynne, first viscount Weymouth [q. v.], were both great-grandsons of Thynne's eldest son, Sir John, who succeeded to Longleat, and died in 1623 (Hoare, *Modern Wiltshire*, vol. i. 'Heytesbury,' pp. 60–61).

[Botfield collected in his Stemmata Botvilliana (1858) much information concerning the Thynne family, and embodied in it the researches of Sir R. C. Hoare, Joseph Morris (Hist. of Family of Thynne alias Botfield, 1855), and Blakeway. See also Lit. Rem. of Edw. VI (Roxburghe Club); Cal. Hatfield MSS. vols. i. ii.; Fuller's Worthies, 1811, ii. 462; Strype's Works; Collins's Peerage; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Jackson's Hist. of Longleat; Ret. Memb. Parl.; Blomfield's Renaissance Architecture in England, 1897. For the family pedigree and the inscription in Monkton Deverell church, see Hoare's Modern Wiltshire, vol. i., Hundred of Heytesbury. See also art. Thorpe, John, *fl.* 1570–1610.] G. Le G. N.

THYNNE, JOHN ALEXANDER, fourth Marquis of Bath (1831–1896), born in Westminster on 1 March 1831, was the eldest son of Henry Frederick, third marquis, by Harriet, daughter of Alexander Baring. Thomas Thynne, first marquis of Bath [q. v.], was his great-grandfather. John was educated at Eton and matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford on 31 May 1849. He soon began to take an active part in county business, being appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Somerset in 1853, and of Wiltshire in 1860. He was gazetted colonel of the 1st Wiltshire volunteers in April 1866, lieutenant-colonel of the Wiltshire yeomanry in April 1876, and colonel in July 1881. In 1889 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Wiltshire and chairman of the county council. He was much interested in political questions, though he never associated himself with any party.

In May 1858 he was sent to Lisbon as ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary, when he received from Pedro V the order of the Tower and Sword. Nine years

later, in July 1867, when ambassador-extraordinary at Vienna, he received from the Emperor Francis Joseph the grand cross of the order of Leopold of Austria. He shared the distrust felt by Lord Carnarvon and Lord Derby of the Earl of Beaconsfield's eastern policy, and as the result of a tour in Bulgaria, undertaken after the war, published 'Observations on Bulgarian Affairs,' 1880. Bath was appointed trustee of the National Portrait Gallery in 1874, and of the British Museum in 1883. He was a member of the academy of Belgrade in 1884. He also served on the historical manuscripts commission. He died at Venice on 20 April 1896.

He married, in August 1861, Frances Isabella, eldest daughter of Thomas, third viscount de Vesci. His eldest son, Thomas Henry Thynne (*b.* 1862), succeeded as fifth marquis.

[Doyle's Official Baronage; Burke's Peerage, 1896; Times, 21 April 1896; Bourke's Hist. of White's Club, 1892, vol. ii.] G. Le G. N.

THYNNE, THOMAS, OF LONGLEAT (1648–1682), 'Tom of Ten Thousand,' born in 1648, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Thynne of Richmond, Surrey, by the daughter and heiress of Walter Balanquil, dean of Durham. He matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, on 14 Dec. 1666, and two years later entered at the Middle Temple. On the death of his uncle, Sir James Thynne, in 1670, he succeeded to the Longleat estates. He also took his place in parliament as one of the representatives of Wiltshire, and continued to sit for the county till his death. He at first attached himself to the Duke of York, but, in consequence of some quarrel, he joined the opposition and became Monmouth's 'wealthy western friend,' the Issachar of 'Absalom and Achitophel.' In January or February 1680 he, with Sir Walter St. John and Sir Edward Hungerford, presented to Charles II a petition from Wiltshire praying for the redress of grievances and the punishment of popish plotters. The king said the petition came from 'a company of loose and disaffected persons.' He did not meddle with their affairs and desired them not to meddle with his, especially in a matter 'so essentially a part of his prerogative' (Echard). Thynne was one of ten lords and ten commoners who, on 30 June, met at the court of requests, and proposed to give an information against the Duke of York as a papist to the grand jury of Middlesex. In the next year he was a member of that body when they ignored the bill against Shaftesbury. In November 1681 he was removed from the command of the Wiltshire militia for his hostility to the court. On his return from banishment Monmouth was entertained at Longleat, to which he often paid informal visits. In the summer of 1681 Thynne privately married the widow of Lord Ogle, Elizabeth, daughter of Josceline, eleventh and last earl of Northumberland, and heiress of the Percy estates [see under Seymour, Charles, sixth Duke of Somerset]. Immediately after the marriage she went to stay at the Hague for a year with Lady Temple [see under Temple, Sir William, 1628–1699]. The marriage was not consummated. Thynne claimed his wife's property, but the claim was contested by her kindred, and the best civilians of Doctors' Commons were retained on each side (Echard; Luttrell). The proctors decided in favour of Thynne, and at the end of the year it was reported that his wife would return to live with him. The lady was only fifteen, and had certainly not been consulted in the matter. One of her unsuccessful suitors, a Swedish nobleman, Count John Philip Königsmark, sent two challenges to Thynne by a certain Captain Vratz, one of his followers. According to Echard, Königsmark and the captain were residing in France, and Thynne replied by sending six men to France to murder both of them. In January 1682 Königsmark and Vratz returned to England, and Vratz again tried to bring about a duel, this time between Thynne and himself. On the evening of Sunday, 12 Feb., when Thynne was riding in his coach down Pall Mall, Vratz rode up with two men and stopped the horses; one of the two retainers, a Pole, fired at Thynne with a blunderbuss and mortally wounded him. Within twenty-four hours the assassins were arrested, a hue and cry having been granted by Sir John Reresby. On the Monday, Reresby was taking their examinations at his own house, when he was sent for by the king, who examined the men himself before a council summoned for the purpose. On the same day Thynne expired. From the confessions of the Swedish lieutenant Stern and Boroski, the Pole, Königsmark seemed to be implicated, but he was found to have fled. On the Sunday following the murder he was taken in disguise at Gravesend, when just about to embark on a Swedish vessel. On the following day, 20 Feb., he underwent an examination, which Reresby says was 'very superficial,' before the king and council, and having been again examined by Lord-chief-justice Pemberton, was committed to Newgate. True bills having been found against them at Hick's Hall, the three assassins were tried on 27 Feb. at the Old Bailey for the murder, and Königsmark as an accessory. Vratz, Stern, and Boroski were convicted and

condemned to death, but Königsmark was acquitted, though strong circumstantial evidence against him was adduced. The acquittal was both unpopular and unexpected, but the court was known to favour the count, for whom some of the foreign ambassadors are even said to have interceded. It is not improbable, as Luttrell hints, that the jury, half of whom were foreigners, were corrupted; and Reresby expressly states that he himself was offered a bribe before the sitting of the grand jury. The assassins were executed on 10 March on the spot where the murder was committed (near the site of the present United Service Club). Königsmark immediately left the country, and, after a distinguished military career, was killed at the siege of Argos in August 1686 (cf. Vizetelly, *Count Königsmark*, 1890).

The murder acquired a particular significance from the political and social position of Thynne. The whigs at first endeavoured to represent the crime as an attempt on the life of Monmouth, who had only recently left Thynne's coach, and who afterwards attended his deathbed; but, notwithstanding the anxiety of the court and the somewhat partial character of the trial, there is nothing whatever to give colour to such a supposition. Some connected it with the fact of Thynne's seduction of a lady who had resisted Monmouth's advances; and others suspected of complicity the young Lady Ogle herself, who was said to have looked with favour upon Königsmark. This latter calumny was revived by Dean Swift in his 'Windsor Prophecy,' when the lady had become the powerful whig Duchess of Somerset. It is certain that Thynne did not deserve the eulogies showered upon him, much less the monument now to be seen in the southern aisle of Westminster Abbey. Underneath his recumbent figure is a representation of the crime, and a cherub points towards a florid inscription which the discretion of Dean Sprat caused to be replaced by the existing brief epitaph. An engraving of it is in Dart's 'Westminster Abbey' (vol. ii.) In strong contradiction to monument and eulogies are Rochester's lines quoted by Granger:

> Who'd be a wit in Dryden's cudgel'd skin,
> Or who'd be rich and senseless like Tom ——?

His wealth, attested by the popular sobriquet 'Tom of Ten Thousand,' seems to have been almost his sole claim to consideration. At Longleat he built some handsome rooms, and had a road to Frome laid down. He was succeeded in the Longleat estates by his cousin, Sir Thomas Thynne, bart. (afterwards Viscount Weymouth) [q. v.]

Portraits of Thynne, painted by Lely and Kneller, were engraved by A. Browne and by R. White.

[Botfield's Stemmata Botvilliana; Jackson's Hist. of Longleat; Luttrell's Brief Hist. Relation, i. 144, 163 et seq.; Sir J. Reresby's Memoirs, 1735, pp. 135–44; Evelyn's Diary; Echard's Hist. of Engl. pp. 865, 987, 1019; Kennet's Hist. of Engl. iii. 402; State Trials, ix. 1–126, with Sir J. Hawles's Remarks; Granger's Biogr. Hist. iii. 400; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; An Elegy on the Famous Thos. Thin by Geo. Gittos. 1681–2; The Matchless Murder, 1682; Sir R. C. Hoare's Modern Wilts, vol. i. (Heytesbury Hundred); Burke's Romance of the Aristocracy, i. 1–14; Hist. MSS. Comm. 7th Rep. pp. 479, 497.] G. Le G. N.

THYNNE, Sir THOMAS, first Viscount Weymouth (1640–1714), born in 1640, was the eldest son of Sir Henry Frederick Thynne (1615–1681), first baronet of Kempsford, Gloucestershire (son of Sir Thomas of Longleat, by his second wife, Katharine Howard). His mother was Mary, daughter of Thomas, lord Coventry, the lord-keeper [q.v.] His younger brother, Henry Frederick, sometime under-secretary of state, keeper of the royal library at St. James's, and treasurer to Catherine, queen of Charles II, died in 1705.

Thomas matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, on 21 April 1657. He there became possessed of the manuscripts and coins collected by William Burton (1609–1657) [q. v.] (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* iii. 1140), and formed a friendship with Thomas Ken [q. v.] When Ken as a nonjuror lost his see of Bath and Wells, Thynne gave him apartments at Longleat, to which at his death he left his library (Macaulay, *Hist.* iv. 40). Thynne left Oxford without graduating, and in November 1666 went as envoy to Sweden (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1666–7, pp. 173, 268).

After his return Thynne entered parliament, representing Oxford University from 1674 to 1678, and Tamworth from the latter year till his elevation to the peerage. In 1681 he succeeded his father as second baronet, and in 1682, on the murder of his cousin, Thomas Thynne (1648–1682) [q. v.], came into possession of Longleat. On 11 Dec. in the same year he was created Baron Thynne and Viscount Weymouth. He did not take his seat in the House of Lords until 19 May 1685. Towards the end of 1688 he was in consultation with Halifax, Nottingham, and other peers and bishops opposed to the measures of James II, and was one of the four temporal and spiritual lords who were sent to convey to the Prince of Orange the invi-

tation to take the government that had been drawn up at the Guildhall (ECHARD, *Hist.* p. 1130). On 13 Dec. they waited on him at Henley. According to Lord Dartmouth, Weymouth was displeased at the reception he met with, and afterwards intrigued with King James.

Weymouth was among the lords who voted for a regency, but he took the oaths to William and Mary, although he was a great patron of the nonjurors. Throughout the reign he was strongly opposed to the government, though on 8 July 1689 he had been named *custos rotulorum* of Wiltshire. When Peterborough was impeached in the following year, Weymouth was one of his sureties. He protested against the Triennial Act, the rejection of the place bill of 1693, and that for regulating elections in 1697, the attainder of Sir John Fenwick, and the resolution of 1700 condemning the Darien colony. On 31 March 1696 letters from Weymouth and the Duke of Beaufort were read in the House of Lords, stating that 'they did abhor the design against the king, but could not sign the association' (LUTTRELL). On the accession of Anne, Weymouth was made a privy councillor, and was on 12 June 1702 appointed joint commissioner of the board of trade and plantations. He retained the office till 25 April 1707. He associated himself with the chief measures of the high tory party, and even signed the protest against the act of union with Scotland. He was, however, a member of the first privy council of Great Britain. In July 1711 he was reappointed *custos rotulorum* of Wiltshire, from which office he had been displaced by the whigs in 1706, and on 12 March 1712 he was named keeper of the Forest of Dean.

Weymouth died on 28 July 1714, and was buried at Deverill Longbridge. He lived much at Longleat, where he laid out gardens in the Dutch style, made a terrace, and finished the chapel. The new English larch, introduced into England in 1705, was named after him the Weymouth pine. According to Dartmouth, his colleague at the board of trade, Weymouth was 'a weak proud man,' and did not deserve the reputation for piety which he acquired by his association with the bishops. This, however, was not the general opinion. A portrait of him with his wife, by Lely, is at Longleat.

Weymouth married Frances, daughter of Heneage Finch, second earl of Winchilsea [q.v.] His only son, Henry Thynne, predeceased him, and he was succeeded as second viscount by Thomas Thynne (1710–1751), grandson of his younger brother, Henry Frederick. The second viscount was father of Thomas Thynne, third viscount Weymouth and first marquis of Bath [q.v.]

[Doyle's Official Baronage; G. E. C[okayne]'s Peerage; Collins's Peerage, ed. Brydges, vol. ii.; Hoare's Modern Wilts, vol. i.; Diary of Henry, second Lord Clarendon, ed. Singer, ii. 195, 203, 224, 256 *n.*; Luttrell's Brief Hist. Rel. passim; Rogers's Protests of the Lords; Burnet's Hist. of his Own Time (Oxf. edit.), iii. 331 *n.* v. 10; Plumptre's Life of Ken, 1888. Weymouth's correspondence with Halifax and other contemporary statesmen, with some letters to Prior, is at Longleat (Hist. MSS. Comm. 3rd Rep. xiv.) Others are among the Hatton and Spencer collections (1st Rep. xiii. 229, 2nd Rep. ii. 17). See also Mrs. Delany's Autobiogr. and Correspondence, vols. i. ii. passim, and iii. 10, 11 (will), 25.] G. LE G. N.

THYNNE, THOMAS, third VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH and first MARQUIS OF BATH (1734–1796), statesman, born on 13 Sept. 1734, was the eldest son of Thomas, second viscount Weymouth, by his second wife, Louisa, daughter of John Carteret, earl Granville [q.v.] Sir Thomas Thynne, first viscount Weymouth [q.v.], was his great-grand-uncle. After some time at St. John's College, Cambridge, Thomas completed his education by a residence on the continent. He succeeded as third Viscount Weymouth in 1751, and soon fell into dissipated courses. George II expressed to Lady Waldegrave in 1757 his concern for Weymouth's losses at play, adding that 'he could not be a good kind of man, as he never kept company with any woman, and loved nothing but play and strong beer' (R. Rigby to the Duke of Bedford, 3 Feb. 1757). But he devoted some attention to the improvement of Longleat, where he employed Lancelot Brown [q.v.], known as 'Capability' Brown, to replace the Dutch gardens by a fine lawn and a serpentine river. On the accession of George III Weymouth was made a lord of the bedchamber (25 Nov. 1760), and his wife one of the ladies in waiting to Queen Charlotte. He attached himself to the Bedfords, and was named master of the horse to the queen when, in April of the following year, they joined Grenville's ministry. By 1765 the state of his private affairs was so desperate that he was on the point of flying from his creditors to France. Consequently Bedford pressed upon Grenville Weymouth's nomination to the viceroyalty of Ireland, and after some difficulty with the king he was appointed on 29 May and sworn of the privy council. Weymouth, though he received the usual grant of 3,000*l.* for equipage, held the viceroyalty only till the end of July, and never set foot in Ireland (LECKY, *Hist. of England*,

2nd edit. iv. 371 *n.*) Edmund Burke referred to Weymouth at this time as 'a genteel man and of excellent natural sense' (*Corresp.* 1844, i. 75); Walpole dismisses him as 'an inconsiderable, debauched young man attached to the Bedfords' (*Memoirs of George III*, ed. Barker, ii. 126, 127).

Weymouth, however, soon began to make his mark as a speaker in the House of Lords. In May 1766 he made an effective attack on the proposed window tax; and when Chatham returned to power the Bedfords urged his claims to office. The negotiations for the time fell through. Weymouth remained in opposition for another year. On 27 Nov. 1767 he gave notice of a motion to inquire into the state of the nation, to avoid which the house was adjourned. Meanwhile the Bedfords had made it a condition of their support of the Duke of Grafton 'that Weymouth should divide the secretary's place with Shelburne,' and on 20 Jan. 1768 he was appointed to the northern department. Weymouth's appointment to an important office brought about no change in his habits. He continued to sit up all night drinking and gaming at White's or Brooks's, and left most of the official business to be managed by Wood, the under-secretary. In parliament, however, he frequently made brief but able speeches. He declared against interference in favour of Corsica, on the ground that while England retained her naval superiority France could never hinder her entrance into Mediterranean ports (Fitzmaurice, *Shelburne*, ii. 124). He also gave great satisfaction to the king, and in August was described to Grenville as one of the oracles of the court. The king's favour was largely due to the vigour with which he acted during the Wilkes riots. On 17 April he wrote to Ponton, chairman of the Southwark quarter sessions, that he was not to hesitate to apply for a military force, which he would find 'ready to march to his assistance and to act according as he shall find it expedient and necessary.' This letter somehow came into the possession of Wilkes, who published it on 8 Dec. 1768 in the 'St. James's Chronicle,' with a prefatory note, in which he said: 'The date, prior by more than three weeks to the fatal tenth of May [when the soldiery fired on the mob in St. Giles's Fields], shows how long the design had been planned before it was carried into execution.' Weymouth complained of the comment as a breach of privilege, and the lords declared it a scandalous and seditious libel; but the matter was ultimately taken up by the House of Commons. When Wilkes appeared at their bar on 2 Feb. 1769, he not only avowed the publication, but declared his object to have been to 'forward the impeachment of the noble lord' who wrote 'that bloody scroll.' He was expelled the house (Almon, *Memoirs of Wilkes*, iii. 273 *n.*, 298). [In 'Junius's' first letter Weymouth is ironically complimented on his action, which was prompted by 'the deliberate motion of his heart, supported by the best of his judgment.' The king's correspondence with him during April and May shows that Weymouth was acting almost under his personal direction (cf. Jesse, *Memoirs of George III*).

On the resignation of Shelburne, in October 1768, Weymouth was transferred to the southern department, an arrangement which provoked the scorn of 'Junius,' as his new colleague, Rochford, had much better qualifications for it [see Zulestein de Nassau, William Henry, fourth Earl of Rochford]. He held office till the close of 1770. He concluded an arrangement with the East India Company in 1769, one condition of which was a restriction of their dividends, a measure against which he had signed a protest the year before (Walpole, *Memoirs of George III*, iii. 111); and he made the first attempt to obtain for the crown some control over the political affairs of the company (*Ann. Reg.* 1769, p. 54; *Vox Populi, Vox Dei: Lord Weymouth's Appeal to a General Court of India Proprietors considered*). Relations with France and Spain were in a very strained condition in 1769–70, and Weymouth, says Walpole, 'was not apt to avoid hostile measures.' A French ship entering an English harbour and refusing to lower her pennant was fired at, and France threatened reprisals. Weymouth sent a vigorous reply, which Walpole insinuated was penned by his under-secretary with the view of lowering the stocks.

No sooner had this affair blown over than a dispute arose with Spain as to the possession of the Falkland Islands. In September 1770 news came that the governor of Buenos Ayres had driven out the British settlers in Port Egmont. On 22 Nov., when the Duke of Richmond moved for papers bearing on the question, Weymouth resisted the motion as inopportune pending the negotiations. (*Parl. Hist.* xvi. 1082 et seq.). Weymouth demanded from the Spanish government the disavowal of the action of the governor of Buenos Ayres and the restitution of the settlers, and, when this was conceded, refused to agree to a convention under which the question of the claim to the islands was reserved (cf. George III to Lord North, 22 Nov. 1770, to Weymouth 21 Nov.) At the end of the year war appeared highly probable. The question was complicated by

the attempt of France to mediate. While the matter was yet unsettled Weymouth suddenly resigned (16 Dec.) His action was popularly attributed to the want of support he received, but was more probably explained by his fear of having to conduct a war (*Ann. Reg.* 1770, pp. 41–5), and was possibly due to jealousy of Hillsborough, the newly created colonial secretary (George III to Weymouth, 30 Sept. 1770). His management of the whole negotiation was mysterious. Thomas Walpole, the secretary of the embassy at Paris, complained of the vague instructions he received, and Choiseul, the French minister, said of the two secretaries of state, 'Milord Weymouth ne parle point et milord Rochfort parle trop.' Rochford also told North that Weymouth 'did not wish to make war or know how to make peace.' Horace Walpole accuses Weymouth of a wish to overthrow North and 'share or scramble for his power.'

In the debate in the House of Lords on 13 Feb. 1771 which followed Spain's recognition of the English pretensions to the Falkland Islands, though Chatham and Shelburne spoke, 'all expectation hung on Weymouth' (Walpole). He 'expressed himself with much obscurity and mystery,' and maintained that there was no material difference (as the opposition contended) between the terms he had claimed and those now agreed to. He did not go into opposition, and as early as June 1771 his name was mentioned for the office of lord privy seal should Grafton decline it (George III to Lord North, 9 June).

In August 1772, when dissensions arose in the cabinet over the question of the Ohio grants, North, wishing to strengthen himself, offered Weymouth one of the secretaryships of state, though Rigby had previously told him he would not accept it. Weymouth haughtily rejected the offer (Walpole, *Last Journals*). Though not regularly in opposition, he at this period took an independent line. On 8 March 1774 he spoke against Grenville's election committee bill. Though he opposed Chatham's resolution of 20 Jan. 1775 for the recall of the troops from America, it was with so many compliments to the mover that 'he seemed to think the latter would still be minister once more' (Walpole). When Chatham's conciliation bill was presented (1 Feb.) Weymouth was absent, according to Walpole, out of compliment to him and through jealousy of North. He was partially conciliated in the following month by his appointment as groom of the stole (29 March), but 'still looked to better himself by a change.'

On Rochford's retirement Weymouth was reappointed secretary of state for the southern department (10 Nov. 1775), and during the next four years he generally conducted the government business in the House of Lords. During the discussion of Richmond's motion (5 March 1776) to countermand the march of German troops and for the suspension of hostilities in America, Weymouth twitted Grafton and Camden with responsibility for the present state of affairs caused by their own action when his colleagues (*Parl. Hist.* xviii. 1226–8, 1285–6; cf. Walpole, *Last Journals*). On 30 May 1777 he opposed Chatham's motion for putting a stop to hostilities in America as inadequate and ill-timed, in view of the commission recently appointed to negotiate with the colonists. In reply to a second speech by Chatham, he said that his remarks were founded on the erroneous supposition that Great Britain was the aggressor in the quarrel; he declared that France had never been more friendly (*Parl. Hist.* xix. 342–4). Walpole in his account of the same debate asserts that Weymouth 'remarkably denied that the court held any such doctrine' as the unconditional submission of the colonies, in flat contradiction to the language of his colleague in the other house, Lord George Germain [see Germain, George Sackville, first Viscount Sackville]. The same authority represents him a few months later as 'for peace at any rate,' though of opinion that 'ministers must go on to save their heads.' On 16 Feb. 1778 he renewed former assurances of the pacific professions of France, 'but would not hold himself answerable to be called upon should a war happen to break out shortly' (*ib.* p. 737). On 5 March he assured the lords 'in the plainest and most precise manner' that he knew of no treaty having been signed or entered into between France and the deputies of the American congress (*ib.* pp. 835–6). But on the 17th he had to announce such a treaty, and to move a resolution assuring the king of support (*ib.* pp. 914 et seq.; cf. Walpole, *Last Journals*). On 7 April, when Richmond opened the debate which was remarkable for the dying effort of Chatham, Weymouth made a spirited speech in which he declared the motion (for the withdrawal of troops from America and the dismissal of ministers) as an infringement of the prerogative. When the debate was resumed after the adjournment caused by Chatham's illness, neither Weymouth nor any other minister made any reply (*Parl. Hist.* xix. 1012–60). On 19 March Fox, speaking in the other house, said he was sorry to include his own friend Weymouth in his condemna-

tion of ministers. Thurlow, who was Weymouth's protégé, having replied ironically, Fox rose to excuse himself, but 'launched out still more severely against Weymouth' (Walpole). In the House of Lords, Shelburne (while professing sincere respect for Weymouth) also commented very severely upon his conduct (*Parl. Hist.* xx. 1–42). During 1778–9 Lord North's anxiety to resign office led to frequent negotiations, in which Weymouth took a leading part. The king always stipulated that he was to have any office which suited his inclination, and that his friend Thurlow should become lord chancellor (Letters to North, 13 and 20 March 1778).

Negotiations with both the Grafton and Rockingham sections of the opposition were set on foot. Weymouth himself began the latter in the early summer of 1778 by passing a night drinking with Fox (Walpole). The treasury and great seal were to be reserved by the king, 'the first in a great measure, if not wholly, for Weymouth' (Portland to Rockingham, 29 May 1778). The negotiation was resumed towards the end of the year, when it was proposed that Weymouth should have the treasury and Thurlow the chancellorship, while North, with the more unpopular of his colleagues, was to retire in favour of the opposition leaders. The troops were to be withdrawn from America, 'as from necessity or prudence,' and a vigorous war carried on with France. The retiring ministers were not to be attacked, and were to have the three vacant Garters. Weymouth was consequently invested with the order of the Garter on 3 June 1778. Fox was willing to acquiesce in the arrangement, but negotiations were broken off early in 1779 because Rockingham insisted on being head of the coalition (*Corresp. of Charles James Fox*, i. 213–23; Albemarle, *Memoirs of Rockingham*, ii. 371, &c.)

In February 1779 the king empowered Weymouth to negotiate with Grafton. He met him on the 3rd, but 'found no reason to ground any hopes of coalition' (George III to North, 1 and 4 Feb. 1779). In March 1779, on the resignation of Suffolk, Weymouth took charge of the northern department in addition to his own seals. On 11 May he opposed Rockingham's motion for remedial measures in Ireland on the ground that a repeal of laws restricting trade must originate in the lower house (*Parl. Hist.* xx. 642). On 2 June, in speaking upon a similar proposal by Shelburne, he denied that ministers were averse from giving relief to Ireland (*ib.* p. 671). On the 17th he announced to the peers the rupture of relations with Spain, and moved an address of support to the crown (*ib.* pp. 876 et seq.) In the autumn Weymouth and Gower, dissatisfied with their failure to effect a coalition and disliking the continuance of the war with America, resigned office. On 21 Oct. Weymouth gave up the seals of the northern department, and he resigned those of the southern department a month later (25 Nov.)

Weymouth never again held an important office, though in May 1782 he was appointed groom of the stole when Rockingham took office for the second time. He refused to give any active support to the whig ministers, and when the coalition of Fox and North was formed, the king wrote to Weymouth 'to desire his support against his new tyrants' (Walpole). In June he was acting in concert with Thurlow and Dundas to effect a new change, and on the 30th inst., when Temple moved for an account of the fees received in offices, he absented himself, though he had promised ministers his support unless the king forbad him.

Notwithstanding the king's favour, Weymouth received no office from Pitt in 1783, though he supported him on the regency question. He and his wife retained their court offices for the rest of his life. He was created LL.D. by Cambridge University in July 1769. In June 1770 he became master of the Trinity House, and in May 1778 a governor of the Charterhouse.

On 25 Aug. 1789 he was created Marquis of Bath. In August 1793 he was appointed a member of the board of agriculture. He died at his house in Arlington Street on 19 Nov. 1796, and was buried at Longbridge Deverell, where there is a handsome marble record and inscription on the north side of the chancel. A portrait of him was painted by Lawrence and engraved by Heath.

Horace Walpole in his 'Memoirs of George III' twice sketches elaborately Weymouth's character. In spite of his indolence and love of dissipation, he was able to present a dignified appearance in public, and to express himself in the House of Lords with elegance, quickness, and some knowledge, his tall and handsome figure aiding the effect. He could reason acutely and had a retentive memory, and 'a head admirably turned to astronomy and mechanics.' But he neither had nor affected any solid virtue. Ambition, his only passion, could not surmount his laziness; his timidity was womanish, the only thing he did not fear being the opinion of mankind. To panic Walpole mainly attributes his first sudden resignation. Wraxall describes his conversation in convivial moments as delightful; and

Sir George Trevelyan remarks that any one who sat up with Weymouth might get a notion of how his grandfather, the brilliant Carteret, used to talk when reaching his second bottle. Charles James Fox and the Prince of Wales were among his boon companions at Brooks's and at White's.

Weymouth married, in May 1759, Elizabeth Cavendish Bentinck, elder daughter of the second Duke of Portland. She died, at the age of ninety-one, on 12 Dec. 1825. All her daughters, says Mrs. Delany, were beautiful and good. Only five of ten survived their father. Louisa, the eldest, married Heneage, fourth earl of Aylesford; Henrietta, the third, became the second wife of the fifth Earl of Chesterfield; Isabella, the youngest, was lady of the bedchamber to the Duchess of Gloucester. Weymouth was succeeded as Marquis of Bath by his eldest son, Thomas Thynne (1765–1837), the grandfather of John Alexander Thynne, fourth marquis [q. v.] His second son, George Thynne (1770–1838), succeeded in 1826 his uncle Henry Frederick Thynne as Baron Carteret of Hawnes, and was himself succeeded by his younger brother, John Thynne (1772–1849), on whose death the barony became extinct.

[Botfield's Stemmata Botvilliana; Doyle's Official Baronage; G. E. C[okayne]'s Peerage; Burke's Peerage, 1896; Walpole's Memoirs of George III, ed. Barker, i. 174, 204, 311, 261–2, iii. 84, 96–7, 101, 107, 129, 193, 196–7, iv. 2*n*., 123–4, 156, 158–61, 163, 183, Last Journals, and Letters, passim; Bedford Corresp. ii. 231, iii. 309, 355, and Private Journal; Grenville Papers, ii. 102, iii. 163, 213, 242, 308, iv. 58, 251, 268, 274, 301, 312. 339, 341, 383 *n*.; Autobiogr. and Corresp. of Mrs. Delany, iii. 361, 540, 611, iv. 317, v. 92, 164, &c., vi. 140, 484; Fitzmaurice's Life of Shelburne, i. 277–8, 309, ii. 124, iii. 32–3; Albemarle's Memoirs of Rockingham, ii. 50, 354; Chatham Corresp. iv. 60, 63 *n*.; Gent. Mag. 1796, ii. 972; Letters of George III to Lord North, ed. Donne, especially Nos. 54, 97, 324, 327, 374, 381, 464, 473, 480 *n*., 523, 536–7, 601 *n*., 609–10; Jesse's Memoirs of George III, i. 427–8, 432–4–7, 508, 510–11, ii. 243, 254–6 *n*.; Diary of Madame d'Arblay, 1891, ii. 330–2; Hist. of White's Club, 1892, i. 138, ii. 38–9; Wraxall's Memoirs, 1884, ii. 299, 300; Trevelyan's Early Hist. of C. J. Fox, pp. 72–3, 81, 138, 171, 226; Evans's Cat. Engr. Portraits; Architect. Antiquities, ii. 105–8. Among the papers at Longleat is a letter from Gibbon to Weymouth (20 Aug. 1779), with a copy of the war manifesto he was employed by ministers to draw up (Memoirs, 1827, i. 224); Hist. MSS. Comm. 3rd Rep. p. 198.] G. Le G. N.

THYNNE, WILLIAM (*d.* 1546), editor of Chaucer's works, is said, on no very sound authority, to have been younger son of John de la Inne, by his wife, Jane Bowdler (cf. *Genealogist*, new ser. i. 153, by Mr. J. H. Round). His family bore the alternative surname of Botfield or Boteville, and he is often called 'Thynne *alias* Boteville' (cf. Botfield, *Stemmata Botevilliana*). According to Wood he was a native of Shropshire, and was educated at Oxford. Authentic extant documents first reveal him in 1524 as second clerk of the kitchen in the household of Henry VIII (*Pat.* 15 Hen. VIII, pt. ii. membrane 18). In 1526 he had become chief clerk of the kitchen, with full control of royal banquets. The office was connected with the board of green cloth, and its holder enjoyed an official lodging at Greenwich. Henry VIII showed him much favour. On 11 Feb. 1524 he was granted the reversion of the office of bailiff of Rye, Essex, and on 24 Oct. 1526 an annuity of 10*l*. out of the issues of the manor of Cleobury Barnes, Shropshire. On 20 Aug. 1528 he became bailiff of the town and keeper of the park of Bewdley (*Pat.* 20 Hen. VIII, pt. i. m. 24), and on 22 Dec. following he was granted, with John Chamber and John Thynne, the next presentation to the church of Stoke Clymslond (*Pat.* 20 Hen. VIII, pt. ii. m. 11). On 21 July 1529 he was appointed customer of wools, hides, and fleeces in the port of London, and on 8 Oct. 1529 receiver-general of the earldom of March and keeper of Gateley Park, Wigmoresland. In 1531 Thynne obtained from the prior and convent of Christchurch, near Aldgate in London, a lease for fifty-four years of the rectorial tithe of Erith in Kent, and in a house there he passed much of his life. Subsequently, in 1533, Thynne became one of the cofferers of Queen Anne Boleyn, and on 27 March 1533 the king made him a gift of oak-trees. In a document dated 16 April 1536 Thynne was described as clerk comptroller of the royal household, and a reference was made to him in 1542 as 'clerk of the Green Cloth.' On 12 May 1546 Thynne made over to a friend, William Whorwood, his right in the capacity of bailiff of Bewdley Park 'to a buck in summer and a doe in winter.' He died on 10 Aug. 1546, and was buried in the church of All Hallows Barking, where there is a handsome brass to his memory. His will, dated 16 Nov. 1540, was proved on 7 Sept. 1546. His wife Anne, daughter of William Bond, clerk of the green cloth, was sole executrix and chief legatee. The overseers were Sir Edmund Peckham [q. v.], cofferer of the king's household, and the testator's nephew, Sir John Thynne [q. v.] The widow afterwards married successively Sir Edward Broughton and Hugh Cartwright. She died intestate before

1572. Thynne's son Francis is noticed separately.

Thynne combined the faithful discharge of his official duties in the king's household with an enthusiastic study of the works of Chaucer. He spent much time and money in collecting manuscripts of the text of the poems, and finally in 1532 published at the press of Thomas Godfray the first collected edition with any claim to completeness in a two-columned folio. The work was dedicated in Thynne's name to Henry VIII. But, according to Leland, this preface or dedication was from the pen of Sir Bryan Tuke [q. v.], who was a colleague of Thynne at the board of green cloth. Leland's statement is confirmed by an early sixteenth-century entry in a copy of the book at Clare College, Cambridge. This entry runs: 'This preface I Sir Bryan Tuke knight wrot at the request of Mr. Clarke of the kechyn then being tarying for the tyde at Grenewich.' The title of the volume ran: 'The workes of Geffray Chaucer newly printed, with dyvers workes which were never in print before.' Thynne was the first genuine editor of Chaucer, and deserves the gratitude and respect of every student of the poet. He was unable to distinguish between the genuine and spurious work of his author, but he printed a better text of the 'Canterbury Tales' than had been given before, and he included for the first time Chaucer's 'Legende,' 'Boece,' 'Blanche,' 'Pity,' 'Astrolabe,' and 'Stedfastness.' A second edition of Thynne's collective edition of Chaucer's works was printed by W. Bonham in 1542, and to it Thynne added the spurious 'Plowman's Tale.' This is a denunciation of Roman catholicism which was probably penned in Thynne's lifetime. It was excluded from Thynne's edition of 1532, but had been printed separately, doubtless under Thynne's supervision, by his publisher Godfray before 1535 (a unique copy belongs to Mr. Christie Miller of Britwell).

According to a confused story related by Thynne's son Francis, his father intended including among Chaucer's work a second spurious tale, 'The Pilgrim's Tale,' which was also a contemporary attack on Roman catholicism. He is said to have printed this poem in a single-columned page, but Henry VIII is represented as having prohibited its issue, although he had at first given his sanction, on the advice of Wolsey. No such work figures in either of Thynne's editions of Chaucer, both of which have a double-columned page, and it is possible that the work reprobated by the king at the reputed instigation of Wolsey was the 'Plowman's Tale,' which was only included in the second of Thynne's editions. A poem bearing the title of 'Pilgrim's Tale' appeared, however, in a one-columned volume of miscellaneous verse, entitled 'The Courte of Venus,' which was published between 1536 and 1540, and was assigned by Bale to Chaucer; two fragments of this volume alone survive, and in only one of the fragments—that in the Douce Library at Oxford—is the 'Pilgrim's Tale' extant. But it seems doubtful if Thynne was concerned in the publication of the 'Courte of Venus.'

In 1561 John Stow [q. v.] brought out a revised version of Thynne's edition of Chaucer, and subsequently Thynne's son Francis projected another reissue. Francis Thynne was, however, anticipated by another editor, Thomas Speght [q. v.], whose work first appeared in 1598. Francis Thynne therefore contented himself with criticising Speght's work and defending his father from Speght's animadversions in a long letter to the Earl of Ellesmere, which was printed in Todd's 'Illustrations of Chaucer' in 1810, and by both the Chaucer and Early English Text societies in 1865 (new edition 1875).

[Dr. Furnivall's valuable preface to the revised edition of Francis Thynne's Animadversions upon Speght's first edition of Chaucer's Works (Early Engl. Text Soc.), 1875; Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, 1524–40.] S. L.

TIBETOT. [See TIPTOFT.]

TICHBORNE, CHIDIOCK (1558?–1586), conspirator, born at Southampton about 1558, was the son of Peter Tichborne by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Middleton. This branch of the family traced descent from Roger de Ticheburne, knight in Henry II's reign, through Henry, younger son of John Tichborne, sheriff of Hampshire in 1488, and great-grandfather of Sir Benjamin, the first baronet (*d.* 1629) (see the elaborate pedigree in *Harl. MS.* 5800 ad fin.) Both Chidiock and his father were ardent papists, and were in connection with the king of Spain and other enemies of the English government abroad. Walsingham seems to have had his eye upon him for some time, as in 1583 he was interrogated touching certain 'popish relics' that he brought from abroad, whither he had gone without leave; and in June 1586 a footboy named Edward Jones gave information as to the 'popish practices' observed by the family (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1581–90, pp. 145, 336). In April 1586 Chidiock threw in his lot with the Babington conspirators at the instance of John Ballard [q. v.] In the following June he agreed at a meeting held in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields to be, together with

John Savage [q. v.], Robert Barnewell, and three others, one of the six to whom the task of despatching the queen was specially allotted. Ballard was arrested on 4 Aug. 1586, Babington and others of the conspirators took refuge in St. John's Wood, but Tichborne, who was laid up with a bad leg, was compelled to remain in London. There he was seized on 14 Aug. along with Savage and Charles Tilney [see under TILNEY, EDMUND], and lodged in the Tower. He was tried with six of the other conspirators before Lords Cobham and Buckhurst, Sir Christopher Hatton, and the body of special commissioners, on 13 and 14 Sept., and after some hesitation pleaded guilty, as did also his companions. The pathetic letter which he wrote to his wife Agnes on 19 Sept. (the night before he suffered) is preserved along with three beautiful stanzas commencing 'My prime of youth is but a frost of cares,' which he is said to have written in the Tower on the same occasion. The poem has been with little justification assigned to others (*Lansdowne MS.* 777, art. 2; *Harl. MS.* 6910, f. 141 verso; *Ashmol. MS.* 781, f. 138; *Malone MS.* 19, f. 44; cf. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, 1672, ii. 395–6). An 'Answer to Mr. Tichborne, who was executed with Babington,' was printed with Tichborne's poem in Hannah's 'Poems of Raleigh,' &c., from 'a manuscript belonging to J. P. Collier;' it is of no merit. Tichborne was the fifth of the conspirators to be hanged on 20 Sept. He was 'a goodly young gentleman,' and his speech as well as his demeanour moved many to compassion. He spoke feelingly of his good mother, his loving wife, his four brethren and six sisters, and of his house, 'from two hundred years before the Conquest never stained till this my misfortune.' He suffered the full penalty of the law, being disembowelled before life was extinct. The news of these barbarities reached the ears of Elizabeth, who forbade their recurrence.

[The Censure of a Loyall Subject, 1587 (by George Whetstone); Howell's State Trials, i. 1157; Bund's State Trials, 1879, i. 255; Morris's Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers, 1875, ii. 293; Labanoff's Lettres de Marie Stuart, vi. 441; Camden's Annals, 1630, pp. 78 sq.; Holinshed's Chronicles, 1587, iii. 1573; Froude's History, xii. 171, 175; Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature; Poems of Raleigh, Wotton, &c., ed. Hannah, p. 114; Betham's Baronetage, vol. i.]

T. S.

TICHBORNE, SIR HENRY (1581?–1667), governor of Drogheda, born in or about 1581, was fourth son of Sir Benjamin Tichborne of Tichborne, Hampshire, a gentleman of the privy chamber to James I, who was created a baronet on 8 March 1620, died and buried at Tichborne in 1629 (Epitaph in *Gent. Mag.* 1810, i. 305). His mother was Amphillis, daughter of Richard Weston of Skrynes in Roxwell, Essex (BERRY, *County Genealogies*, 'Hampshire,' pp. 31–2). 'He was,' says Borlase (*Reduction of Ireland*), 'early educated in the wars,' and, being in 1620 (Warrant in *Egerton MS.* 2126, f. 6) admitted captain in a regiment of foot stationed in Ireland (*Cal. State Papers*, Ireland, James I, v. 343), he was shortly afterwards created governor of Lifford. On 29 Aug. 1623 he was knighted by James at Tichborne, and in December of the same year appointed a commissioner of plantations in the county of Londonderry. He himself received a large grant of lands in co. Tyrone, to which were subsequently added others in counties Leitrim and Donegal.

When the rebellion broke out on 23 Oct. 1641, Tichborne was residing near Finglas on the outskirts of Dublin, and, on removing the following day with his wife and family for greater safety to Dublin, his services were at once enlisted by the lords justices for the defence of Drogheda. He entered the town as governor on 4 Nov. with a thousand foot and a hundred horse, and, disdaining to notice his cold reception by the majority of the inhabitants, whose sympathies were on the side of the insurgents, he set to work energetically to strengthen the fortifications. The task he had undertaken was one of no small difficulty and danger. The besiegers, whose numbers increased daily, made no doubt of capturing the place by assault, by treachery, or by starving out the garrison. Provisions were scarce. On 3 Dec. a foraging party was rescued by Tichborne at the peril of his own life. An attempt to storm the town on the 20th was followed by a plot to surprise it on the night of 12 Jan. 1642. The plot would have succeeded had not Tichborne, hearing an alarm, 'instantly ran down unarmed, only with his pistols in his hands,' and himself aroused the garrison. After this narrow escape he and Lord Moore [see MOORE, SIR CHARLES, second VISCOUNT MOORE] walked the rounds nightly. By the middle of February the garrison was reduced to feeding on horseflesh 'and other unclean sustenance.' The situation was wellnigh desperate. As for Tichborne, he meant to hold out 'till the last bit of horseflesh was spent; and then, to prevent the advantage which the enemy might receive from the arms and ammunition within the place, he resolved not to leave the broken barrel of a musket nor a grain of powder behind him, and to fight his way through the rebels, giv-

ing notice to the Earl of Ormonde of the time, that his lordship might march out of Dublin to favour his retreat thither.' On 26 Feb. a quantity of provisions was thrown into the town, and Tichborne seized the opportunity to make a sortie on the south side. As he was returning with hay and corn the enemy tried to intercept him at Julianstown Bridge, but were defeated with heavy loss. From this time the situation began to improve. Next day Lord Moore dislodged the besiegers on the north side, so that when Ormonde arrived with reinforcements early in March all imminent danger had passed away. The enemy were, however, still numerous in co. Louth. A plan for a joint expedition against them was forbidden by the government; but Tichborne and Moore, fearing lest the rebels might assemble in force again, determined to act by themselves. Accordingly, quitting Drogheda on 21 March with a thousand foot and two hundred horse, they marched in the direction of Dundalk, laying the country waste with fire and sword. At Atherdee they dispersed a number of the rebels, and on the 26th attacked Dundalk. After a short but sharp resistance the place was carried by storm. Its capture, being unexpected, afforded great satisfaction to government, and the defence of it was entrusted to Tichborne, Lord Moore succeeding him as governor of Drogheda.

On 3 April the king appointed him lord justice in the place of Sir William Parsons (1570?-1650) [q. v.], whose intrigues with the leaders of the parliamentary party had rendered him objectionable. His heroic four months' defence of Drogheda disarmed all opposition, and on 1 May he and Sir John Borlase were sworn lords justices. The arrangement was, however, intended only as a temporary one pending the appointment of the Earl of Ormonde as lord-lieutenant in the place of the Earl of Leicester. On 21 Jan. 1644 Tichborne and Borlase surrendered the sword of state to Ormonde in Christ Church, Dublin; and, shortly afterwards repairing to England, he, Sir James Ware, and Lord Brabazon were in December made the bearers of fresh instructions and powers from the king to Ormonde for the purpose of enabling him to conclude a definite peace with the confederate catholics. The ship in which they sailed was, however, captured by the parliament, and Tichborne and his companions carried to Portsmouth, and thence early in February 1645 to London. He was committed to the Tower on the 12th, and continued a close prisoner till September, when parliament consented to his exchange. Returning to Ireland and to his old post as governor of Drogheda, he was for some time regarded with suspicion by the parliament; but, having proved his devotion by his gallant conduct at the battle of Dungan Hill on 8 April 1647, a warrant was issued by the council of state on 5 April 1649 to pay him 200*l.* as a reward for his services on that occasion, and also another 300*l.* on account of 1,500*l.* laid out by him for the service of the state. His conduct appears not to have been approved by his wife, who separated from him, and, with Ormonde's assistance, sought a refuge in the Isle of Man.

During the Commonwealth Tichborne led a quiet and retired existence, but at the Restoration he was appointed marshal of the army. Early in 1666 he obtained a grant of the estate of Bewley or Beaulieu in co. Louth, forfeited by the attainder of William Plunket, which he henceforth made his residence. Here, on the site of the old manor, the headquarters of Sir Phelim O'Neill [q. v.] during the siege of Drogheda, he erected a fine seat, the hall of which, containing a number of family portraits, is particularly worthy of notice. His health failing him, he obtained permission on 12 Dec. to go with his family to Spa; but he was evidently unable to bear the journey, dying early the following year (1667) at Beaulieu. He was buried in St. Mary's Church, Drogheda, 'which,' observes Borlase, 'owed a rite to his ashes, who, with so much vigilance and excellent conduct, had preserved it and the town.'

Tichborne married Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen, and by her, who predeceased him in 1664, he had five sons and three daughters: Benjamin, the eldest, captain of horse, killed at Balruddery, co. Dublin, aged 21; William, his heir, who married Judith Bysse; Richard, Henry, and Samuel; Dorcas, married to William Toxteth of Drogheda; Amphillis, wife of Richard Broughton; and Elizabeth, wife of Roger West of co. Wicklow.

Tichborne's grandson, Sir Henry Tichborne, Baron Ferrard (1663-1731), son of Sir William Tichborne, was born in 1663. At the time of the Revolution he ardently supported William III, and in reward was knighted in 1694, and created a baronet on 12 July 1697. He was advanced to the peerage of Ireland by George I on 9 Oct. 1715 with the title of Baron Ferrard of Beaulieu. He died without issue on 3 Nov. 1731, when his honours became extinct. In 1683 he married Arabella, daughter of Sir Robert Cotton, bart., of Combermere (G. E. C[okayne], *Peerage*).

[Burke's Extinct Peerage; Cal. State Papers, Ireland, James I, v. 343, 439, 461, 517; Dean Bernard's The Whole Proceedings of the Siege of Drogheda, 1642; Borlase's Reduction of Ireland, pp. 240–3; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1641–1667 passim; Cal. Clarendon State Papers, i. 227, 334; Carte's Life of Ormonde, i. 275, 287, 290, 421, 475–6, 524, 540, ii. 4, iii. 65, 66, 162; Carte MSS. (Oxford), vol. ii. ff. 32, 39, 43, 45, 49, 64, 84, 90, 102, 108, 480, iii. 176, 386, 421; Gilbert's Contemporary Hist. of Affairs, i. 333, 348, 660, 718, ii. 451; Clarendon's Rebellion, bk. vi. p. 314; Borlase's Hist. of the Irish Rebellion (ed. 1680), pp. 121, 186; Diary of the Proceedings of the Leinster Army under Gov. Jones, in Ulster Journal of Archæology, new ser. 1897, p. 157; Gardiner's Hist. of Engl. x. 96, 174, and Hist. of the Civil War, i. 125, iv. 105–6; D'Alton's Hist. of Drogheda, i. 44, 226, 228, 394, 397; D'Alton and Flanagan's Hist. of Dundalk, pp. 151–4; Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, art. 'Beaulieu;' Burke's Visitation of Seats and Arms, 2nd ser. ii. 95; Herald and Genealogist, iii. 424; Ware's Writers, ed. Harris, ii. 348.] R. D.

TICHBORNE, ROBERT (*d.* 1682), regicide, was grandson of John Tichborne of Cowden, Kent, and son of Robert Tichborne of the ward of Farringdon Within, London, by Joan, daughter of Thomas Bankes (*Visitation of London*, 1633–4, ii. 289). Early in life he was a linendraper in London 'by the little Conduit in Cheapside.' On the outbreak of the civil war he took up arms for the parliament, and was in 1643 a captain in the yellow regiment of the London trained bands (Dillon, *List of the Officers of the London Trained Bands*, 1890, p. 8). In February of that year he was one of a deputation from the city who presented a petition to the House of Commons against the proposed treaty with the king (*Report on the Duke of Portland's MSS.* i. 95). According to a contemporary critic, he did not distinguish himself as a soldier, and was indeed 'fitter for a warm bed than to command a regiment;' but he was a colonel in 1647, and was appointed by Fairfax in August of that year lieutenant of the Tower (Rushworth, vii. 761; *Clarke Papers*, i. 396). His political views were advanced, as his speeches in the council of the army in 1647 prove; and in religion his printed works show that he was an extreme independent (*ib.* i. 396, 404, ii. 256, 258, 262). On 15 Jan. 1649 he presented to the House of Commons a petition from London in favour of the execution of the king and the establishment of a republic (Ludlow, *Memoirs*, i. 212; *The humble petition of the Commons of the City of London . . . together with Col. Tichborne's Speech*, 1648, 4to). Tichborne was appointed one of the king's judges, signed the death-warrant, and attended every meeting of the court excepting two. On 23 Oct. 1651 parliament selected him as one of the eight commissioners to settle the government of Scotland and prepare the way for its union with England (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 30). On 14 May 1652 he received the thanks of parliament for his services in Scotland (*ib.* vii. 132). Tichborne was one of the representatives of London in the Little parliament, and was a member of the two councils of state elected by it (*ib.* vii. 284, 344). In 1650 he was one of the sheriffs of London, and in 1656 lord mayor (*London's Triumph, or the solemn reception of Robert Tichborne, Lord Mayor, Oct. 29, 1656*, 4to). Cromwell knighted him on 15 Dec. 1655 and summoned him to his House of Lords in December 1657. On 17 April 1658 Tichborne, who was colonel of the yellow regiment and a member of the militia committee of London, presented an address from the London trained bands to the Protector (*Mercurius Politicus*, 15–22 April 1658).

After the fall of the house of Cromwell, Tichborne, who was never a member of the Long parliament, became a person of less importance; but in October 1659, when the army under Lambert expelled the parliament, he was appointed one of the committee of safety which the army set up, and he was also one of the twenty-one 'conservators of liberty' named by them in December following. Ludlow wrathfully observes that he 'had lately moved to set up Richard Cromwell again' (*Memoirs*, ii. 131, 149, 173, ed. 1894). The restoration of the parliament at the end of the month put an end to his political career. On 20 April 1660 a warrant was issued for the arrest of Tichborne and Alderman John Ireton, who were regarded as the two pillars of the good old cause in the city. They were released four days later on bail (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1659–60, p. 574). At the Restoration Tichborne surrendered in obedience to the king's proclamation (16 June), though he showed considerable vacillation, withdrawing himself from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, and then giving himself up once more (Ludlow, ii. 294; Kennet, *Register*, p. 181). Royalist pamphlets exulted over his imprisonment (*The two City Jugglers, Tichborn and Ireton: a dialogue*, 1660, 4to; *The pretended saint and the profane libertine well met in prison: or a dialogue between Robert Tichborne and Henry Marten*, 1660).

Tichborne was tried at the sessions house in the Old Bailey on 10 Oct. 1660, and pleaded not guilty, but admitted the fact for which he was indicted, only asserting his

ignorance and repentance. 'It was my unhappiness to be called to so sad a work when I had so few years over my head; a person neither bred up in the laws, nor in parliaments where laws are made. . . . Had I known that then which I do now, I would have chosen a red hot oven to have gone into as soon as that meeting.' He was sentenced to death.

By the act of indemnity Tichborne was one of the nineteen regicides who, having surrendered themselves, were, if condemned, not to be executed save by a special act of parliament. It was also alleged in his favour that he had saved the lives of various royalists during the late government (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. p. 169; cf. THURLOE, iii. 381). A bill for the trial of Tichborne and his companions passed the House of Commons in January 1662, but was dropped in the lords after Tichborne had been brought to the bar of the upper house and heard in his defence (*Lords' Journals*, xi. 372, 380). In July 1662 he was removed to Holy Island, where he fell very ill, and was on his wife's petition transferred to Dover Castle. His wife and children were allowed to live with him during his imprisonment at Dover (*Papers of the Duke of Leeds*, p. 4; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1663–4, pp. 289, 505, 510, 592). He remained a prisoner for the rest of his life, and died in the Tower in July 1682 (LUTTRELL, *Diary*, i. 204).

An unflattering character of Tichborne is given in 'A Second Narrative of the late Parliament,' 1658 (*Harl. Miscell.* iii. 484). He acquired considerable property during the civil war, and bought crown lands, but lost all at the Restoration (*Commons' Journals*, viii. 73; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660–1, 78, 344, 558). Tichborne was the author of two religious works: 1. 'A Cluster of Canaan's Grapes: being several experimented truths,' 1649, 4to. 2. 'The Rest of Faith,' 1649, 4to.; this is dedicated to Cromwell.

[Noble's Lives of the Regicides, ii. 272; House of Cromwell, i. 416; other authorities mentioned in the article.] C. H. F.

TICKELL, Mrs. MARY (1756?–1787), vocalist. [See LINLEY, MARY.]

TICKELL, RICHARD (1751–1793), pamphleteer and dramatist, was a grandson of Thomas Tickell [q. v.], Addison's friend, and second son of John Tickell, who is styled as of Glasnevin, and who died intestate at Aix-la-Chapelle on 4 July 1793 (*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, new ser. ii. 474). Richard is said to have been born at Bath in 1751 (MURCH, *Bath Celebrities*, p. 317). In Dr. Parr's 'Works' (viii. 129) it is stated by Dr. Johnstone, the editor, that Tickell was 'acquainted with Parr at Harrow;' but there is no other record of this, and Horace Walpole wrote to Mason on 18 April 1778 saying that Tickell 'had been an assistant at Eton;' but his name has not been found in the archives of that school. He is credited in error with having been 'the discoverer of that wonderful elixir "Æthereal Anodyne Spirit"' which was puffed by Philip Thicknesse [q. v.] (PEACH, *Historic Houses in Bath*, p. 119). The discoverer of this medicine was William Tickell, who is described among the subscribers to Thicknesse's 'Memoirs' as 'surgeon and chymist of Bath.'

Richard Tickell was entered at the Middle Temple on 8 Nov. 1768. After being called to the bar, he was appointed one of the sixty commissioners of bankrupts who were divided into twelve 'lists' of five, Tickell being in the third (BROWNE, *General Law List*, 1777). Owing, as he contended, to an unjust complaint of 'the other gentlemen of his list,' he was deprived of his place in 1778; but Garrick, whose acquaintance he had made, successfully interceded for him with Lord-chancellor Bathurst. He told Garrick at the time that he was 'wholly dependent on his grandmother's assistance' (GARRICK, *Corresp.* ii. 305). His friend William Brummell, private secretary to Lord North, thereupon obtained for him a pension of 200*l.* for writing in support of the ministry, and the further reward of a commissionership in the stamp office, his appointment being dated 24 Aug. 1781, and his salary 500*l.* a year.

On 15 Oct. 1778 a musical entertainment by Tickell, called 'The Camp,' was represented at Drury Lane 'with great success' according to Genest (*English Stage*, iv. 75). Three weeks later Tickell declined to write a prologue for Garrick on the ground that he was employed in a work that would make or mar his fortune (GARRICK, *Corresp.* ii. 317). This may have been 'Anticipation,' a satirical forecast of the proceedings at the opening of parliament, of which the preface is dated 23 Nov. 1778. It attracted general attention. Moore wrote in his 'Diary' (iv. 34), on the authority of Jekyll, that Tickell was on the tenter-hooks till he learnt that the house had roared with laughter when Barré, who had not seen the pamphlet, used words and phrases which were attributed to him in it. Nothing in the imaginary speech closely resembles the one which, according to the 'Parliamentary History' (xix. 1363–4), was spoken by Barré. Jekyll did not enter parliament till nine years after the occurrence which he described to Moore. Gibbon, writing to Holroyd on Tuesday night (24 Nov. 1778), says,

'You will now be satisfied with receiving a full and true account of all the parliamentary transactions of *next* Thursday. In town we think it an excellent piece of humour (the author is one Tickell). Burke and C. Fox are pleased with their own speeches, but serious patriots groan that such things should be turned to farce' (*Letters of Gibbon*, i. 348; cf. *Gent. Mag.* 1778, p. 594). On 6 Dec. 1778 Rigby wrote to Garrick, 'I have had a meeting with "Anticipation" and like him very much.' The Prince of Wales, as reported by Croker, 'praised Tickell's talents very highly. Croker added that Sheridan was a little *refroidi* towards Tickell, his brother-in-law, after the great success of "Anticipation"' (*Croker Papers*, iii. 245). Sheridan did not become Tickell's brother-in-law till two years after 'Anticipation' was published. A second pamphlet (also anonymous), with the same title, of far inferior interest, probably by another hand, appeared five days before the meeting of parliament in 1779.

Tickell became the husband of Mary Linley [q. v.], whose sister was married to Sheridan on 25 July 1780. He is said to have already had a family by a mistress, Miss B., with whom he had lived (*Biographia Dramatica*, i. 714). After his marriage in 1780 he had a grant of rooms in Hampton Court Palace. His opera in three acts, called 'The Carnival of Venice,' was successfully produced at Drury Lane on 13 Dec. 1781, Linley's music and some of the songs by his wife's sister, Mrs. Sheridan, contributing to the favourable impression. An adaptation of the 'Gentle Shepherd,' performed on 27 May 1789, was the last of Tickell's theatrical works.

Intimacy with his brother-in-law, Sheridan, led to his transferring his party pen to the support of Charles James Fox. After several rejections he was elected a member of Brooks's Club in 1785, when his wife wrote to her sister that 'Tickell is delighted, the great point of his ambition is gained' (quoted in Fraser Rae's *Sheridan* from manuscript letter, i. 357). Tickell was zealously engaged at the time in manufacturing public opinion, and wrote to Dr. Parr for 'a list of the inns in Warwickshire where farmers resort to, and of such coffee-houses or hotels as are in your county' (Parr, *Works*, viii. 130). He was active with his pen in denouncing the commercial treaty made with France in 1787, and he told Dr. Parr that he had written the 'Woollen-draper's Letter on the French Treaty' and answered the 'Political Review,' 'I mean the pamphlet which traduced the Prince of Wales and every one else except Hastings' (Parr, *Works*, viii. 131). He was a contributor to the 'Rolliad' (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. ii. 114, iii. 129–31). Sheridan's sister Elizabeth, writing on 20 Dec. 1788 from her brother's house in Bruton Street, says, 'Yesterday, Tickell and Joseph Richardson (1755–1803) [q. v.] were here all day preparing an address to come from different parts of the country to counteract Mr. Pitt.'

Early in May 1793 Tickell wrote to Warren Hastings and said that he was in deep distress, and requested a loan of 500*l*. On 19 May he wrote again, professing sentiments of respect and gratitude for Hastings's 'spirited and noble manner in acceding to my request' (*Warren Hastings Papers*, Brit. Mus.) On 4 Nov. 1793 he killed himself by jumping from the parapet outside the window of his room at Hampton Court. Owing to the exertions of Sheridan, the jury was persuaded to return a verdict of accidental death.

Tickell's first wife (Mary Linley) had died on 27 July 1787, and was buried in the cathedral at Wells. She left two sons and a daughter. When the boys grew up Sheridan obtained admission into the navy for the one and a writership in India for the other; the girl became the mother of John Arthur Roebuck [q.v.] Tickell married in 1789 his second wife, daughter of Captain Ley of the Berrington East Indiaman, a beautiful girl of eighteen, who survived him. She had a small dowry and expensive tastes (Taylor, *Records of my Life*, i. 144). Professor Smyth, tutor to Tom Sheridan, pronounced Tickell's widow to be eminently handsome, but without mind 'in her countenance or anywhere else.' She rode in a carriage-and-four, although she was unable to discharge her husband's debts (*Memoir of Mr. Sheridan*, pp. 54–5).

Mathias in the 'Pursuits of Literature' paid Tickell the compliment of styling him 'the happiest of any occasional writer in his day.' According to Adair, he had in private conversation a good deal of wit and was an admirable mimic (Moore, *Diary*, ii. 303). His plays and his pamphlets comprise: 1. 'The Wreath of Fashion,' 1778. 2. 'The Project,' a poem, 1778, 4to. 3. 'Anticipation,' 1778, 8vo. 4. 'The Green Box of Monsieur de Sartine,' an adaptation from the French, 1779. 5. 'Epistle from Charles Fox to John Townshend,' 1779, 4to. 6. 'The Carnival of Venice,' 1781. 7. 'The Gentle Shepherd,' 1781.

[Parr's Works, viii. 129–31; Baker's Biographia Dramatica; Gent. Mag. 1793, ii. 1057; Fraser Rae's Biography of Sheridan, 1896.]

F. R.

TICKELL, THOMAS (1686-1740), poet, born in 1686 at Bridekirk, Cumberland, was grandson of the Rev. John Tickell of Penrith, and son of Richard Tickell, who became vicar of Egremont in 1673 and of Bridekirk in 1680, and who was again inducted to Egremont in 1685 (*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, new ser. ii. 472). Tickell entered Queen's College, Oxford, in 1701, matriculating on 16 May; he graduated B.A. in 1705, and M.A. on 22 Feb. 1708–9, and was chosen a fellow of the college on 8 Nov. 1710 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*) Hearne (*Collections*, ed. Doble, iii. 77) says that Tickell was a 'pretender to poetry,' and was put over the heads of better scholars. As he did not comply with the statute by taking orders, he obtained a dispensation from the crown (25 Oct. 1717), and he held his fellowship until his marriage in 1726.

On 26 Nov. 1706 Tickell, 'Taberder of Queen's,' published his first poem, 'Oxford,' dated 1707, and inscribed it to Richard, second lord Lonsdale (Hearne, *Collections*, i. 309; Nichols, *Select Collection of Poems*, v. 33). Conspicuous among those praised in this tribute to the university was Addison, and soon afterwards Tickell printed lines 'To Mr. Addison, on his Opera of Rosamond,' whence Pope borrowed expressions for his 'Epistle to Mr. Addison,' printed in Tickell's edition of Addison's 'Works,' 1721 (Pope, *Works*, ed. Elwin and Courthope, iii. 206). On 1 Feb. 1709–10 Tickell delivered a laudatory speech at the funeral of Thomas Crosthwaite of Queen's College (Hearne, ii. 341), and in January 1710–11 he became university reader or professor of poetry, in the absence in Ireland of Joseph Trapp [q. v.] Hearne (iii. 111) says that his first lecture was very silly and indiscreet, and calls Tickell an empty vain pretender, without any learning. In August, says Hearne (iii. 218), it was reported that Tickell, 'a vain conceited coxcomb,' was author of a silly weekly paper called "The Surprise."'

In October 1712 Tickell published, in a folio pamphlet dated 1713, his poem 'To his Excellency the Lord Privy Seal, on the Prospect of Peace.' Though the piece supported the tory policy of peace, Addison spoke in warm praise of this 'noble performance' in the 'Spectator' (No. 523); and Pope said that the poem, which went through six editions, contained some 'most poetical images and fine pieces of painting' (*Works*, i. 330, vi. 167–8). In the following month Tickell repaid Addison's compliment in lines 'To the supposed author of the "Spectator,"' printed in No. 532 of that periodical, and in 1713 he contributed papers to the 'Guardian' and verses to Steele's volume of 'Poetical Miscellanies' (December 1713). Verses by him were also prefixed to Addison's 'Cato' (1713). Tickell's 'Royal Progress,' described as 'the work of a master,' was printed in the 'Spectator' for 15 Nov. 1714 (No. 620), and at about the same time Addison, who had been appointed secretary to Lord Sunderland, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, gave Tickell employment under him.

Pope's famous quarrel with Addison occurred in 1715. In October 1714 Pope asked Addison to read the first two books of his forthcoming translation of the 'Iliad;' but shortly afterwards Addison said that Tickell had a translation of the first book ready for publication, and had asked him to read it; he therefore begged to be excused looking at Pope's. However, at Pope's wish, Addison read the second book, and praised it highly (Spence, *Anecdotes*, 1858, pp. 35, 110–12, 264). In May 1715 Pope, probably at Addison's request, helped to obtain subscriptions to an edition of Lucan, with notes, which Tickell proposed to publish, an edition, it may be added, which was never executed (Pope, *Works*, viii. 10, 11; Johnson, *Lives of the Poets*, ed. Cunningham, ii. 185), and in the following month (June 1715) the first volume of Pope's translation of the 'Iliad' appeared. In the same week Tickell's translation was published, with a dedication to Lord Halifax, and a repudiation of any idea of rivalry; it was issued, Tickell said, only to bespeak sympathy for a proposed translation of the 'Odyssey.' Gay told Pope (8 July) that every one was pleased with Pope's translation except a few at Button's coffee-house, and that Steele said that Addison described Tickell's translation as the best that ever was in any language. Pope wrote bitterly of Cato's little senate at Button's, and said there had been underhand dealing in the writing of Tickell's version: 'Tickell himself, who is a very fair man, has since, in a manner, as good as owned it to me.' Years afterwards, in the dedication of the 'Drummer' to Congreve (1722), Steele, who was then annoyed with Tickell, spoke of him as 'the reputed translator of the first book of "Homer;"' but the Tickell papers prove that without doubt Tickell really wrote the version issued in his name (Miss Aikin, *Life of Addison*, ii. 127–33). Parnell and Arbuthnot criticised the scholarship of Tickell's version (Pope, *Works*, vii. 457, 474), and Jervas and Berkeley ridiculed Tickell's verse (*ib.* viii. 13, ix. 3, 540). Pope at one time contemplated an exposure of the inaccuracies of Tickell's version (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* i. 110, v. 640, vi. 605), and his manuscript notes on his

rival's poem have been printed by Conington (*Fraser's Mag.* lxii. 260). In his 'Art of Sinking in Poetry' Pope afterwards quoted from Tickell passages to illustrate mistakes in expression.

When Addison was appointed secretary of state (1717) he chose Tickell as under-secretary, and in the same year Tickell published, in folio, a political pamphlet in verse, 'An Epistle from a Lady in England to a Gentleman at Avignon,' which passed through five editions. This was followed in 1718 by 'An Ode occasioned by the Earl of Stanhope's Voyage to France,' 8vo (lines which were ridiculed in 'The Tickler Tickelled,' 1718), and by 'An Ode inscribed to the Earl of Sunderland at Windsor,' 1720, fol. Addison a few days before his death, in June 1719, gave directions to Tickell to collect his works, and commended his friend to Craggs's patronage. Steele objected to Addison's essays in the 'Tatler,' &c., being separately printed, but Addison's 'Works' were published in due course, in four quarto volumes, on 3 Oct. 1721. Tickell's best poem, the well-known elegy 'To the Earl of Warwick, on the Death of Mr. Addison,' was given in the first volume. In December Steele reprinted 'The Drummer,' which was not included in Tickell's edition of Addison, and in a prefatory letter to Congreve replied to certain insinuations thrown out by Tickell in the life printed with Addison's 'Works' (Aitken, *Life of Steele*, ii. 216, 270–2).

In 1722 Tickell printed an epistle 'To Sir Godfrey Kneller, at his Country Seat,' fol., and one of his most ambitious works, 'Kensington Gardens,' 4to. In February 1723 Pope talked of writing to Lord Cowper, proposing to resign his newly formed design of a translation of the 'Odyssey' to Tickell, in deference to his judgment; but nothing came of this idea (*Works*, x. 198).

Soon afterwards Tickell migrated to Ireland, and resided at Glasnevin near Dublin. He was given the important post of secretary to the lords justices on 4 May 1724, when Lord Carteret, the new lord-lieutenant, testified to his 'ability and integrity' (Johnson, *Lives of the Poets*, ed. Cunningham, iii. 430). In 1724 and the following years there was much friendly intercourse between Swift and Tickell (Swift, *Works*, xix. 277–303). In 1733 Tickell printed, in folio, verses 'On Queen Caroline's rebuilding the Lodgings of the Black Prince and Henry V at Queen's College, Oxford.' Swift spoke in 1736 of Tickell's 'real concern' at hearing of Pope's illness (Pope, *Works*, vii. 336). Tickell died on 23 April 1740 at Bath, and was buried at Glasnevin, where he had a house. A tablet was erected in his memory in Glasnevin church. By his will (dated 9 April 1735, and proved on 24 July 1740) Tickell left his wife (described by her great-grandson as 'a very clever and most excellent woman') his executrix and guardian of his children. His library was sold after the widow's death, in 1792, in her ninety-second year.

Johnson writes of Tickell's personal character: 'He is said to have been a man of gay conversation, at least a temperate lover of wine and company, and in his domestic relations without censure.' Others, including Steele and Hearne, held a less favourable opinion (cf. Nichols, *Lit. Illustr.* i. 436). As a poet Tickell is hardly remembered now by anything except his admirable lines on Addison's death. A favourite with a past generation, the ballad of 'Colin and Lucy,' was translated into Latin by Vincent Bourne (*Poemata*, 1743, p. 145). Goldsmith and Gray spoke of it as one of the best ballads in the language. Gray's general estimate of Tickell, however, was by no means flattering; he wrote of him as 'only a poor, short-winded imitator of Addison, who had himself not above three or four notes in poetry—sweet enough, indeed, but such as soon tire and satiate the ear with their frequent return.' Tickell was certainly as good a versifier as Addison; but his chief claim to notice, as he himself felt, is that he was Addison's friend.

Tickell's poems are included in the collections of English poets edited by Johnson and others; pieces which were published in separate form have been already noticed. Some letters by him are in the British Museum (Addit. MSS. 28275 f. 495, 4291, 15936 f. 174; Egerton MSS. 2172 f. 168, 2174 f. 310), and in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1786, ii. 1041.

On 23 April 1726 Tickell married, at St. James's, Dublin, Clotilda, daughter and coheiress of Sir Maurice Eustace of Harristown, Kildare, nephew of Sir Maurice Eustace, lord chancellor of Ireland under Charles II. By her he had two sons—John (*d.* 1793), father of Richard Tickell [q. v.], and Thomas (*d.* 1777)—and two daughters: Margaret, who married Bladen Swiney; and Philippa.

There is a painting of Tickell at Queen's College, Oxford, presented by his grandson Major Thomas Tickell, which has been engraved by Clamp (1796) and others. A portrait by Vanderbank is in the possession of the family (Johnson, *Lives*, ed. Cunningham, iii. 430–1).

[Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, new ser. ii. 472; Addison's Works; Pope's Works; Swift's Works; Miss Aikin's Life of Addison;

Aitken's Life of Steele; Ward's English Poets; Cibber's Lives of the Poets, v. 17; Johnson's Lives of the Poets; Spence's Anecdotes; Hist. MSS. Comm. 7th Rep. p. 238; Nichols's Lit. Anecd.; Drake's Essays on the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian.] G. A. A.

TIDCOMB or TIDCOMBE, JOHN (1642–1713), lieutenant-general, born in 1642, was a son of Peter Tidcombe of Calne, Wiltshire. He matriculated as a servitor at Oriel College, Oxford, on 22 March 1660–1. On 20 June 1685 he was gazetted captain in the Earl of Huntingdon's regiment of foot (now the Somerset light infantry). In the same year he was present at the coronation of James II in the capacity of a gentleman pensioner. He was appointed colonel of the 14th foot on 14 Nov. 1692. In March 1695 he accompanied King William on his visit to Oxford, and was created D.C.L. He received command of a regiment on the Irish establishment in 1700. In August 1701 a whole company of it deserted from Limerick and fled to the mountains (Luttrell). He afterwards served in Portugal. In March 1705 he and Lieutenant-general Stewart conveyed letters from Ormonde to Marlborough when the latter was in London. In the following month Tidcombe was appointed major-general, and in 1708 was further promoted lieutenant-general. He would appear to have been a protégé of Ormonde. Swift says that while a subaltern officer he was 'every day complaining of the pride, oppression, and hard treatment of colonels toward (*sic*) their officers,' but that immediately after he had received his regiment he 'confessed that the spirit of colonelship was coming fast upon him,' and that it daily increased to the hour of his death.

Tidcombe was a wit as well as a soldier, and was a member of the Kit-Cat Club. When Mrs. Manley was dismissed by the Duchess of Cleveland, he 'offered her an asylum at his country house,' but she declined his overtures (Noble, *Contin. of Granger*, ii. 199). Tidcombe is the Sir Charles Lovemore who in Mrs. Manley's memoirs ('The History of Rivella') is supposed to relate her story to his friend the Chevalier d'Aumont in the gardens of Somerset House. In the introduction he is characterised as 'a person of admirable good sense and knowledge.'

Tidcomb died at Bath in June 1713. His portrait was painted by Kneller and engraved in 1735 by J. Faber.

[Memoirs of the Kit-Cat Club (1821), with portrait, pp. 176–7; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Luttrell's Brief Relation, v. 51, 83, 325, 538; Dalton's Army Lists, ii. 34 *n.*, 143, iii. 6, 254; Marlborough's Letters, ed. Murray, i. 611, v. 625; Swift's Works, ed. Scott, 2nd edit. viii. 320; History of Rivella, 3rd edit. 1717; Bromley's Cat. Engr. Portraits; Political State of Great Britain, v. 458; there are letters by Tidcombe to Ormonde and references to him among the Ormonde Papers (Hist. MSS. Comm. 7th Rep.)] G. Le G. N.

TIDD, WILLIAM (1760–1847), legal writer, born in 1760, was the second son of Julius Tidd, a merchant of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. He was admitted to the society of the Inner Temple on 6 June 1782, and was called to the bar on 26 Nov. 1813, after having practised as a special pleader for upwards of thirty years. Among his pupils he numbered three who became lord chancellors—Lyndhurst, Cottenham, and Campbell—and Lord-chief-justice Denman. Tidd is chiefly known by his 'Practice of the Court of King's Bench' (London, 8vo), the first part of which appeared in 1790 and the second in 1794. For a long period it was almost the sole authority for common-law practice. It went through nine editions, the latest appearing in 1828. Several supplements were also issued, which in 1837 were consolidated into one volume. The work was also extensively used in America, where an edition, with notes by Asa I. Fish, appeared as late as 1856. Tidd was favoured by the approbation of Uriah Heep, 'I am improving my legal knowledge, Master Copperfield,' said Uriah. 'I am going through Tidd's "Practice." Oh, what a writer Mr. Tidd is, Master Copperfield!' (*David Copperfield*, ch. xii.)

Tidd died on 14 Feb. 1847 in Walcot Place, Lambeth, and was buried at Tillington in Sussex. By his wife Elizabeth he left ten children. She survived him a few months, dying on 21 Oct. 1847. Tidd bequeathed the copyright of the 'Practice' to Edward Hobson Vitruvius Lawes, serjeant-at-law.

Besides the 'Practice,' Tidd was the author of: 1. 'Law of Costs in Civil Actions,' London, 1792, 8vo; Dublin, 1793, 24mo. 2. 'Practical Forms and Entries of Proceedings in the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer of Pleas,' London, 1799, 8vo; 8th ed. 1840, 8vo. 3. 'Forms of Proceedings in Replevin and Ejectment,' London, 1804, 8vo. 4. 'The Act for Uniformity of Process in Personal Actions,' London, 1833, 12mo. The last three were intended to supplement the 'Practice.'

[Gent. Mag. 1847, i. 553, ii. 665; Joseph Story's Life and Letters, ii. 434; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.] E. I. C.

TIDEY, ALFRED (1808–1892), miniature-painter, second son of John Tidey, schoolmaster, was born at Worthing House, Sussex, on 20 April 1808. Henry Tidey [q.v.] was his younger brother. His first instruction in art was received in the school conducted by his father, who was himself a fairly good artist. In early life he devoted himself to miniature-painting, and while yet very young came to London, where he attracted the notice of Henry Neville, second earl of Abergavenny, by whom he was introduced to several good families. He began to exhibit at the Royal Academy in 1831, and in 1836 sent a miniature of Sir John Conroy, bart., comptroller of the household to the Duchess of Kent. He thus became known to her majesty, who in 1841 commanded him to paint a miniature of the Hon. Julia Henrietta Anson, one of her maids of honour, afterwards Lady Brooke, which was engraved by James Thomson. He painted also a miniature of the Empress Frederick when a child, and at a later period (1873) watercolour portraits of her and of the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. He continued to exhibit miniatures at the Royal Academy regularly until 1857, but seldom after that date. He occasionally exhibited watercolour drawings, ending in 1887 with one entitled 'As Good as Gold.' Three of his latest works appeared in 1891 in the exhibition of the Dudley Gallery Art Society, of which he was a member.

Tidey died at Glen Elg, Springfield Park, Acton, Middlesex, on 2 April 1892.

[Times, 7 April 1892; Ottley's Dictionary of Recent and Living Painters and Engravers, 1866; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1831–87.] R. E. G.

TIDEY, HENRY (1814–1872), watercolour-painter, younger brother of Alfred Tidey [q.v.], was born at Worthing House, Sussex, on 7 Jan. 1814. Like his brother, he was taught drawing in his father's school, and, while yet a boy, he painted several pictures for the Princess Augusta, who was then staying at Worthing. He afterwards practised there as a painter of portraits, both in oil and in watercolours. Later on he came to London, and met with considerable success as a portrait-painter, especially of children. In 1839 he sent a portrait in watercolours to the exhibition of the Royal Academy, where he continued to exhibit chiefly portraits until 1861. Occasionally he painted *genre* pictures in oil, and among them were 'The Union' and 'The Repeal of the Union,' which were engraved by Samuel Bellin; 'Fair-Time in the Park, Greenwich,' 'Sunshine and Shade,' and 'Sea Weeds,' a picture representing a band of Irish girls dancing on the sea-shore, which appeared at the Royal Academy in 1856. In 1855 he exhibited there for the first time a watercolour drawing, the subject of which was the gallant action of Lieutenant-colonel Pakenham at the battle of the Alma. The success of this work led him in subsequent years to confine himself almost entirely to historical and poetical subjects, the latter somewhat after the manner of Watteau.

Tidey was elected an associate of the New Society (afterwards the Institute) of Painters in Watercolours in 1858, and in that year sent to its exhibition three drawings, 'Idleness,' 'The Wanderer,' and 'The Oyster Season—Natives of Hampshire.' In 1859 he became a full member, and exhibited 'The Feast of Roses,' from Moore's 'Lalla Rookh,' which was purchased by the queen, and three other drawings. Of works which followed the best were 'Queen Mab' in 1860; 'Dar-Thula,' a subject from Ossian, bought by the Duke of Manchester, and 'Walter and Jane,' engraved by William Holl, in 1861; 'The Last of the Abencerages' in 1862; 'Christ blessing little Children' in 1863; 'The Night of the Betrayal,' a triptych of much devotional feeling, in 1864; 'Nanny, wilt thou gang wi' me?' engraved by William Holl, in 1865; 'Sensitive Plants,' a series of drawings of children, in 1866 and 1867; 'The Seasons,' four drawings, in 1867; 'Jeanie Morrison' and 'The Woman of Samaria,' the latter engraved for the 'Art Journal' by Thomas Sherratt, in 1868; 'Sardanapalus' in 1870; 'Seaweeds' and 'Flowers of the Forest' in 1871; and 'Richard and Kate,' two different compositions bearing the same title, 'Castles in the Air,' and 'Sanctuary' in 1872.

Tidey died at 30 Percy Street, Bedford London, on 21 July 1872. His remaining drawings and sketches were sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, & Woods on 28 March 1873.

[Art Journal, 1869 pp. 109–11, 1872 p. 226; Redgrave's Dictionary of Artists of the English School, 1878; Academy, 1 Aug. 1872; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1839–69; Exhibition Catalogues of the New Society of Painters in Watercolours, 1858–72.] R. E. G.

TIDFERTH or TIDFRITH (*d.* 823?), bishop of Dunwich, succeeded Alfhun (*d.* 798?) as ninth bishop of that see. His profession of obedience to Ethelheard, archbishop of Canterbury, made either on his consecration or on his reconciliation after the abolition of the archbishopric of Lichfield, is extant in Cotton MS. Cleopatra

E. 1. From 798 to 816 he attests charters with great regularity (KEMBLE, *Codex Diplomaticus*, passim). In 798 he was present at a synod at Clovesho, and in 801 at another held at Chelsea. He attended the famous council at Clovesho in 803, and about the same time received a letter of advice from Alcuin, who had heard of Tidferth's exemplary life from an East-Anglian abbot named Lull (*Mon. Alcuin.* ed. Dümmler, p. 739). Tidferth was also present at the council of Chelsea in August 816, which legislated on the method of consecrating churches, electing abbots and abbesses, and forbade the admission of Scots to ministerial functions (*Cotton. MS.* Vespasian A. xiv. f. 147; WILKINS, *Concilia*, i. 169–71). After 816 there is no trace of a bishop of Dunwich until 824, by which time Tidferth was dead. He must be distinguished from a contemporary Tidfrith or Tilferd, the last bishop of Hexham who held that see at the beginning of the ninth century (RICHARD OF HEXHAM, Surtees Soc. p. 45).

[Petrie's Mon. Hist. Brit. p. 618; Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus; Wilkins's Concilia; Le Neve's Fasti, ed. Hardy, ii. 457; Haddan and Stubbs's Councils, passim; Bishop Stubbs in Dict. Christian Biogr.] A. F. P.

TIDY, CHARLES MEYMOTT (1843–1892), sanitary chemist, was born on 2 Feb. 1843, and was the son of William Callender Tidy, M.D., of South Hackney and his wife, Charlotte Meymott. After attending two small private schools he passed through the Hackney church of England school, and then entered as a student at the London Hospital under Henry Letheby [q. v.], becoming M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1864. In 1865 he entered the university of Aberdeen, and in 1866 graduated C.M. and M.B. with the highest honours. On his return to London he took up his father's medical practice at Hackney, and continued in practice for about ten years. During this period he was also associated at the London Hospital with Dr. Letheby as joint lecturer in chemistry, and under his influence gradually became interested in questions of sanitary reform and public health. On the death of Letheby in 1876 Tidy succeeded to his appointments as professor of chemistry, medical jurisprudence, and public health, and was afterwards called to the bar and appointed reader in medical jurisprudence to the inns of court. He also became public analyst and deputy medical officer of health for the city of London, medical officer of health for Islington, and official analyst to the home office.

In addition to discharging his official duties, Tidy chiefly turned his attention to sanitary questions, and especially to those dealing with water supply and the treatment of sewage, and gained a high reputation and a large practice as an expert in matters of this kind. In 1879 he published a paper on 'The Processes for determining the Organic Purity of Potable Waters' (*Journal of the Chemical Society*, 1879, p. 46), in which he proposed a modification of Forchammer's original process for determining the amount of organic matter in waters by oxidation with potassium permanganate. This method is now generally employed by water analysts, and is usually known as 'Tidy's process.' In 1880 he published an elaborate paper, entitled 'River Water' (*Journ. Chem. Soc.* 1880, p. 268), and in 1881 he was appointed by the London water companies, along with Professor Odling and (Sir) William Crookes, to examine the quality of the water supplied to the metropolis. He died at his residence in London on 15 March 1892.

In 1875 he married Violet Fordham Dobell, by whom he had a son and a daughter, both of whom survive.

Tidy, whose views on sanitary questions were invariably moderate and sound, was the author of a number of works dealing with legal medicine and chemical science, and also published a number of papers and pamphlets which are chiefly concerned with technical subjects. The most important of his publications, in addition to those to which reference has already been made, are: 1. 'A Handy Book of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology' (with W. B. Woodman), 1877. 2. 'A Handbook of Modern Chemistry,' 1878. 3. 'Legal Medicine,' 2 vols. 1882–3. 4. 'The Story of a Tinder Box,' 1889. 5. Medical Law for Medical Men' (with P. Clarke, LL.B.), 1890.

Tidy also published the following lectures and papers: 6. 'Coal and its Products,' two lectures, 1867. 7. 'An Analysis of Human Milk' ('London Hospital Reports'), 1867. 8. 'On Poisoning by Colocynth' ('Lancet'), 1868. 9. 'On Poisoning by Opium' ('Medical Times and Gazette'), 1868. 10. 'Development: an Introductory Lecture at the London Hospital,' 1869. 11. 'Reports on Chemistry' in Dobell's 'Reports on the Progress of Medicine,' 1869–70. 12. 'On Ammonia in the Urine in Health and Disease' with W. B. Woodman, ('Roy. Soc. Proc.' 1872, xx. 362). 13. 'Religion and Health,' 1874. 14. 'The Cantor Lectures, 1873, on the Practical Applications of Optics to the Arts and Manufactures and to Medicine,' 1873. 15. 'The London Water Supply,' 1878. 16. 'The Treatment of Sewage' ('Journal of the Society of Arts'),

1886. 17. 'The Maybrick Trial: a Toxicological Study' (with R. Macnamara), 1890.

[Journ. Chem. Soc. 1893, p. 766; Lancet, 1892, p. 650; Medical Directory, 1892; private communication from W. M. Tidy, esq.]

A. H-N.

TIERNAN or TIGHEARNAN, O'ROURKE (*d.* 1172), king of Breifne. [See O'Rourke.]

TIERNEY, GEORGE (1761–1830), statesman, was son of Thomas Tierney, a native of Limerick, who, having been a merchant in London, removed to Gibraltar in order to act as prize agent there. His family belonged to the wealthy mercantile class; his uncle James was a member of the firm of Tierney, Lilly, & Robarts, Spanish merchants of Lawrence Pountney Lane; and another uncle, George, was long a merchant and banker at Naples.

George Tierney was born at Gibraltar on 20 March 1761. About 1763 his father removed to Paris, where he lived in affluence for nearly thirty years. For some reason he appears to have been unable or unwilling to return home, but his wife resided near London, and his children were educated in England.

George was sent to Eton and afterwards to Peterhouse, Cambridge, whence he graduated LL.B. in 1784. He was called to the bar, but did not practise. Late in 1788 he contested Colchester in the popular interest against George Jackson (afterwards judge-advocate of the fleet), and both candidates polled the same number of votes. On 1 April 1789 the committee which was appointed to try the election reported that Tierney was duly elected. At the general election next year the same candidates stood and Jackson was elected. Tierney petitioned, and his petition was dismissed as frivolous and vexatious. Colchester was a notoriously corrupt place, and the expenses of two elections and two petitions fell heavily upon him. An attempt to enforce a promise of the Duke of Portland to bear part of the cost by filing a bill in chancery against him was unsuccessful, and Tierney was left to publish his annoyance in a pamphlet letter to Dundas in 1791. He turned his attention also to Indian affairs, on which he had already written one pamphlet in 1787, and now wrote two others, both in 1791. At the general election of 1796 he was invited to contest Southwark, a subscription being raised to return him free of expense; but he was decisively defeated by his opponent, George Woodford Thellusson, his niece's husband, and second son of Peter Thellusson [q. v.] On petition, however, Thellusson's election was annulled for breaches of the Treating Act. Another election was held with the same result, and Tierney again petitioned, with the result that his opponent was declared ineligible and the seat awarded to him.

Tierney at once plunged into an active opposition to Pitt. During 1797 he introduced several financial motions, and served as chairman of a committee upon a bill to prevent the regrating of cattle. In 1798, when Fox and his followers resolved to discontinue their attendance in the House of Commons, Tierney insisted upon appearing in his place. He thus secured an opportunity of making himself personally prominent, and became for a considerable time the most prominent and often the only opponent of Pitt in debate. By this conduct he deeply offended the whigs of the party of Fox, and it was long before he regained any share of their confidence. Matters were not mended by his protestations of personal loyalty to Fox. His action in fact deprived their demonstration of much of its effect, and he was never wholly forgiven (cf. *Life of Wilberforce*, iii. 36; Holland, *Memoirs of the Whig Party*, i. 93).

In May 1798 Tierney came into personal conflict with Pitt. During a debate on the manning of the navy on the 25th, Pitt accused Tierney of deliberately impeding public business, and refused to withdraw his aspersion when it was ruled unparliamentary. He and Tierney met in consequence on the following Sunday afternoon, the 27th, on Putney Heath, and, while a considerable crowd, among whom was the speaker Addington, looked on, they exchanged two shots on each side without hitting, and the seconds then declared honour to have been satisfied (Pellew, *Life of Sidmouth*, i. 205; Stanhope, *Life of Pitt*, iii. 130).

From 1798 onward Tierney kept up a constant and vigorous criticism of Pitt's policy, and 'maintained his own line of opposition, especially in questions of finance' (Colchester, *Diaries*, i. 193). He had begun on 24 Nov. 1797 his series of onslaughts on the budget, when his tone is said by Wilberforce to have been 'truly Jacobinical' (*Life*, ii. 244), and he annually introduced resolutions censuring in detail the government's financial policy for the year. In 1798 he moved a resolution in favour of a separate peace with France, and his generally cosmopolitan sentiments made Canning strike at him as the 'Friend of Humanity' in the 'Needy Knife-grinder.' His talent, however, was recognised and admitted by his opponents,

and it was thought not impossible to attach him to the government. It was already rumoured, in 1802, that he was willing to take office under Addington, and in consequence he was almost defeated at the general election, when his Southwark seat was assailed by Sir Thomas Turton, a follower of Pitt. Pitt is said to have recommended Addington to secure Tierney as the most useful supporter he could have, and on 1 June Tierney became treasurer of the navy in Addington's ministry, and was sworn of the privy council. His re-election for Southwark was not opposed. He quitted office with Addington in May 1804. In August of the same year Pitt made him the offer of the Irish chief-secretaryship, which he refused. Greville was told twenty years later that Tierney, though willing to serve, wished to do so without a seat in the House of Commons, as he was not yet prepared to commit himself to an open parliamentary support of a leader whom he had so often attacked. Pitt, however, insisted on a full support, and the matter fell through (*Greville Memoirs*, 1st ser. i. 14). On 30 Sept. 1806 he returned to office as president of the board of control; but he was now ousted by Turton, his former opponent, from the representation of Southwark, and contented himself with sitting for Athlone. At the next general election he was returned for Bandon Bridge, in 1812 for Appleby, and from 1818 till he died he was M.P. for Knaresborough.

Tierney returned to opposition when Lord Grenville quitted office, and year by year he became more and more prominent in his party's ranks. His undaunted tenacity, his knowledge of business, his readiness in debate, his clearness of expression gave him great claims to the leadership of his party in the House of Commons. But the old soreness which arose in 1798 had not wholly passed away, and he was not in Grenville's confidence. He laboured, too, as did Whitbread, under the heavy social disadvantage among his party of being only sprung from the mercantile class. By unsparing use of his wealth he had forced his way into parliament, but the aristocratic whigs shrank from serving under him, and he advanced to the front rank only by the death or retirement of his contemporaries. When George Ponsonby [q. v.] died in 1817 he became the acknowledged leader of the opposition; but his followers were insubordinate, and early in 1821 a difference of opinion on the question of the insertion of the queen's name in the liturgy led to a feud so open that he refused to act as leader any longer. In 1827 he favoured the coalition with Canning, and in May he joined the administration as master of the mint. On Canning's death Goderich is said to have offered him the chancellorship of the exchequer, but this is doubtful (*Life of Herries*, i. 174); and the personal efforts he made to thwart Herries's chances of obtaining the post seem inconsistent with his having had it offered to himself already. It was on his suggestion and through his negotiation that Althorp was selected for the chairmanship of the finance committee, and was thus set on his way to be leader of the House of Commons in 1830. Tierney quitted office with Goderich in January 1828, and thereupon his political career closed. He died suddenly on 25 Jan. 1830 at his house in Savile Row, London. He married Miss Miller of Stapleton in Gloucestershire on 10 July 1789, and by her had a large family.

Had Tierney been the contemporary of men less brilliant than Pitt, Burke, Fox, and Sheridan, his reputation as a debater would have stood very high. His logic was strong, his wit ready, and his sagacity great. His sarcasms and sneers, uttered in tones and phrases equally cutting, were much dreaded by his opponents, and for years he fought the uphill battle of hopeless opposition, and fought it admirably, when his more famous contemporaries retired from it. Yet because of the social obscurity of his origin the whigs would neither trust nor reward him; he only held office for about three years in his whole life and was a member of a whig ministry for but a few months, and then only in subordinate position.

In the National Portrait Gallery there is a bust of him, dated 1822, by William Behnes.

[Walpole's Hist. of England, i. 310; Stanhope's Life of Pitt; Pellew's Life of Sidmouth; Lord Colchester's Diaries; Gent. Mag. 1830, pt. i. pp. 268, 295, 386; Correspondence of Earl Grey and Princess Lieven, i. 423.] J. A. H.

TIERNEY, MARK ALOYSIUS (1795–1862), Roman catholic historian, born at Brighton in September 1795, was sent at an early age to the school directed by the Franciscan fathers at Baddesley Green, Warwickshire, from which he was transferred in 1810 to the college of St. Edmund at Old Hall, near Ware. After passing through the usual course of classical studies with distinguished success, he was ordained priest in 1818, and for some time afterwards he remained in the college as a professor (Ward, *Hist. of St. Edmund's College*, p. 206). Then he was appointed one of the assistant priests at Warwick Street, London, whence he was removed to Lincoln's Inn Fields.

In consequence of ill-health, which distressed him through life, he was transferred to the country mission of Slindon, Sussex (the seat of the Newburgh family), where he remained for two or three years. In 1824 he became the chaplain of Bernard Edward Howard, twelfth duke of Norfolk [q. v.], and from that time forward he resided at Arundel. He now had ample leisure to devote to historical and antiquarian studies. On 7 Feb. 1833 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and on 25 July 1841 a fellow of the Royal Society. He was also a corresponding member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. On the formation of the Sussex Archæological Society in 1846 he became its local secretary, and in 1850 he also joined the committee. He supervised many papers for the society, and contributed in 1849 to vol. iii. of its 'Proceedings' 'Notices of Recent Excavations in the Collegiate Church of Arundel,' and in 1860 to vol. xii. 'An Account of the Discovery of the Remains of John, seventeenth earl of Arundel.'

For many years he was a member of the ancient chapter of England, and when the diocese of Southwark was erected by Pope Pius IX in 1852, he became the first canon penitentiary of the cathedral chapter. Throughout life he was an opponent of Cardinal Wiseman and of undue interference on the part of the pope. He died at Arundel on 19 Feb. 1862, and was buried in the Fitzalan chapel. He left all his manuscripts to Thomas Grant [q. v.], bishop of Southwark, but his printed books were sold by Sotheby & Co., 1–4 Dec. 1862.

Tierney's chief work was a new edition of the Rev. Charles Dodd's 'Church History of England . . . chiefly with regard to Catholics . . . with notes, additions, and a continuation,' 5 vols. London, 1839–43, 8vo. Tierney's edition is unfortunately incomplete, ending with the year 1625, and no portion of the projected continuation appeared. Most of the documents printed in the valuable notes to this edition were collected by John Kirk, D.D. [q. v.], of Lichfield. Tierney contributed a 'Life of Dr. John Lingard' to the 'Metropolitan and Provincial Catholic Almanac,' 1854, which was afterwards prefixed to vol. x. of the sixth edition of Lingard's 'History of England,' London, 1855, 8vo, and aided largely in Dallaway's 'History of the Western Division of Sussex.'

Tierney also published: 1. 'Letter to the King on Catholic Emancipation,' 1825. 2. 'Correspondence between the Hon. and Rev. E. J. Turnour on Charges against the Catholic Religion,' Chichester, 1830. 3. 'The History and Antiquities of the Castle and Town of Arundel,' with plates, London, 1834, 4to. 4. 'Correspondence between the Messrs. Bodenham and the Rev. M. A. Tierney,' relating to a conversation about the Jesuits, privately printed (London), 1840, 8vo. 5. 'A Letter to G. Chandler, D.C.L., Dean of Chichester . . . containing some remarks on his sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Chichester . . . on the occasion of publicly receiving into the Church a convert from the Church of Rome,' London, 1844, 8vo. 6. 'Reply to Cardinal Wiseman's Letter to his Chapter,' 42 pp. (1858), 8vo; this was carefully suppressed.

[Bowden's Life of Faber, p. 494; Catholic Mag. 1839, iii. 822; Downside Review, vi. 141; Dublin Review, 1839, vi. 401; Gent. Mag. 1862, pt. i. p. 508; Lower's Worthies of Sussex, p. 341; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. vi. 29, 57; Times, 24 Feb. 1862; Ward's Hist. of St. Edmund's College, p. 343; Ward's Life of Cardinal Wiseman, 1897, i. 515, ii. 61, 251.] T. C.

TIERNEY, Sir MATTHEW JOHN (1776–1845), physician, eldest son of John Tierney and his wife Mary, daughter of James Gleeson of Rathkinnon, co. Limerick, was born at Ballyscandland, co. Limerick, on 24 Nov. 1776. After medical study at the then united hospitals of Guy and St. Thomas in Southwark, he was appointed surgeon to the South Gloucester regiment of militia by Earl Berkeley, with whom he had become acquainted. Edward Jenner, whose house was close to the walls of Berkeley Castle, had convinced its lord of the utility of vaccination, and thus Tierney learnt the value of the procedure, and throughout life did all he could to spread the knowledge and practice of this protection against smallpox. In 1799 he entered as a student of medicine at the university of Edinburgh, and having heard the famous Professor James Gregory (1753–1821) [q. v.] deliver in lecture 'a severe and unqualified opinion against cow-pock,' he called upon him and so thoroughly convinced him of the error of this view that the professor asked Tierney to vaccinate his son, and this was done with vaccine virus obtained from Jenner. In 1801 Tierney migrated to Glasgow, and there graduated M.D. on 22 April 1802, reading a dissertation 'De Variola Vaccina.' He began practice as a physician at Brighton in 1802, and by the influence of Earl Berkeley was appointed physician to the household of the Prince of Wales at Brighton. On 30 Sept. 1806 he was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians of London, and in 1809 he was appointed physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales. On 28 Jan. 1816 he became physician in ordinary to the

prince regent, and when the prince became George IV he was made physician in ordinary to the king. He held the same post under William IV. On 3 Oct. 1818 he was created a baronet, and on 7 May 1831 a knight commander of the Guelphic order. He published at Brighton in 1845 'Observations on Variola Vaccina or Cow-pock.' He died at Brighton on 28 Oct. 1845. On 8 Oct. 1808 he married Harriet Mary, daughter of Henry Jones of Bloomsbury Square, but having no children, on 5 June 1834 he was granted a second patent of baronetcy with remainder to his younger brother, Edward Tierney of Dublin.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. iii. 44; Gent. Mag. 1846, i. 206; Works.] N. M.

TIFFIN, WILLIAM (1695?–1759), stenographer, the son of Roger Tiffin of Crimplesham, Norfolk, was born at Crimplesham about 1695. He was admitted a sizar of Caius College, Cambridge, on 11 Feb. 1712–13, and graduated B.A. in 1716 (*Graduati Cantabr.* 1823, p. 470). On 21 Sept. 1718 he was ordained deacon as curate of Wereham and Wretton, Norfolk. He was recommended to John Jackson, master of Wigston's hospital, Leicester, by Mr. Pyle of Lynn Regis, and he was appointed confrater or chaplain of the hospital at the instance of Jackson, whom he assisted in his various collations of the New Testament. The appointment was particularly acceptable to Tiffin because it did not require subscription to the Thirty-nine articles, to which he had some objection. He died in December 1759, and was buried in St. Martin's Church, Leicester.

He was the author of 'A New Help and Improvement of the Art of Swift-Writing,' London [November 1751], 8vo. The work shows that Tiffin had studied the science of phonetics as well as the art of shorthand. Of his new invention he says 'a peculiar Intention is pursu'd, that is not so much as attempted in any Book or Scheme of Short Hand that I know or ever heard of. That is to suit the Alphabet to the Utterances of the Language.' He announces that 'care is taken to give every character one power of its own, in which no other character is allowed to interfere.' He pointed out the defects and inconsistencies of our ordinary orthography, and sought by means of a simpler alphabet and a new vowel scale to place the spelling of the language on a strictly phonetic basis. His theory has since been developed. The great fault in his phonographic alphabet was that the signs varied in meaning as they were placed above or below a line, real or imaginary; hence it was seldom that they could be joined together; and of course the constant lifts of the pen entirely defeated the aim of swift writing. Nevertheless his invention marks a distinct advance in the stenographic art. The alphabet as presented in the book is a veritable 'Egyptian puzzle,' but a clear account of the system is given in the 'Phonetic Journal,' 8 Jan. 1887, p. 15.

[Venn's Biogr. Hist. of Gonville and Caius, 1897, i. 428; Gent. Mag. 1751, p. 527; Gibson's Bibl. of Shorthand; Journalist, 24 June 1887, p. 175; Levy's Hist. of Shorthand, p. 84; Lewis's Hist. of Shorthand, p. 117; Nichols's Leicestershire, i. 503, 509, 510, 600; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] T. C.

TIGHE, Mrs. MARY (1772–1810), poet, daughter of the Rev. William Blachford and his wife Theodosia, daughter of William Tighe of Rosanna, co. Wicklow, was born in Ireland on 9 Oct. 1772. Her father, a clergyman of property, was librarian of Marsh's library in Dublin, and was also in charge of St. Patrick's Library in that city. Her mother was a granddaughter of John Bligh, first earl of Darnley, and a lineal descendant of Edward Hyde, first earl of Clarendon. She was one of the women who took a prominent part in the methodist movement in Ireland (cf. Crookshank, *Memorable Women of Irish Methodism*, pp. 140–150).

In 1793 Miss Blachford married her cousin, Henry Tighe of Woodstock, co. Wicklow, who represented the borough of Inistioge, Kilkenny, in the Irish parliament from 1790 until the treaty of union. The marriage was not happy. About 1803 or 1804 Mrs. Tighe developed consumption. Moore, writing to his mother, 22 Aug. 1805, says: 'Poor Mrs. T[ighe] is ordered to the Madeiras, which makes me despair of her, for she will not go, and another winter will inevitably be her death' (Russell, *Memoirs of Moore*, i. 185). She died on 24 March 1810 at the residence of her brother-in-law, Woodstock, co. Kilkenny, and was buried in the churchyard of Inistioge, where a monument, said to be by Flaxman, marks her grave (cf. Chorley, *Memorials of Mrs. Hemans*, ii. 209–19).

Mrs. Tighe's poem 'Psyche, or the Legend of Love,' founded on the story of Cupid and Psyche as related in the 'Golden Ass of Apuleius,' was privately printed in 1805. There seems to have been an earlier edition in 1795. The poem is written in the Spenserian stanza, and has decided merit (cf. *Quarterly Review*, May 1811). The verse is melodious, and the tale is told with pleasing directness and simplicity. It has suffered

equally from excessive praise and undue disparagement. Mackintosh considered the last three cantos to be of exquisite beauty, and 'beyond all doubt the most faultless series of verses ever produced by a woman' (*Life*, ii. 195–6). Mrs. Hemans was greatly touched by Mrs. Tighe's poetry (cf. CHORLEY). She wrote a poem in her memory entitled 'The Grave of a Poetess,' and another 'I stood where the life of song lay low,' after she visited Mrs. Tighe's grave. Leigh Hunt allows 'Psyche' a languid beauty. It drew from Moore the laudatory lines 'To Mrs. Henry Tighe on reading her "Psyche,"' beginning 'Tell me the witching tale again.' In 1806, however, he wrote to Miss Godfrey: 'I regret very much to find that she [Mrs. Tighe] is becoming so *furieusement littéraire*; one used hardly to get a peep at her blue stockings, but now I am afraid she shows them up to the knee' (MOORE, *Diary*, ed. Lord John Russell, viii. 61). 'Psyche' was published in 1811, after her death, with other poems. A fourth edition appeared the next year, and a fifth in 1816. Other editions were published in 1843 and 1853. It was printed in Philadelphia in 1812. Mrs. Tighe seems to have written a novel (cf. *Psyche*, edit. 1811, p. 269*n.*), and some pieces of hers appear in the 'Amulet,' 1827–8.

Mrs. Tighe was a very beautiful woman. In the 1811 edition of 'Psyche' is a portrait engraved by Caroline Watson from Comerford's miniature, after a picture by Romney; and for the 1816 edition the same miniature was less successfully engraved by Scriven.

[Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography, p. 525; O'Donoghue's Poets of Ireland, iii. 244–5; Howitt's Homes of the Poets, 1894, pp. 281–91; Burke's Landed Gentry, ii. 2012.] E. L.

TIGHEARNACH (*d.* 1088), Irish annalist. [See O'BRAEIN.]

TILBURY, GERVASE OF (*fl.* 1211), author of 'Otia Imperialia.' [See GERVASE.]

TILLEMANS, PETER (1684–1734), painter and draughtsman, born at Antwerp in 1684, was son of a diamond-cutter, but studied landscape-painting when young. He was brother-in-law to Peter Casteels [q. v.], and in 1708 the two young men were brought over to England by a dealer named Turner. By him they were employed in copying the works of popular masters, such as Teniers, Borgognone, and others, which Tillemans did with great skill. At last becoming known to amateurs and persons of quality, he was constantly employed to paint views of country seats with figures and buildings, or landscapes with sporting subjects, such as horses and dogs. A fine view of Chatsworth by Tillemans is preserved there. At Thoresby House, Nottinghamshire, there is a large painting by Tillemans, dated 1725, of the second Duke of Kingston and others on a shooting party. At Knowsley House there are some views of Newmarket and the racecourse by Tillemans, and many similar subjects have been engraved. He executed several drawings of Newstead Abbey for William, lord Byron, who was his pupil in drawing. When Kneller's academy was opened in Great Queen Street in 1711, Tillemans was one of the first pupils to attend. He was employed with Joseph Goupy [q. v.] to paint a series of scenes for the opera-house in the Haymarket. So highly esteemed was Tillemans as a topographical draughtsman, that his services were retained by John Bridges (1666–1724) [q. v.], author of the 'History of Northamptonshire,' to make all the drawings for that work; these amounted to about five hundred, all executed in Indian ink, for which Bridges gave him a guinea a day and the run of his house. Tillemans resided for some years at Richmond in Surrey. His services were also retained for some time by Dr. Cox Macro [q. v.] of Norton Haugh in Suffolk, where he died on 5 Dec. 1734; he was buried in the neighbouring church of Stowlangtoft, near Bury St. Edmunds. He etched a number of his own views and designs himself. He formed a collection of popular masters which was sold by auction, together with a number of his own works, at Covent Garden on 19–20 April 1733 (*Catalogue of a Collection of Curious Paintings of Mr. Peter Tillemans*).

A portrait of Tillemans was engraved for Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Painting' (ed. 1798).

[Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ed. Wornum; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, viii. 682, ix. 364.] L. C.

TILLESLEY, RICHARD (1582–1621), archdeacon of Rochester, born at Coventry in 1582, was the son of Thomas Tillesley of Eccleshall in Staffordshire, by his wife, the daughter of Richard Barker of Shropshire. Matriculating from Balliol College, Oxford, on 20 Jan. 1597–8, Richard was elected a scholar of St. John's College on 5 July 1603. He graduated M.A. on 26 June 1607, B.D. on 22 Nov. 1613, and D.D. on 7 July 1617. On 25 Nov. 1613 he was licensed to preach, and in that and the following year he received the Kentish rectories of Stone and Cuxton from John Buckeridge [q. v.], bishop of Rochester, and late president of St. John's College. On 9 April 1614 he was installed archdeacon of Rochester, and on 13 June

1615 he was admitted a prebendary of the see.

In 1619 Tillesley published 'Animadversions upon Mr. Selden's "History of Tithes,"' London, 4to. It is stated by Wood that he was one of three who undertook to answer Selden's book; he and Richard Montagu or Mountague [q.v.] dealing with the legal part, and Stephen Nettles [q. v.] with the rabbinical or Judaical. Like Montagu in his 'Diatribe upon the first part of the late "History of Tithes,"' Tillesley discussed the historical aspect of the controversy with great minuteness. Passing over the question of Jewish tithes, which had already been dealt with by Sir James Sempill [q. v.], he traced their history from the apostolic period, and endeavoured to show that they had been continuously and universally enjoined by divine law. He also attempted to confute Selden's distinction between 'divine natural law' and 'ecclesiastical or positive law,' but showed little appreciation of his adversary's position. A second edition of the work was published in 1621, and contained an additional essay on some philological passages in Selden's book. A reply to Tillesley by Selden is to be found in David Wilkins's edition of Selden's works, 1726.

Tillesley died shortly before 20 April 1621, and was buried in the choir of Rochester Cathedral, leaving a son John. White Kennett, however, asserts that his name appears in the printed list of the convocation which met at St. Paul's in 1623.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 303; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl. ii. 581, 584; Hasted's History of Kent, i. 257, 488; Colvile's Worthies of Warwickshire, 1869, p. 754; Thorpe's Registrum Roffense, 1769, p. 225.] E. I. C.

TILLEY, Sir SAMUEL LEONARD (1818–1896), Canadian statesman, born at Gagetown, New Brunswick, on 8 May 1818, was the son of Thomas Morgan Tilley (*d.* 1870), a storekeeper at Gagetown, by his wife, Susan Ann, daughter of William Peters, a farmer of Queen's County. Thomas Morgan's grandfather, Samuel Tilley, a lineal descendant of Thomas Tilley, one of the 'pilgrim fathers,' was a farmer on Long Island, and, remaining a royalist at the time of the revolution, was obliged to take refuge in Nova Scotia.

Samuel Leonard was educated at the county grammar school, and, after serving a full term of apprenticeship to a pharmaceutical chemist, began business in the city of St. John. He took an early and active part in temperance and railway questions, and entered the New Brunswick legislature as liberal member for St. John in 1850, but soon retired owing to a split in his party. Entering the house again in 1854, he became a member of the ministry under Charles Fisher which suffered defeat on a prohibitory liquor measure (1856). As leader of the liberals he carried the elections of 1860 on the strength of his railway policy, and continued premier till 1865. He represented New Brunswick at the Charlottetown conference (1864), where the project of union for the maritime provinces was discussed, and at the later conference of Quebec, where the larger scheme of British American union was considered, and the Quebec resolutions framed (10–25 Oct. 1864). The Quebec scheme was rejected by the New Brunswick assembly (1865), but on appeal to the constituencies Tilley carried the union cause by an overwhelming majority (1866). He took part likewise in the Westminster conference (1867), where the terms of federation were finally settled as they now stand in the British North America Act (1867). On the proclamation of the Dominion on 1 July of that year, Tilley was made C.B. Resigning his seat in the New Brunswick legislature, he was elected for the Dominion House of Commons, took the portfolio of customs in the Macdonald government (1868), and became member of her Majesty's privy council for Canada. He acted later as minister of public works, and, on the retirement of Sir Francis Hincks, took over the department of finance (1873). In that year the Macdonald government resigned, and he was appointed lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick. He continued in that office till 1878, when he was again elected to the commons for St. John, entered the second Macdonald administration as minister of finance, and formulated what is known as the 'national policy,' a tariff scheme at once protective and national, the best exposition of which is found in his budget speeches from 1879 to 1885. In 1879 he was created K.C.M.G., and in 1885 resigned his seat in the cabinet and the house owing to ill-health. For a third of a century he had represented St. John city. On his withdrawal from active political life he received the appointment of lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick for the second time, and his term of office was prolonged till 21 Sept. 1893. He died at St. John on 24 June 1896.

Tilley was twice married, his first wife being Julia Ann, daughter of James T. Hanford of St. John; and his second, Alice Starr, eldest daughter of Zachariah Chipman, St. Stephen, N.B. He had issue by both marriages.

[Hannay's Life and Times of Sir Leonard Tilley (1897); Sabine's Amer. Loyalists, ii. 183, 356; Dent's Canadian Port. Gall. i. 54–8; Pope's Life of Sir John Macdonald, i. 296–7, 305–9, ii. 27–8; Hansard, Canada, Budget Speeches, 1879–85; John Maclean's Tariff Handbook, 1880; S. J. Maclean's Tariff Hist. of Canada, pp. 19–33; Gemmell's Parliamentary Comp.(annual); Burke's Colonial Gentry, i. 35.] T. B. B.

TILLINGHAST, JOHN (1604–1655), Fifth-monarchy man, son of John Tillinghast, rector of Streat, Sussex, was born there in 1604 (baptised 25 Sept.) Robert Tichborne [q. v.], the regicide, was his uncle. From the grammar school of Newport, Essex, he went to Cambridge, and on 24 March 1620–1, his age being sixteen, was admitted pensioner of Gonville and Caius College; he graduated B.A. 1624–5. His first known preferment was the rectory of Tarring Neville, Sussex, to which he was inducted on 30 July 1636. On 29 Sept. 1637 he was inducted, in succession to his father, as rector of Streat; he held the living till 1643, when he was known as a preacher in London. He became an independent before the end of 1650, and was admitted member of the newly formed church at Syleham, Suffolk. On 22 Jan. 1651 the independents of Great Yarmouth called him thither as assistant to William Bridge [q. v.] He accepted on 4 Feb., and on 15 April he and his wife Mary were transferred from the Syleham fellowship to that of Yarmouth. On 24 June 1651 he was re-baptised. On 13 Jan. 1652 the independent churches of Cookley, Suffolk, Fressingfield, Suffolk, and Trunch, Norfolk, presented simultaneous calls to Tillinghast. The Yarmouth flock released him on 27 Jan., and he elected to go to Trunch, where he held the rectory. His millenarian opinions, which he shared with (perhaps adopted from) Richard Breviter, or Brabiter, of North Walsham, were of a purely spiritual type, and his general theology was in strict accordance with the Thirty-nine Articles. In the spring of 1655 he came up to London to remonstrate with Cromwell and console the imprisoned 'saints' of his party. He visited Christopher Feake [q. v.] in Windsor Castle. Nathaniel Brewster, rector of Alby, Norfolk, introduced him to Cromwell, whom he addressed 'in such a way of plainness and pity' (Feake) that Brewster himself, though his 'bosom-friend,' according to Cromwell's own account, 'cried shame' (*Cromwell's Letter to Fleetwood*, 22 June 1655). Shortly after this he died in London, probably of over-excitement, early in June 1655. To Feake, who seems to have known little of him, he appeared 'like another young Apollos,' though he had completed his fiftieth year. His son John was baptised at Yarmouth on 24 June 1651.

He published: 1. 'Demetrivs his Opposition to Reformation,' 1642, 4to (dedicated to Isabel, wife of Henry Rich, earl of Holland [q. v.], and others). 2. 'Generation Work,' 1653, 8vo; part ii. 1654, 8vo; part iii. 1654, 8vo (title is explained, 'work for the present generation'). 3. 'Knovvledge of the Times,' 1654, 8vo. 4. 'A Motive to Generation Work,' 1655, 8vo (with reprint of No. 2). Posthumous were: 5. 'Mr. Tillinghast's Eight Last Sermons,' 1656, 8vo (edited, with preface, by Feake). 6. 'Six Several Treatises,' 1656, 8vo; edited, from Tillinghast's notes, by Samuel Petto [q. v.] and John Manning [see under Manning, William]; reprinted 1663, 8vo. 7. 'Elijah's Mantle: or the Remains of . . . Tillinghast,' 1658, 8vo (nine sermons, edited by Petto, Manning, and Samuel Habergham).

Another John Tillinghast, son of Pardon Tillinghast of Alfriston, Sussex, matriculated from Magdalen Hall, Oxford, on 14 July 1642, aged 17. Another Pardon Tillinghast, born at Sevencliffe, near Beachey Head, about 1622, became baptist minister at Providence, Rhode Island.

[Tillinghast's Works; Carlyle's Cromwell, 1871, iv. 124 sq. (needs correction); Browne's Hist. Congr. Norf. and Suff. 1877, pp. 221 sq., 294 sq.; Venn's Admissions to Gonville and Caius, 1887, and Biographical History of Gonville and Caius, 1897, p. 253; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1892, iv. 1467; information from the Rev. H. S. Anson, rector of Streat, and from the Rev. R. J. Burbidge, Seaford.] A. G.

TILLOCH, ALEXANDER (1759–1825), inventor of stereotyping, son of John Tilloch, a tobacconist and magistrate of Glasgow, was born in that city on 28 Feb. 1759. He was educated at Glasgow University, and it was intended to put him to his father's trade, but he early turned his attention to the art of printing. In 1781 he began a course of experiments which resulted in the revival, or rather rediscovery, of the art of stereotyping. As early as 1725 William Ged [q. v.] had obtained a privilege for a development of Van der Mey's process, but was prevented from establishing his invention by trade jealousy. Tilloch, unaware of Ged's previous achievements, brought his process to a state of comparative perfection in 1782, and, not being bred a printer himself, had recourse to the assistance of Andrew Foulis the younger, printer to the university of Glasgow. On 28 April 1784 they took out a joint patent for England (No. 1431) for 'printing books from plates instead of movable types,' and another for Scotland

about the same time. After printing several small volumes from the plates, they were compelled to lay aside the business for a time, and circumstances prevented them renewing it. The art underwent rapid improvement, so that, though Tilloch's patent remained unimpeached, it proved of little pecuniary value (see WILSON, ANDREW; cf. 'A brief Account of the Origin and Progress of Letterpress-plate or Stereotype Printing,' by A. T[illoch], in the *Philosophical Mag.* 1801, x. 267–77). From Tilloch Charles Stanhope, third earl Stanhope [q.v.], derived much of his knowledge of the process of making stereotype plates.

In 1787 Tilloch removed to London, and in 1789, in connection with others, purchased the 'Star,' an evening daily paper, of which he remained editor until 1821. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the practice of forging bank of England notes was extremely common, and to remedy this Tilloch in 1790 laid before the British ministry a mode of printing which would render forgery impossible. Receiving no encouragement, he brought his process before the notice of the Commission d'Assignats at Paris, the members of which were anxious to adopt it, but were hindered by the outbreak of the war and the passing of the treasonable correspondence bill. In 1797 he submitted to the bank of England a specimen of a note engraved after his plan, accompanied by a certificate signed by Francesco Bartolozzi [q.v.], Wilson Lowry [q.v.], William Sharp (1749–1824) [q. v.], and other eminent engravers, to the effect that they did not believe it could be copied by any of the known arts of engraving. He could not, however, persuade the authorities to accept it, though in 1810 they adopted the process of Augustus Applegath, which Tilloch claimed in 1820, in a petition to parliament, to be virtually his own.

In 1797 he projected and established the 'Philosophical Magazine,' a journal devoted to the consideration of scientific subjects, and more especially intended for the publication of new discoveries and inventions. He devoted much of his time to the conduct of the magazine, of which he remained sole proprietor until 1822, when Richard Taylor [q. v.] became associated with him. The only previous journal of this nature in London was the 'Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts,' founded by William Nicholson (1753–1815) [q. v.] in 1797. It was incorporated with Tilloch's 'Magazine' in 1802.

On 20 Aug. 1808 Tilloch took out a patent (No. 3161) for 'apparatus to be employed as a moving power to drive machinery and mill work.' In later life he devoted much attention to the subject of scriptural prophecy, and, having joined the Sandemanians, occasionally preached to a congregation in Goswell Street. He did not, however, entirely lose his interest in physical science, for on 11 Jan. 1825 he took out a patent (No. 5066) for improvements in the 'steam engine or apparatus connected therewith,' and it is stated that the engineer, Arthur Woolf [q.v.], was considerably indebted to his suggestions. Tilloch was a member of numerous learned societies at home and on the continent, among others of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, and of the Regia Academia Scientiarum at Munich. He collected manuscripts, coins, and medals, of which he left a considerable number.

He died in Barnsbury Street, Islington, on 26 Jan. 1825. His wife died in 1783, leaving one daughter, who married John Galt [q. v.], the novelist.

Tilloch was the author of: 1. 'Dissertation on the opening of the Sealed Book,' Arbroath, 8vo; 2nd edit. Perth, 1852; printed from a series of papers published in the 'Star' in 1808–9, signed 'Biblicus.' From the introduction it appears that the papers were intended to deal with the whole book of Revelation, but the subject was carried no further than the opening of the seals and the sounding of the first five trumpets (*Notes and Queries*, v. vii. 206). 2. 'Dissertations introductory to the Study and right Understanding of the Apocalypse,' London, 1823, 8vo. Tilloch also edited the 'Mechanic's Oracle,' commenced in July 1824 and discontinued soon after his death.

A portrait of Tilloch, engraved by James Thomson from a painting by Frazer, was published in 1825 in the last number of the 'Mechanic's Oracle,' with a memoir reprinted from the 'Imperial Magazine.'

[Imperial Mag. 1825, pp. 208–22; Literary Chronicle, 1825, p. 141; Annual Biogr. and Obituary, 1826, pp. 320–34; Gent. Mag. 1825, i. 276–81; Engl. Cyclop. Biogr. vi. 63; Anderson's Scottish Nation, 1863; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.] E. I. C.

TILLOTSON, JOHN (1630-1694), archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Old Haugh End, a substantial hillside house (still standing) in the chapelry of Sowerby, parish of Halifax, and baptised at the parish church of St. John the Baptist, Halifax. The entry in the register, under date 10 Oct. 1630, is 'John Robert Tilletson (sic) Sourb.' (for the explanation of a common misreading of the date see *Notes and Queries*, 26 May 1883, p. 405); one of his godfathers was Joshua

Witton (1616–1674), afterwards an ejected minister. He was the second of four sons of Robert Tillotson (*bur.* 22 Feb. 1682–3, aged 91), a descendant of the family of Tilston of Tilston, Cheshire, and a prosperous clothworker at Sowerby, who became a member of the congregational church gathered at Sowerby in 1645 by Henry Root (*d.* 20 Oct. 1669, aged 80), but ceased his membership before Root's death. His mother was Mary (*bur.* 31 Aug. 1667), daughter of Thomas Dobson, gentleman, of Sowerby; she was mentally afflicted for many years before her death.

According to tradition, Tillotson in his tenth year was placed at the grammar school of Colne, Lancashire; he was probably afterwards at Heath grammar school, Halifax, to the funds of which his father had made a small contribution. On 23 April 1647 he was admitted pensioner at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and matriculated on 1 July. His tutor was David Clarkson [q. v.], who had succeeded the ejected Peter Gunning [q. v.] His 'chamber-fellow and bed-fellow' was Francis Holcroft [q. v.]; another chamber-fellow was John Denton [q. v.] The master of Clare was Ralph Cudworth [q. v.], who does not seem to have been popular in his college. Tillotson was not attracted by him, or by the school of 'Cambridge platonists.' In a letter to Root (dated Clare Hall, 6 Dec. 1649) he writes: 'We have lesse hopes of procuring Mr. Tho. Goodwin for our master;' the enforcement of the 'engagement' of allegiance to the then government 'without a king or a house of lords' was expected, and Tillotson, though he did not 'at all scruple the taking of it,' asked Root for his advice. He was a regular hearer of Thomas Hill (*d.* 1653) [q. v.], and a reader of William Twisse [q. v.]; the intellectual keenness of the Calvinistic theologians impressed him, but 'he seemed to be an eclectic man, and not to bind himself to opinions' (Beardmore). He was never a hard student, and kept no commonplace books. He studied Cicero and was familiar with the Greek Testament. At midsummer 1650 he commenced B.A. Not long after, 'in his fourth year,' he had a dangerous illness, followed by 'intermittent delirium;' a sojourn in the bracing air of Sowerby re-established his health.

He acted as probationer fellow from 7 April 1651 (having been nominated by mandamus from the government). Two vacancies occurring, he and another were elected fellows about 27 Nov. 1651. It was afterwards ruled that he had succeeded Clarkson in Gunning's fellowship; Tillotson 'was sure' he had been admitted, not to Gunning's fellowship, but to one legally void by cession (Beardmore). His first pupil was John Beardmore, his biographer; another was Clarkson's nephew, Thomas Sharpe (*d.* 27 Aug. 1693, aged 60), founder of the presbyterian congregation at Leeds. Except on Sunday evenings he used no English with his pupils; 'he spoke Latin exceedingly well.' He had 'a very great faculty' in extemporary prayer, and a strong appetite for sermons, of which he usually heard four every Sunday and one each Wednesday. He proceeded M.A. in 1654, and kept the philosophy act with distinction in 1655.

At the end of 1656 or beginning of 1657 he went to London as tutor to the only son of Sir Edmond Prideaux [q. v.], to whom he acted as chaplain. Through Prideaux, then attorney-general, he obtained an exchequer grant of 1,000*l.* in compensation for building materials, meant for Clare Hall, but seized for the fortification of Cambridge. At his suggestion Joseph Diggons, formerly a fellow-commoner at Clare Hall, left the society an estate of 300*l.* a year. Tillotson was in London at the time of Cromwell's death (3 Sept. 1658). His unpublished letter (8 Sept.) to Theophilus Dillingham, D.D. [q. v.], gives particulars of the proclamation of Richard Cromwell. He was present on the fast day at Whitehall, in the following week, when Thomas Goodwin, D.D. [q. v.], and Peter Sterry [q. v.] used in prayer the fanatical expressions which he afterwards reported to Burnet.

His change of feeling with regard to Goodwin is the first decisive indication that he had outgrown the prepossessions of his early training. He had been deeply influenced at Cambridge by Chillingworth's 'Religion of Protestants' (1637); in London he had heard Ralph Brownrig [q. v.], become acquainted with John Hacket [q. v.], and formed a lasting friendship with William Bates, D.D. But to none of his contemporaries did he owe so much as to John Wilkins [q. v.] Towards the close of 1659 Wilkins had migrated from Oxford to fill the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, where, as Burnet says, 'he joined himself . . . with those who studied to . . . take men off . . . from superstitions, conceits, and fierceness about opinions.' Tillotson does not seem to have been then in residence; he met Wilkins for the first time in London shortly after the Restoration. The two men became very closely connected. Wilkins's bent for physical research was not shared by Tillotson, though he was admitted a member of the Royal Society in 1672; meantime he was finding his way, under Chillingworth's

guidance, out of the Calvinism which Wilkins retained.

The order for restoring Gunning to his fellowship was dated 20 June 1660. Apparently he did not at once claim it, for Tillotson remained in possession till February 1661, when Gunning insisted on his removal; this was effected the very day before Gunning's election as master of Corpus Christi College. Tillotson thought Gunning was moved by 'some personal pique,' and that an injustice was done him. He had not yet conformed, and was probably not in Anglican orders. The date of his ordination, without subscription, by Thomas Sydserf [q.v.] is conjectured by Birch to have been 'probably in the latter end of 1660 or beginning of 1661.' He was one of the nonconforming party to whom it was intended to offer preferment in the church. Had Edmund Calamy the elder [q. v.] accepted the bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield (kept open for him till December 1661), Tillotson was designed for a canonry at Lichfield. He was not in the commission for the Savoy conference, but in July 1661 he is specified by Baxter among 'two or three scholars and laymen' who attended as auditors on the nonconforming side. His first sermon was preached for his friend Denton at Oswaldkirk, North Riding of Yorkshire, but the date is not given. In September 1661 he took 'upon but short warning' Bates's place in the morning exercise at Cripplegate; the sermon was published (at first anonymously) and contains a characteristic quotation from John Hales of Eton. Some time in 1661 he became curate to Thomas Hacket, vicar of Cheshunt, Hertfordshire (afterwards bishop of Down and Connor), and deprived (1694), on Tillotson's advice (1691), for 'scandalous neglect of his charge.' At Cheshunt he lived with Sir Thomas Dacres 'at the great house near the church,' a house which he afterwards rented as a summer resort in conjunction with Stillingfleet. It seems probable that his was the signature, which appears as 'John Tillots,' to the petition presented on 27 Aug. 1662 (three days after the taking effect of the uniformity act) asking the king to 'take some effectual course whereby we may be continued in the exercise of our ministry' (Halley, *Lancashire*, 1869, ii. 213). He won upon an anabaptist at Cheshunt, who preached 'in a red coat,' persuading him to give up his irregular ministry. Frequently he preached in London, especially for Wilkins at St. Lawrence Jewry. On 16 Dec. 1662 he was elected by the parishioners, patrons of St. Mary Aldermanbury, to succeed Calamy, the ejected perpetual curate. He declined; but in 1663 (mandate for induction, 18 June) he succeeded Samuel Fairclough [q.v.], the ejected rector of Kedington, Suffolk, being presented by Sir Thomas Barnardiston [q. v.] Happening to supply the place of the Tuesday lecturer at St. Lawrence Jewry, he was heard by Sir Edward Atkyns (1630–1698) [q. v.], then a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, by whose interest he was elected (26 Nov. 1663) preacher at Lincoln's Inn. Before June 1664 he resigned Kedington in favour of his curate; his own preaching had been distasteful to his puritan parishioners. Soon afterwards he was appointed Tuesday lecturer at St. Lawrence Jewry, of which church Wilkins was rector. This appointment, and the preachership at Lincoln's Inn, he retained until he became archbishop. Hickes affirms, and Burnet does not deny, that Tillotson gave the communion in Lincoln's Inn Chapel to some persons sitting; this practice he had certainly abandoned before 17 Feb. 1681–2, the date of his letter on the subject. Hickes further says that to avoid bowing at the name of Jesus 'he used to step and bend backwards, casting up his eyes to heaven,' whence Charles II said of him that 'he bowed the wrong way, as the quakers do when they salute their friends.'

Tillotson cultivated his talent as a preacher with great care. He studied, besides biblical matter, the ethical writers of antiquity, and among the fathers, Basil and Chrysostom. The ease of his delivery made hearers suppose that he only used short notes, but he told Edward Maynard [q. v.], his successor at Lincoln's Inn, 'that he had always written every word,' and 'us'd to get it by heart,' but gave this up because 'it heated his head so much a day or two before and after he preach'd.' His example led William Wake [q. v.] 'to preach no longer without book, since everybody, even Dr. Tillotson, had left it off.' His gifts had not availed him with a country parish, but in London he got the ear, not only of a learned profession, but of the middle class. People who had heard him on Sunday went on Tuesday in hope of listening again to the same discourse. Baxter, who had 'no great acquaintance' with him, listened to his preaching with admiration of its spirit. Hitherto the pulpit had been the great stronghold of puritanism, under Tillotson it became a powerful agency for weaning men from puritan ideas. The consequent change of style was welcomed by Charles II, who, says Burnet, 'had little or no literature, but true and sound sense, and a right notion of style;' under royal favour, cumbrous construction and inordinate length were replaced by clearness and

what passed in that age for brevity; the mincing of texts and doctrines was superseded by addresses to reason and feeling, in a strain which, never impassioned, was always suasive.

When Tillotson made suit during 1663 for the hand of Oliver Cromwell's niece, Elizabeth French, her stepfather, John Wilkins, 'upon her desiring to be excused,' said: 'Betty, you shall have him; for he is the best polemical divine this day in England.' He had published nothing as yet of a polemical kind (Birch), but Wilkins rightly judged the effect of his pulpit work, as a practical antidote to the danger of popery, supervening upon the prevalent irreligion. Such was the tenor of his first famous sermon, 'The Wisdom of being Religious' (1664); the dedication to the lord mayor curiously anticipates the tone of Butler's 'advertisement' to the 'Analogy' (1736), with this difference, that by Butler's time the atheism of the age had (largely owing to the labours of Tillotson's school) been reduced to deism. His expressly polemic writing against Roman catholicism began with his 'Rule of Faith' (1666) in answer to John Sergeant [q. v.] Hickes thought he owed much to the suggestions of Zachary Cradock [q. v.], which Burnet denies. The work is addressed to Stillingfleet, and has an appendix by him. John Austin (1613–1669) [q. v.] took part in the discussion, which really turned on the authority of reason in religious controversy. An argument against transubstantiation, introduced by Tillotson in his 'Rule of Faith' and developed in his later polemical writings, led Hume to balance experience against testimony in his 'Essay on Miracles' (1748).

In 1666 Tillotson took the degree of D.D. His preferment was not long delayed. He became chaplain to Charles II, who gave him, in succession to Gunning, the second prebend at Canterbury (14 March 1670), and promoted him to the deanery (4 Nov. 1672) in succession to Thomas Turner (1591–1672) [q. v.], though Charles disliked his preaching against popery, and his sermon at Whitehall (early in 1672) on 'the hazard of being saved in the Church of Rome' had caused the Duke of York to cease attending the chapel royal. With the deanery of Canterbury he held a prebend (Ealdland) at St. Paul's (18 Dec. 1675), exchanging it (14 Feb. 1676–7) for a better (Oxgate). This last preferment was given him by Heneage Finch, first earl of Nottingham [q. v.], at the suggestion of his chaplain, John Sharp (1645–1714) [q. v.], whose father had business connections with Tillotson's brother Joshua (a London oilman, whose name appears as 'Tillingson' in the directory of 1677; he died on 16 Sept. 1678).

It is clear from Baxter's account that Birch is wrong in connecting Tillotson (and Stillingfleet) with the proposals for comprehension of nonconformists prepared by Wilkins and Hezekiah Burton [q. v.] in January 1668. It was in October or November 1674 that Tillotson and Stillingfleet first approached the leading nonconformists, through Bates. Tillotson and Baxter jointly drafted a bill for comprehension, which Baxter prints; those formerly ordained 'by parochial pastors only' were now to be authorised by 'a written instrument,' purposely ambiguous. The negotiation was ended by a letter (11 April 1675) from Tillotson to Baxter, announcing the hopelessness of obtaining the concurrence of the king or 'a considerable part of the bishops,' and withholding his name from publication. He preached, however, at the Yorkshire feast (3 Dec. 1678), in favour of concessions to nonconformist scruples. He took great interest in the efforts made by the nonconformist Thomas Gouge [q. v.] for education and evangelisation in Wales, acted as a trustee of Gouge's fund, and preached his funeral sermon (1681) in a strain of fervid eulogy.

In May 1675 Tillotson visited his father, who had 'traded all away,' and to whose support he contributed 40*l.* a year. He preached at Sowerby on Whitsunday (23 May) and the following Sunday at Halifax. Oliver Heywood reports the puritan judgment on his sermons as plain and honest, 'though some expressions were accounted dark and doubtful.' Halifax tradition, as reported by Hunter, represents Robert Tillotson as saying 'that his son had preached well, but he believed he had done more harm than good.' His connection with William of Orange, according to a hearsay account preserved by Eachard, dates from November 1677, when William visited Canterbury after his marriage; the details, as Birch has shown, are not trustworthy.

Much stir was made by his sermon at Whitehall on 2 April 1680, in vindication of the protestant religion 'from the charge of singularity and novelty.' He had prepared his sermon with 'little notice,' having been called on owing to the illness of the appointed preacher. In an unguarded passage he maintained that private liberty of conscience did not extend to making proselytes from 'the establish'd religion,' in the absence of a miraculous warrant. According to Hickes, who is confirmed by Calamy, 'a witty Lord' signalised this as Hobbism, and procured the printing of the sermon by

royal command. Gunning complained of it in the House of Lords as playing into the hands of Rome. John Howe [q. v.], in the same strain, drew up an expostulatory letter, and delivered it in person. At Tillotson's suggestion they drove together to dine at Sutton Court with Lady Fauconberg (Cromwell's daughter Mary), and discussed the letter on the way, when Tillotson 'at length fell to weeping freely' and owned his mistake. Yet the passage was never withdrawn, and is scarcely mended by a qualifying paragraph added in 1686. The nonconformists never treated Tillotson's doctrine as levelled against themselves, knowing that by 'the establish'd religion' Tillotson meant protestantism. It is plain, however, that the principle of obedience to constituted authority, as providential, was accepted by him from the period of the engagement (1649) onwards. His famous letter (20 July 1683) to William Russell, lord Russell [q. v.], printed 'much against his will,' maintains the unlawfulness of resistance 'if our religion and rights should be invaded;' his subsequent exception of 'the case of a total subversion of the constitution' is rather lame in argument, though quite consistent with his real mind, protestantism being identified with the constitution. He is said to have drawn up the letter (24 Nov. 1688) addressed to James II by Prince George of Denmark [q. v.] on his defection from his father-in-law's cause; that this letter identifies the Lutheran religion with that of the church of England is no disproof of the story.

He preached before William at St. James's on 6 Jan. 1689; on 14 Jan. a small meeting was held at his house to consult about concessions to dissenters, with Sancroft's approval. On 27 March he was made clerk of the closet to the king; in August the Canterbury chapter appointed him to exercise archiepiscopal jurisdiction, owing to the suspension of Sancroft; in September he was nominated to the deanery of St. Paul's (elected 19 Nov., installed on 21 Nov.) Apparently he had declined a bishopric, but, on his kissing hands, William intimated that he was to succeed Sancroft. This was on Burnet's advice, and was contrary to the inclination of Tillotson, who honestly thought he could do more good as he was, and have more influence, 'for the people naturally love a man that will take great pains and little preferment.' In a later paper (13 March 1692) he allows 'that there may perhaps be as much ambition in declining greatness as in courting it.'

The Toleration Act was carried without difficulty (royal assent 24 May 1689); a bill for comprehension was passed by the lords with some amendments, but on reaching the commons it was held over for the judgment of convocation. Burnet felt that this would ruin the scheme. Tillotson's strong common-sense was alive to the odium of a new parliamentary reformation, and urged William to summon convocation and appoint a smaller body to frame proposals for its consideration. A commission was issued to thirty divines (including ten bishops) on 13 Sept. 1689. On the same day Tillotson formulated seven concessions which would 'probably be made' to nonconformists. The commission met on 3 Oct., and held sittings till 18 Nov. Very extensive alterations in the prayer-book found favour with a majority, the chief revisers being Burnet, Stillingfleet, Simon Patrick [q. v.], Richard Kidder [q. v.], Thomas Tenison [q. v.], and Tillotson (full details were first given in 'Alterations in the Book of Common Prayer,' &c., printed by order of the House of Commons, 2 June 1854). Tillotson also had a scheme for a new book of homilies.

Convocation met on 21 Nov. Much canvassing had taken place for the elected members of the lower house, who were predominantly high churchmen, the man of most note being John Mill [q. v.] Tillotson was proposed as prolocutor by John Sharp (1645–1714) [q. v.], his successor in the deanery of Canterbury. William Jane [q. v.] was elected by 55 votes to 28; his Latin speech, on being presented to the upper house, was against amendment, and closed with the words 'Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari.' The leaders of the lower house ignored the commission, declining to give nonjurors occasion to say they were for the old church as well as for the old king. Ineffectual attempts were made to win them over. On 24 Jan. 1690 convocation was adjourned, and dissolved on 6 Feb.

The state of contemporary feeling is well illustrated by the outcry against Tillotson's sermon on 'the eternity of hell torments,' preached before the queen on 7 March 1690. He sought to give reality to the doctrine, presenting it as a moral deterrent, but was accused of undermining it to allay Mary's dread of the consequences of her action as a daughter. Hickes makes the groundless suggestion that he borrowed his argument from 'an old sceptick of Norwich,' meaning John Whitefoot (1601–1699), author of the funeral sermon for Joseph Hall [q. v.] Whitefoot's 'Dissertation,' which maintains the destruction of the wicked, is printed in Lee's 'Sermons and Fragments attributed to Isaac Barrow,' 1834, pp. 202 sq. (cf. Barrow, *Works*, ed. Napier, 1859, i. p. xxix).

Tillotson's reluctance to accept the see of Canterbury was overcome on 18 Oct. 1690, but he stipulated for delay, and that he should not be made 'a wedge to drive out' Sancroft. He was not nominated till 22 April 1691, elected 16 May, and consecrated 31 May (Whitsunday) in Bow church by Peter Mews [q. v.], bishop of Winchester, and five other bishops. Sancroft, who was still at Lambeth, refused to leave till the issue of a writ of ejectment on 23 June. Tillotson received the temporalities on 6 July, and removed to Lambeth on 26 Nov., after improvements, including 'a large apartment' for his wife. No wife of an archbishop had been seen at Lambeth since 1570.

His primacy was brief and not eventful. He exercised a liberal hospitality, and showed much moderation both to nonjurors and to nonconformists. He took no part in political affairs. No business was entrusted to convocation during his primacy. He seems to have initiated the policy of governing the church by royal injunctions addressed to the bishops; those of 13 Feb. 1689 were probably, those of 15 Feb. 1695 certainly, drawn up on his advice. Sharp consulted him about the case of Richard Frankland [q. v.], who had set up a nonconformist academy for 'university learning.' Tillotson replied (14 June 1692) that he 'would never do anything to infringe the act of toleration,' and then suggested, as 'the fairest and softest way of ridding your hands of this business,' that Sharp should explain to Frankland that the grounds for withdrawing a license were applicable also to conformists.

In 1693 appeared his four lectures on the Socinian controversy. He had delivered them at St. Lawrence Jewry in 1679–80, and now published them as an answer to doubts of his orthodoxy, based upon his intimacy with Thomas Firmin [q. v.], whose philanthropic schemes he had encouraged. His connection with Firmin had indeed been singularly close. He had acted as godfather to his eldest son (1665); as dean of Canterbury (1672) he had trusted him to find supplies for the lectureship at St. Lawrence Jewry; he now welcomed him to his table at Lambeth. The four lectures prove conclusively that Tillotson had no Socinian leaning; but their courteous tone and their recognition of the good temper of Socinian controversialists, 'who want nothing but a good cause,' gave offence. An incautious expression in a supplementary sermon on the Trinity (1693), missed by Leslie (*Charge of Socinianism*, 1695) but noted by George Smith (1693–1756) [q. v.], opened the way to the position afterwards taken by Samuel Clarke (1675–1729) [q. v.], assigning to our Lord every divine perfection, save only self-existence. Thus Tillotson unwittingly dropped the first hint of the Arian controversy, which arose on the exhaustion of the Socinian argument. Firmin employed Stephen Nye [q. v.] on a critique of Tillotson's lectures. Shortly before his death Tillotson read these 'Considerations' (1694), and remarked to Firmin, 'My lord of Sarum shall humble your writers.' Burnet's 'Exposition' was not published till 1699, but Tillotson had already revised the work in manuscript, and in one of the last letters he wrote (23 Oct. 1694) expresses his satisfaction, except on one point, the treatment of the Athanasian creed, adding, 'I wish we were well rid of it.' He revised also a portion of the 'Vindication' (1695) of his four sermons by John Williams (1634–1709) [q. v.]

At the end of 1687 Tillotson had received the warning of an apoplectic stroke. He was seized with paralysis in Whitehall chapel on Sunday, 18 Nov. 1694, but remained throughout the service. His speech was affected, but his mind clear. He is said to have recommended Tenison as his successor. During the last two nights of his life he was attended by Robert Nelson [q. v.], his correspondent from 1680 and his attached friend, though a nonjuror. He died in Nelson's arms on 22 Nov. 1694, and was buried on 30 Nov. in the chancel of St. Lawrence Jewry, where is a monument (erected by his widow) with medallion bust (engraved in Hutchinson's 'Life'). Burnet preached a funeral sermon. He died penniless; 'if his first-fruits had not been forgiven him by the king, his debts could not have been paid.' His posthumous sermons afterwards sold for two thousand five hundred guineas. His library was put on sale, 9 April 1695, at fixed prices (see *Bibliotheca Tillotsoniana*, 1695).

He married (23 Feb. 1664) Elizabeth (*d.* 20 Jan. 1702), only child of Peter French, D.D. (*d.* 17 June 1655), by the Protector's sister Robina, who, after a year of widowhood, married, as her second husband, John Wilkins. Neither of his children survived him; his elder daughter, Mary (*d.* November 1687), married James Chadwick (*d.* 1697), and left two sons and a daughter (who married a son of Edward Fowler, D.D. [q.v.]); his younger daughter, Elizabeth, died in 1681. To Mrs. Tillotson, in accordance with a promise of William III, tardily fulfilled, was granted (2 May 1695) an annuity of 400*l.*; by the efforts of Dean William Sherlock [q.v.] and Robert Nelson this was increased (18 Aug. 1698) to 600*l.*, enabling her

to provide for the education of her nephew, Robert Tillotson, as well as to maintain two of her grandchildren.

Testimony is unanimous as to Tillotson's sweetness of disposition, good humour, absolute frankness, tender-heartedness, and generosity. A sensitive man, he bore with an unruffled spirit the calumnious insults heaped upon him by opponents. He spent a fifth of his income in charity. His interest in learning is shown by his encouragement of Matthew Poole [q. v.], and by his obtaining preferment for George Bull [q. v.] and Thomas Comber, D.D. (1645-1699) [q. v.]; his appreciation of intellectual power by his editorial work in connection with the manuscripts of Wilkins and Isaac Barrow (1630–1677)[q.v.], though it is true that his modernising of Barrow's style proves the wisdom of not permitting him to mend the English of the collects. He was perhaps the only primate who took first rank in his day as a preacher, and he thoroughly believed in the religious efficacy of the pulpit; 'good preaching and good living,' he told Beardmore in 1661, 'will gain upon people.'

The first collected edition of Tillotson's works contains fifty-four sermons and the 'Rule of Faith;' two hundred were added in succeeding editions, edited by Ralph Barker, 1695-1704, 8vo, 14 vols., and reprinted 1728, fol., 3 vols. The best edition is edited, with 'life,' by Birch, 1752, fol., 3 vols. (contains 255 sermons, and is otherwise complete). Editions of single sermons and of the works, and selections from them, are very numerous; the latest is a selection annotated by G. W. Weldon, 1886, 8vo. The transubstantiation discourse was translated into French, 1685, 12mo; a selection of the sermons in French appeared at Amsterdam, 1713–18, 2 vols. 8vo; in German at Dresden, 1728, 8vo; and Helmstadt, 1738–9, 8 vols. 8vo (with life, revised by Mosheim). Transcripts in French of some of his sermons, dated 1679–80, are in Addit. MS. 27874. Some letters to Sir R. Atkins of 1686–9 are in Addit. MS. 9828.

Besides the monument in St. Lawrence Jewry, there is a mural memorial in the parish church at Halifax. In Sowerby church is a full-length statue by Joseph Wilton, R.A. (1722–1803), erected at the cost of George Stansfeld (1725–1805) of Field House. Tillotson's portrait was painted by Lely during his tenure of the deanery, and in 1694 by Kneller. The Lely portrait was engraved by A. Blooteling and the Kneller by Houbraken, R. White, J. Simon Faber, Vertue, and many others. In a third portrait by Mary Beale, now at Lambeth (engraved by White and Vanderbank), he wears a wig, and is the first archbishop of Canterbury so depicted. A fourth portrait (also by Mary Beale) was bought for the National Portrait Gallery in 1860. In person he was of middle height, with fresh complexion, brown hair, and large speaking eyes; when young very thin, but corpulent as he advanced in years.

[Of primary importance for Tillotson's life are 'Some Memorials' by Beardmore, 'written upon the news of his death,' and printed as an appendix by Birch. Burnet's funeral sermon, 1694, evidently uses, not always correctly, the information supplied by Beardmore. Of criticisms upon Burnet's delineation the most valuable are in 'Some Discourses,' 1695, by George Hickes, disfigured by animus, but not always met by Burnet's 'Reflections,' 1696, in reply. The 'Life,' 1717, by F[rancis] H[utchinson], has been superseded (not entirely) by Birch's 'Life,' 1752; 2nd edit. 1753. The 'Remarks,' 1754, on Birch by George Smith are of little value. Birch's volume is a maze of general biography, but as a life of Tillotson it is inferior to the article by P.[?William Nicolls, D.D.] in the Biographia Britannica, 1763 (the writer knew Tillotson's nephew, Robert, at Cambridge, 1722–28). See also Reliquiæ Baxterianæ, 1696, ii. 219, 337, 437, iii. 15, 19, 78, 110, 131, 156, 157, 179; Calamy's Abridgment, 1713, pp. 350 sq., 439 sq.; Calamy's Account, 1713, pp. 86, 795; Whiston's Memoirs, 1753, pp. 24 sq.; Gent. Mag. 1774 p. 219, 1779 p. 404; Watson's Hist. of History of Halifax, 1775, p. 294; Granger's Biographical History of England, 1779, iii. 256, iv. 297; Noble's Continuation of Granger, 1806, i. 77; Chaloner Smith's Mezzotinto Portraits, 1883, pp. 431, 937, 1120; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, i. 347; Cardwell's Documentary Annals, 1839, ii. 326 sq.; Cardwell's History of Conferences, 1841; Hunter's Oliver Heywood, 1842, pp. 239, 435; Lathbury's History of Nonjurors, 1845; Lathbury's History of Convocation, 1853; Le Neve's Fasti (Hardy), 1854; Taylor's Revised Liturgy of 1689, 1855; Lathbury's History of the Book of Common Prayer, 1858, pp. 383 sq.; Miall's Nonconformity in Yorkshire, 1868, p. 365; Hunt's Religious Thought in England, 1871 vol. ii., 1873 vol. iii.; Carr's History of Colne, 1874, p. 9; Nonconformist Register (Turner), 1881, p. 67; Oliver Heywood's Diaries (Turner), 1881, ii. 32; Stoughton's Religion in England, 1881, v. 97 sq.; Stansfeld's History of the Family of Stansfeld, 1885, p. 209; Perry's History of the English Church, 1891, ii. 554 sq.; extracts from parish registers of Halifax; extracts from parish registers of Sowerby, per Rev. T. Hinkley; information and extracts from the records of Clare College, Cambridge, per the Rev. E. Atkinson, D.D., master.] A. G.

TILLY, WILLIAM, of Selling (*d.* 1494), prior of Christ Church, Canterbury. [See Celling, William.]

TILNEY, EDMUND (*d.* 1610), master of the revels, seems to have been third son of Thomas Tilney of Shelley, Suffolk, by his wife, a daughter of Antony Swilland in the same county. Thomas Tilney, the father, was grandson of Sir Philip Tilney of Shelley (*d.* 1534), who was treasurer in the expedition to Scotland in 1522 under Thomas Howard, third duke of Norfolk; the duke's second wife was Sir Philip's sister Agnes, and the Tilney family was very proud of this relationship. Edmund Tilney has been erroneously identified with his cousin Emery Tilney, a poor scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, who about 1543 was a pupil there of the Scottish reformer George Wishart (cf. Cooper, *Athenæ Cantabr.* i. 559). Emery Tilney subsequently contributed 'An Account of Master George Wiseheart' to Foxe's 'Acts and Monuments' (v. 626). It is just possible that he was author of a poem in octave stanzas entitled 'Here begynneth a song of the Lordes Supper. Finis quot E.T.' London by William Copland, 1550? (Caldecott, *Cat.* 1833).

Edmund Tilney first came into notice as the author of a prose tract, 'A Briefe and Pleasant Discourse of Duties in Mariage called the Flower of Friendshippe,' which was published in London in octavo by Henry Denham in 1568. The work, which shows considerable reading in Italian literature, was dedicated by the author to Queen Elizabeth. It reached a second edition within a year of its first publication, and it was reissued in 1571. On 24 July 1579 Tilney was appointed master of the revels in the royal household, and he held the office for nearly thirty years. All dramatic performances and entertainments at court were under his control. He selected the plays and helped to devise the masques which were performed in the sovereign's presence, while outside the court he was entrusted with the task of licensing plays for public representation and publication. He was consequently in continual intercourse from 1593 onwards with Philip Henslowe [q. v.], the chief theatrical manager of the period, and the payments that he received from Henslowe and the other theatrical managers by way of licensing-fees formed an important part of his income. During his long tenure of office the greatest productions of the Elizabethan and Jacobean drama, including the greater number of Shakespeare's plays, were submitted to his criticism in manuscript before they were represented on the stage. After the accession of James I a reversionary grant of the mastership of the revels was made on 13 July 1603 to Sir George Buc [q. v.], whose mother seems to have been Tilney's sister. Buc thenceforth often acted as Tilney's deputy, but Tilney licensed for publication a piece called 'Cupid's Whirligig' by Edward Sharpham [q. v.] on 29 June 1607. Next year, owing to age and infirmity, he apparently retired from the active exercise of his functions in favour of Buc, and withdrew to a residence he owned at Leatherhead, Surrey. He died on 20 Aug. 1610. He was licensed to marry, on 4 May 1583, Mary, widow and fourth wife of Sir Edmund Bray, knt. (*d.* 1581) (Chester, *Marriage Licenses*, col. 1343).

Edmund Tilney's cousin, Charles Tilney (1561–1586), only son of Philip Tilney of Shelley (*b.* 1539), by Anne, daughter of Francis Framlington of Crowshall in Debenham, Suffolk, was born on 23 Sept. 1561. At an early age he became a gentleman pensioner at Elizabeth's court, and there made the acquaintance of the catholic courtier Anthony Babington [q. v.]. In Babington's conspiracy against the queen Tilney was induced to take a part. He was arrested with his fellow-conspirators early in September 1586, was convicted of high treason on the 16th, and was hanged and quartered in St. Giles's Fields on the 20th. Collier states that he met with a manuscript note by Sir George Buc [q. v.] in a copy of the 1595 edition of the 'Tragedy of Locrine,' stating that Charles Tilney was author of that piece. The statement seems improbable, and we have no means of testing it (*State Trials*, i. 1127 et seq.; Froude, *Hist. of England*, and art. Babington, Anthony).

[Davy's Manuscript Suffolk Collections (pedigrees) in Brit. Mus. MS. 19152, ff. 27 et seq.; Metcalfe's Visitations of Suffolk, pp. 77, 170; Lysons's Environs of London, i. 365; Malone's Prolegomena to the Variorum Shakespeare, 1821, iii. 57; Collier's Bibl. Cat. i. 95, ii. 435, and Hist. of Dramatic Poetry, i. 360; Cunningham's Accounts of the Masters of Revels; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 559.] S. L.

TILNEY, JOHN (*fl.* 1430), Carmelite friar, seems to have had some connection with the Grey Friars of Colchester, and is said to have been ordained acolyte on 19 Sept. 1405 (Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.-Hib.* p. 713 *n.*) He was doctor of theology of Cambridge and a teacher and disputant of some note there. He took the vows at Yarmouth, where he became prior of the Carmelite house. An entry in the Lincoln register under 26 March 1474 of the probate of the will of one John Tylney does not in all probability concern the Carmelite friar (*ib.* p. 714; Bradshaw, *Statutes of Lincoln*, ii. 459, 467, 489; but cf. Le Neve, *Fasti*, ii. 185).

Tilney seems to have attained special distinction as an exponent of the scriptures, and wrote several treatises, of which the titles were, according to Bale, 'In Sententias,' 'In Apocalypsin,' 'Lecturæ Scholasticæ,' and 'Conciones.' Only the last is now known to be extant. It is in Gonville and Caius College MS. i. 9, and is an exposition of the Gospel of St. John. Bale points out the reforming tendency of the teaching of the 'In Apocalypsin,' no copy of which is now known.

[Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. pp. 713–14; Leland's Commentarii . . . de Script. Brit. pp. 446–7, ed. 1709; Pitseus' De Illustr. Angl. Script. p. 621, ed. 1619; Bale's Script. Illustr. Catalogus, pp. 573–4, ed. 1559; Villiers de St. Etienne's Bibl. Ord. Carmel. ii. 126.]

A. M. C–E.

TILSLEY, JOHN (1614–1684), puritan divine, born in Lancashire, probably near Bolton, in 1614, was educated at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.A. on 22 July 1637. He became curate to Alexander Horrocks, vicar of Deane, Lancashire, and signed the national protestation there on 23 Feb. 1641–2. He was with Sir John Seaton's forces when they took Preston on 9 Feb. 1642–3, and wrote an account of the affair (Ormerod, *Civil War Tracts*, 1844, p. 71). The benefice of Deane was given to him by a draft order of the House of Lords on 10 Aug. 1643, his predecessor Horrocks being retained at Deane as assistant minister until 1648. Tilsley was appointed by parliament on 13 Dec. 1644 as one of the ordaining ministers in Lancashire. He took the covenant, and became one of the leading and most rigid presbyterians in the county. In 1646 he joined with Heyrick, Hollinworth, and others in petitioning parliament to set up an ecclesiastical government in Lancashire, according to the advice of the assembly of divines, and in the same year wrote a vindication of the petition and its promoters, in answer to a pamphlet in the independent interest, entitled 'A New Birth of the City Remonstrance.' Parliament answered the petition by establishing presbyterianism in Lancashire by an ordinance dated 2 Oct. 1646, and Tilsley became a principal member of the Bolton or second classis. He signed the intolerant 'harmonious consent' of the ministers of Lancashire in 1648, and the answer to 'the Paper called the Agreement of the People' in 1649. He was ejected from his benefice in 1650 for declining to take 'the engagement,' but soon regained possession. Humphrey Chetham [q. v.], who died in 1653, made Tilsley one of the feoffees of his hospital and library, and one of the purchasers of books for the five church libraries that he founded. Details of the zealous way in which he fulfilled his trusteeship, and of the narrow spirit in which he made the selection of books, are given in Christie's 'Old Church and School Libraries of Lancashire' (Chetham Society, 1885). He seemed inclined in 1655 to accept an invitation to Newcastle, but pressure was brought upon him to stay at Deane church, where he remained until his ejection by the Act of Uniformity in 1662. He continued to live in the house adjoining the church, and was allowed to preach occasionally in neighbouring churches, and even to hold some office at Deane church. He was finally silenced for nonconformity in 1678, and spent the rest of his days in private life at Manchester. The diaries of Henry Newcome, Adam Martindale, and Oliver Heywood show him to have been on intimate terms with those divines. According to Calamy 'he had prodigious parts, a retentive memory which made whatsoever he read his own, a solid judgment, a quick invention, and a ready utterance.' Newcome complained of his querulousness and irregular temper. Tilsley died at Manchester on 12 Dec. 1684, and was buried at Deane four days later.

Tilsley married, on 4 Jan. 1642–3, at Manchester, Margaret, daughter of Ralph Chetham, and niece of Humphrey Chetham. She died on 28 April 1663. Three daughters survived him.

[The memoir of Tilsley by John E. Bailey, reprinted from Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes, 1884, contains all the necessary references to authorities; see also Shaw's Minutes of the Manchester and Bury Presbyterian Classes (Chetham Soc. 1890–6).]

C. W. S.

TILSON, HENRY (1659–1695), portrait-painter, born in Yorkshire in 1659, was son of Nathaniel Tilson, and grandson of Henry Tilson (1576–1655), bishop of Elphin and formerly chaplain to the Earl of Strafford in Ireland. Tilson studied portrait-painting under Sir Peter Lely [q. v.], and worked for him. After Lely's death in 1680, Tilson went to Italy with Michael Dahl [q. v.], and they each painted the other's portrait while at Rome and exchanged them. On his return to England Tilson obtained some repute as a painter of portraits in oil and crayons, but in the stiff and heavy manner of the period. Being well connected, he was in the way of a successful career, when he shot himself, in 1695, at the age of thirty-six, through disappointment in love. A portrait group of his father, Nathaniel Tilson, and family, and Tilson's own portrait by himself are in the possession of the representative of the family,

Henry Tilson Shaen Carter, esq., of Watlington House, Oxfordshire. They were exhibited at the National Portrait Exhibition, South Kensington, in 1867.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ed. Wornum; Granger's Biogr. Hist. iv. 334. For the grandfather see Cotton's Fasti Eccl. Hib. ii. 42–3, iv. 126–6.] L. C.

TILT, JOHN EDWARD (1815–1893), physician, was born at Brighton on 30 Jan. 1815, and received his medical education first at St. George's Hospital and then at Paris, where he graduated M.D. on 15 May 1839. He does not appear to have held any English qualification until he became a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1859. He acted as travelling physician in the family of Count Schuvaloff during 1848–50. He settled in London about 1850, devoting himself to midwifery and the diseases of women, and was then appointed physician-accoucheur to the Farringdon general dispensary and lying-in charity. He was one of the original fellows of the Obstetrical Society of London, where, after filling various subordinate offices, he was elected president for 1874–5. The title of cavaliere of the crown of Italy was conferred upon him in 1875, and he was at the time of his death a corresponding fellow of the academies of medicine of Turin, Athens, and New York. He died at Hastings on 17 Dec. 1893. It was the good fortune of Tilt that he learned from Dr. Récamier in Paris the use of the speculum as an aid to the diagnosis of many of the diseases of women; it was his merit that he made known in this country the use of this instrument at a time when the knowledge of its value was confined to very few persons.

Tilt's works comprise: 1. 'On Diseases of Menstruation and Ovarian Inflammation,' London, 1850, 12mo; 3rd edit. 1862. 2. 'On the Elements of Health and Principles of Female Hygiene,' London, 1852, 12mo; translated into German, Weimar, 1854. 3. 'The Change of Life in Health and Disease,' 2nd edit. 1857; 4th edit. New York, 1882. 4. 'A Handbook of Uterine Therapeutics and of Diseases of Women,' London, 1863, 8vo; 4th edit. New York, 1881; translated into German, Erlangen, 1864, and into Flemish, Leeuwarden, 1866. 5. 'Health in India for British Women,' London, 1875, 12mo.

[Obituary notices in the Obstetrical Society's Trans. 1894, xxxvi. 107, and in the Medico-Chirurg. Trans. 1894, lxxvii. 36.] D'A. P.

TIMBERLAKE, HENRY (*d.* 1626), traveller, wrote a 'True and Strange Discourse of the Trauailes of two English Pilgrimes,' &c., London, 1603, 4to. It was reprinted 1608, 1609, 1611, 1616, 1620, and 1631; by Robert Burton in 'Two Journeys to Jerusalem,' London, 1635, 1683, 1759, 1786, 1796, and again from the edition of 1616 in 'Harleian Miscellany,' vol. i. 1808. The work is said to have suggested Purchas's 'Pilgrimes.' The author tells how, leaving his ship, the Troyan (named only in the first edition of his book), at Alexandria, he proceeded to Cairo, which he left on 9 March 1601 for Jerusalem, accompanied by John Burrell of Middlesborough. He gives minute topographical details of the surroundings of Jerusalem, comparing it to London, and placing Bethel, Gilead, Nazareth, and other towns at the distance of Wandsworth, Bow, Chelmsford, &c., for the comprehension of the reader. The journey in the Holy Land occupied fifty days.

Timberlake was a member of the Company of Merchant Adventurers of London, formed in 1612 to discover a north-west passage, and he held first joint stock in the East India Company until 1617. He died about August 1626, as his adventures, worth 1,000*l.*, in the same company, were transferred on 27 Sept. of that year from his executors to one Abraham Jacob.

Another HENRY TIMBERLAKE (*fl.* 1765), born in Virginia, and holding commissions in the old regiment of that province from 1756, was engaged in 1761 in subduing the Cherokee Indians (cf. BANCROFT, *Hist. of the U. S.* iii. 279 seq.) At the request of their king, he accompanied the Indians to their country as an evidence of the good feeling of England, and in May 1762 he escorted three of the chiefs to London, where they were received by the king at St. James's. Timberlake remained in England, hoping to be reimbursed for his outlay in their equipment, and at length received an order to wait on Sir Jeffrey (afterwards Baron) Amherst [q.v.], governor-general of Canada, in New York, to receive a commission as lieutenant in the 42nd highland regiment. This apparently he never obtained.

Timberlake made a second journey to England as escort to Cherokees desirous of complaining about encroachments on their hunting-ground, and was in London in March 1765, in which year he published 'The Memoirs of Lieut. Henry Timberlake,' &c., London, 1765, 8vo, containing an account of his adventures, with information on the habits, dress, arms, and songs of the Cherokees. It was used by Southey in his poem of 'Madoc.' A German translation appeared in Köhler's 'Collection of Travels,' 1767.

[For the earlier Timberlake see his True and Strange Discourse, first edition, at Brit. Mus.;

Cal. State Papers, Col. 1617–21 p. 100, and 1625–1629 p. 299; Christy's Foxe and James, published by the Hakluyt Soc. 1894, ii. 646; Brown's Genesis of the United States, p. 1032; Hazlitt's Bibl. Coll. 2nd ser. p. 598; Justin Winsor's Hist. of America, v. 393.] C. F. S.

TIMBRELL, HENRY (1806–1849), sculptor, was born at Dublin in 1806, and began his studies there about 1823 under John Smith, master of the Dublin school of sculpture. In 1831 he went to London, and assisted Edward Hodges Baily [q. v.], who continued to employ him occasionally for several years. He was at the same time a student at the Royal Academy. He exhibited in 1833 'Phaeton;' in 1834 'Satan in search of the Earth,' bas-relief; in 1835 'Sorrow,' a monumental group. On 10 Dec. 1835 he gained the gold medal for his group, 'Mezentius tying the Living to the Dead,' which was exhibited in 1836. Among his other exhibits at the Royal Academy were several busts; 'Grief,' a bas-relief, 1839; 'Psyche,' 1842; 'Hercules and Lycas,' 1843. With the last-named group he won the travelling studentship of the Royal Academy, and went to Rome in the same year. In 1845 he completed a fine life-sized group, 'Instruction,' which was almost totally destroyed in the wreck of the vessel which was bringing it to England. At the time of his death Timbrell was engaged upon two statues for the new Houses of Parliament, and a life-sized statue of Queen Victoria in marble. He died of pleurisy at Rome on 10 April 1849.

His brother, James C. Timbrell (1810–1850), painter, exhibited three pictures of domestic subjects at the Royal Academy and five at the British Institution between 1830 and 1848. He died at Portsmouth on 5 Jan. 1850.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Royal Academy Catalogues; Art Journal, 1849, p. 198.] C. D.

TIMBS, JOHN (1801–1875), author, was born on 17 Aug. 1801 in Clerkenwell, and was educated at a private school at Hemel Hempstead. He was apprenticed to a printer and druggist at Dorking, and while there began to write, his first contributions appearing in the 'Monthly Magazine' in 1820. About that year he came to London, and was for some time amanuensis to Sir Richard Phillips [q. v.], publisher of the magazine. From that time he contributed to a large number of London publications, but chiefly to the 'Mirror of Literature,' which he edited from 1827 to 1838; the 'Harlequin,' which appeared between 11 May and 16 July 1829, and which was stopped by the commissioners of stamps insisting that it should be stamped as a newspaper; the 'Literary World,' which he edited during 1839 and 1840; and the 'Illustrated London News,' of which he was sub-editor under Dr. Charles Mackay [q. v.] from 1842 to 1858. He was also the originator and editor of the 'Year Book of Science and Art,' begun in 1839 after he left the 'Mirror.'

His works, which run to over a hundred and fifty volumes, are compilations of interesting facts gathered from every conceivable quarter, and relating to the most varied subjects. In recognition of his antiquarian labours he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1854. He died in considerable poverty in London on 6 March 1875.

He edited 'Manuals of Utility,' 1847; the 'Percy Anecdotes,' London, 1869–70; and 'Pepys's Memoirs,' 1871. His own chief works, all of which were published in London and many ran into several editions, are: 1. 'A Picturesque Promenade round Dorking,' 1822. 2. 'Cameleon Sketches,' 1828. 3. 'Knowledge for the People,' 1831. 4. 'Popular Errors Explained,' 1841. 5. 'Illustrated Year-Book of Wonders,' 1850; 2nd ser. 1850–1. 6. 'Wellingtoniana,' 1852. 7. 'Curiosities of London,' 1855. 8. 'Things not generally known, 1856; 2nd ser. 1859. 9. 'Schooldays of Eminent Men,' 1858. 10. 'Painting popularly Explained' (jointly with Thomas John Gulick), 1859. 11. 'Anecdote Biography,' 1860. 12. 'Stories of Inventors and Discoverers,' 1860. 13. 'Something for Everybody,' 1861. 14. 'Illustrated Book of Wonders,' 1862. 15. 'Anecdote Lives of Wits and Humourists,' 1862, 2 vols. 16. 'International Exhibition,' 1863. 17. 'Things to be remembered in Daily Life,' 1863. 18. 'Knowledge for the Time,' 1864. 19. 'Walks and Talks about London,' 1865. 20. 'Romance of London,' 1865, 3 vols. 21. 'English Eccentrics and Eccentricities,' 1866. 22. 'Club Life in London,' 1866, 2 vols. 23. 'Strange Stories of the Animal World,' 1866. 24. 'Nooks and Corners of English Life,' 1867. 25. 'Notable Things of our own Time,' 1868. 26. 'Wonderful Inventions,' 1868. 27. 'Lady Bountiful's Legacy to her Family,' 1868. 28. 'London and Westminster,' 1868, 2 vols. 29. 'Eccentricities of the Animal Creation,' 1869. 30. 'Historic Ninepins,' 1869. 31. 'Ancestral Stories and Traditions of Great Families,' 1869. 32. 'Abbeys, Castles, and Ancient Halls of England and Wales,' 1869, 3 vols. 33. 'Notabilia,' 1872. 34. 'Pleasant Half-hours for the Family Circle,' 1872. 35. 'Book of Modern Legal Anecdotes,' 1873. 36. 'Doctors and Patients,' 1873, 2 vols. 37. 'Anec-

dote Lives of Later Wits and Humourists,' 1874, 2 vols. 38. 'Anecdotes about Authors and Artists,' 1886.

[Men of the Reign; Allibone's Dict. of English Lit.; Fox-Bourne's Newspaper Press, ii. 120; Annual Register, 1875, p. 138; Yates's Recollections, 1885, p. 207; Notes and Queries, 5th ser. iii. 220.] J. R. M.

TIMPERLEY, CHARLES H. (1794–1846?), writer on typography, was born at Manchester in 1794, and was educated at the free grammar school. In March 1810 he enlisted in the 33rd regiment of foot, was wounded at Waterloo, and received his discharge on 28 Nov. 1815. He resumed his apprenticeship to an engraver and copperplate printer, and in 1821 became a letterpress printer by indenture to Messrs. Dicey & Smithson, proprietors of the 'Northampton Mercury.' About 1829 he worked with that firm at the same time as Spencer Timothy Hall [q. v.] In April 1828 he gave two lectures on the art of printing before the Warwick and Leamington Literary Institution. He became foreman to T. Kirk of Nottingham, and editor of the 'Nottingham Wreath.' He married a widow of that town. In 1833 he produced 'Songs of the Press and other Poems relating to the art of Printing, original and selected; also Epitaphs, Epigrams, Anecdotes, Notices of early Printing and Printers,' London, small 8vo, of which an enlarged edition of the poetical portion appeared in 1845. It is still the best collection of printers' songs in English; some of the verse is by Timperley himself. In 1838 he published 'The Printers' Manual, containing Instructions to Learners, with Scales of Impositions and numerous Calculations, Recipes, and Scales of Prices in the principal Towns of Great Britain, together with practical Directions for conducting every Department of a Printing Office,' London, large 8vo. This was followed by 'A Dictionary of Printers and Printing, with the Progress of Literature, ancient and modern, Bibliographical Illustrations,' London, 1839, large 8vo. The remainder of the stock of these works was purchased by H. G. Bohn, who issued the two together, with twelve pages of additions, under the title of 'Encyclopædia of Literary and Typographical Anecdote, being a Chronological Digest of the most interesting Facts illustrative of the History of Literature and Printing from the earliest period to the present time,' 2nd edit. London, 1842, large 8vo. This useful compilation, which is chiefly devoted to English printers and booksellers, has been frequently referred to in this Dictionary. Timperley also wrote 'Annals of Manchester, biographical, historical, ecclesiastical, and commercial, from the earliest period,' Manchester, 1839, small 8vo. Towards the end of his life he had charge of a bookseller's shop owned by Bancks & Co. of Manchester, whose name is on the title-page of his 'Printers' Manual.' The business was not successful, and Timperley accepted a literary engagement with Fisher & Jackson, publishers, of London, and died in their service about 1846. He helped to edit the Rev. George Newenham Wright's 'Gallery of Engravings' [1845, &c.], 2 vols. 4to.

[Some autobiographical facts in pref. to Dictionary of Printers, 1839. See also Bigmore and Wyman's Bibliogr. of Printing, iii. 12–16; The Lithographer, April 1874, iv. 221; the Printers' Register, 6 Dec. 1873, p. 269; Curwen's Hist. of Booksellers, p. 463.] H. R. T.

TINDAL, MATTHEW (1653?–1733), deist, born about 1653, was son of John Tindal, who had been appointed under the Commonwealth minister of Beer-Ferris, Devonshire, by his wife, Anna Hulse. He was educated at a country school, entered Lincoln College, Oxford, where he was a pupil of George Hickes [q. v.], and thence migrated to Exeter College. He graduated B.A. on 17 Oct. 1676, B.C.L. 1679, and D.C.L. 1685. He was elected to a law fellowship at All Souls' in 1678. In the reign of James II he became for a time a catholic. According to his own account he had been brought up in high-church principles, and the 'Roman emissaries,' who were busy at the time, convinced him that upon those principles there was no logical defence for the Anglican schism. On 'going into the world,' however, he was impressed by the denunciations of priestcraft in favour with the opposite party, and became alive to the 'absurdities of popery.' The last time that he saw any 'popish tricks' was at Candlemas in 1687–8, and on the next opportunity, 15 April 1688, he publicly received the sacrament in his college chapel. His enemies accused him of venal motives, and it was said by his successful rival that he had hoped to obtain the wardenship of All Souls' from James II.

Tindal was admitted as an advocate at Doctors' Commons on 13 Nov. 1685 (Coote, *Civilians*, p. 102), and after the Revolution was consulted by ministers upon some questions of international law. He was on a commission to consider the case of an Italian count accused of murder, who denied the competence of English courts to try him. He gave an opinion in 1693 that certain prisoners could be tried for piracy although they pleaded that they were acting under a

commission from James II. William Oldys and another civilian were displaced from their offices for holding the contrary view (see under Oldys, William, 1696-1761; and Luttrell, *Brief Relation*, &c. iii. 183). Tindal is said to have been rewarded for his services on this and other occasions by a pension of 200*l.* a year from the crown. He published several pamphlets of a whig and low-church tendency; but first made a sensation in 1706 by a book called 'The Rights of the Christian Church asserted against the Romish and all other Priests who claim an Independent Power over it,' &c., and intended to show that the church had no rights of the kind claimed by the high-church party. He was answered by many writers, including his old tutor, Hickes, now a nonjuror, who reports Tindal as saying that he 'was writing a book which would make the clergy mad.' In that aim he succeeded pretty well; over twenty answers appeared. William Oldisworth [q. v.] seems to have made the most popular reply in a 'Dialogue between Timothy and Philatheus,' filling three volumes. Le Clerc made a complimentary reference to the book, and Tindal became one of the most hated antagonists of the high-church party. He was accused of having changed his religion from base motives and of having bought Le Clerc's favourable opinion — a statement which Le Clerc indignantly denied in the 'Bibliothèque Choisie' (x. art. vii, and xxiii. art. viii. 23-6). The book was ordered by the House of Commons to be burnt by the common hangman along with Sacheverell's sermon (25 March 1710) by way of proving, apparently, that the whigs did not approve deists. Tindal carried on the war against the high-churchmen and Jacobites by various pamphlets in the time of the Sacheverell excitement. After the accession of George I he wrote a variety of political pamphlets. He attacked Walpole in 1717 for splitting the party by his resignation, but defended him again upon his return to power. His pamphlets do not appear to have had any special effect. He returned to his old arguments, and in 1729 attacked some references to the freethinkers in Bishop Gibson's 'Pastoral Letter.' In 1730 he published the book by which he is best known, 'Christianity as Old as the Creation, or the Gospel a Republication of the Religion of Nature.' The title expresses the contention of the contemporary deists, and the book marked the culminating point of the controversy to which these writings gave rise. It received a great number of answers; more than thirty are given in the catalogue of the British Museum. Tindal called himself a 'Christian deist,' and made formal professions of accepting Christianity as a 'most holy religion.' There could be no doubt, however, that his aim was to show that any positive revelation was superfluous. A letter from another fellow of All Souls', J. Proast, was published in a 'preliminary discourse' by Hickes to a book called 'Spinoza Revived' (1709), one of the answers to the 'Rights of the Christian Church.' Proast declared that Tindal had, in a private conversation, renounced all belief in Christianity. No doubt Tindal thought it fair to avoid the danger of persecution by using conventional phrases in his books. 'Christianity as Old as the Creation' was, in any case, an able and effective statement of the rationalist creed of the time. Tindal is said to have left a second volume in manuscript in reply to his opponents, the publication of which was prevented by Bishop Gibson. He died on 16 Aug. 1733 at a lodging in Coldbath Fields, and was buried in Clerkenwell church. [For the forgery of his will, see under Budgell, Eustace; and Tindal, Nicholas.]

Tindal had retained his fellowship at All Souls' till his death, and passed his time between Oxford and London. In the life of Young of the 'Night Thoughts,' contributed by Herbert Croft to Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets,' a story is told upon Johnson's authority. Young became a fellow of All Souls' in 1708, and frequently argued with Tindal. 'I can always answer the other boys,' Tindal is reported to have said, 'because I know their arguments beforehand; but Young is continually pestering me with arguments of his own.' Naturally Tindal was not loved at Oxford. Hearne makes frequent references to him in his diary, and calls him a 'notorious ill-liver' and a 'noted debauchee.' Similar accusations are made in detail by an anonymous fellow of All Souls' in a pamphlet published upon Tindal's death; and Professor Burrows says that he was once publicly admonished for immorality (*Worthies of All Souls'*, p. 381). The anonymous fellow also insists upon Tindal's gluttony, which, it appears, sometimes monopolised dishes intended to be shared by the other fellows of the college. Hearne admits, however, that Tindal had one awkward virtue. He was very abstemious in drink, which gave him 'no small advantage' in after-dinner arguments with his colleagues. He made a few converts among them, but was generally regarded as a centre of opposition to the reputable college authorities.

Tindal's works are: 1. 'Essay concerning the Law of Nations and the Rights of Sove-

reigns, &c. . . .' 1693; 2nd edition in 1694 with 'An Account of what was said at the Council-board. . . .' (upon the piracy question: see above). 2. 'Essay concerning Obedience to the Supreme Powers . . .,' 1694 (Wood, *Athenæ*). 3. 'Letter to the Clergy. . . .' 1694 (*Biogr. Brit.*) 4. 'Reflections on the 28 Propositions,' 1695 (*Biogr. Brit.*) 5. 'An Essay concerning the Power of the Magistrate and the Rights of Mankind in Matters of Religion,' 1697. 6. 'Reasons against restraining the Press,' 1704; reprinted as Tindal's in R. Barron's 'Pillars of Priestcraft,' 1768, vol. iv. 7. 'The Rights of the Christian Church asserted against the Romish and all other Priests who claim an independent Power over it, with a preface,' &c., 1706. Tindal published two 'Defences' of this in the following years. 8. 'New High Church turned Old Presbyterian,' 1709 (*Biogr. Brit.*) 9. 'Merciful Judgements of the High Church Triumphant . . . in the reign of Charles I,' 1710 (reprinted in Barron's 'Pillars of Priestcraft,' 1768, vol. iii. 10. 'High-Church Catechism,' 1710 (*Biogr. Brit.*). 11. 'The Jacobitism, Perjury, and Popery of High-Church Priests,' 1710. 12. 'The Nation vindicated from the Aspersions cast on it' (in a 'representation' from the lower house of convocation), 1711. 13. 'Defection considered, and the Designs of those who divided the Friends of Government set in a true Light,' 1717. 14. 'Destruction a certain Consequence of Division,' &c., 1717. The last two refer to Walpole's secession. 15. 'The Judgement of Dr. Prideaux concerning the Murder of Julius Cæsar . . . maintained' (in answer to Cato in the 'London Journal'), 1721. 16. 'A Defence of our present Happy Establishment, and the Administration Vindicated . . .' 1722. 17. 'Enquiry into the Causes of our present Disaffection. . . .' 1722. The last three are in defence of Walpole. 18. 'Address to the Inhabitants . . . of London and Westminster in relation to the Pastoral Letter [of Bishop Gibson],' 1729. 19. 'Second Address' (in answer to second pastoral letter), 1730. 20. 'Christianity as Old as the Creation: or the Gospel a Republication of the Religion of Nature,' 1730.

[A contemporary life called 'Memoirs of . . . M. Tindall, LL.D.,' by Curll, and a pamphlet called 'The Religious, Rational, and Moral Conduct of Matthew Tindal, LL.D., late fellow of All Souls', by a member of the same college,' appeared just after his death. The article in the Biogr. Brit. has a few details communicated by Sir Nathaniel Lloyd [q.v.] See also Burrows's Worthies of All Souls', 1874, pp. 247, 289, 291, 381, 430; Hearne's Collections (Oxford Hist. Soc.), i. 8, 193, 223, 237, 260, 284, 293, ii. 72, 97, 179, 336, 367, iii. 74, 83, 255, 341, 381; Reliquiæ Hearnianæ (1857), pp. 783–4; and Wood's Athenæ (Bliss), iv. 584. For accounts of his theological works see Lechler's Geschichte des englischen Deismus, pp. 324–34, and the Rev. J. Hunt's Religious Thought in England, ii. 431–62.] L. S.

TINDAL, NICHOLAS (1687–1774), historical writer, born at Plymouth on 25 Nov. 1687, was the only son of John Tindal, vicar of Cornwood, Devonshire, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Prideaux, president of the council of Barbados. His father's only brother was Matthew Tindal [q. v.], and his sister Elizabeth was mother of Nathaniel Forster (1718–1757). [q. v.] Nicholas matriculated from Exeter College, Oxford, on 6 March 1706–7, aged 19, graduated B.A. in 1710, and M.A. in 1713. In 1716 he was presented to the rectory of Hatford, Berkshire, and in 1721 to the vicarage of Great Waltham, Essex.

Soon afterwards Tindal began preparations for the chief work of his life, the translation and continuation of Rapin's 'History of England,' of which the first edition had appeared in French at Paris in 1723 [see Rapin, Paul de]. His translation, 'with additional notes,' began to appear in 1725. The second volume was dedicated on July 12 1726 to Sir Charles Wager, to whom Tindal was then acting as chaplain in the Baltic; the fourth was dated 'on board the Torbay in Gibraltar Bay, Sep. 4, 1727.' The whole work ran to fifteen octavo volumes, the last being published in 1731; a second edition, in two folio volumes, was brought out in 1732–3, and a third in 1743. Tindal had meanwhile set to work to continue Rapin's 'History' which ended with the revolution of 1688. The first volume of his 'Continuation' was published in 1744, being numbered as the third volume of Rapin's 'History.' The second volume (vol. iv. of the 'History') appeared in two parts in 1745, bringing the 'History' down to the accession of George II in 1727. The whole work was embellished with Houbraken and Vertue's 'Heads and Monuments of the Kings' (which had been separately published in 1736, fol.) Another folio edition, with a continuation to the end of George II's reign by Smollett, was published during 1785–9 in five volumes. An octavo edition of Tindal's 'Continuation' had come out concurrently with the folio edition during 1745–7; this was in thirteen volumes uniform with the first edition of Rapin's work, the whole comprising twenty-eight volumes. Other octavo editions of the whole 'History' appeared in 1751, 21 vols.,

and in 1757–9, also 21 vols. An 'Abridgment' was issued in 1747, and a 'Summary' in 1751. Tindal's 'work is partly original and partly a compilation, but it deserves the praise of having been written without party spirit, and of being a temperate and candid narrative of carefully ascertained facts, although destitute of those higher merits which attest original historic power' (Gardiner and Mullinger, *Introduction to English History*, p. 375). According to Burton, it 'has perhaps been more amply founded on by later historians, as an authority, than any other book referring to the period it covers' (*Reign of Queen Anne*, ii. 324). Archdeacon Coxe, however, asserts that the 'Continuation' was principally written by Thomas Birch [q. v.], with the assistance of 'persons of political eminence.' Tindal himself acknowledges valuable assistance rendered him by Philip Morant [q. v.] In August 1757 William Duncombe [q. v.] published anonymously an attack on Tindal's style, entitled 'Remarks on Mr. Tindal's Translation' (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* viii. 267).

While still vicar of Waltham, Tindal projected a 'History of Essex' in three volumes, but the scheme did not meet with much support, and two numbers only appeared (1732? 4to). The first included the history of Felsted and Pantfield, and the second the history of Raine, Stebbing, and part of Bocking. They were based upon the manuscripts of William Holman [q. v.], which had been entrusted to Tindal on Holman's death in 1730. In 1731 Tindal was appointed master of the royal free school at Chelmsford, and in 1732 chaplain in ordinary at Chatham. In 1733, his uncle, Matthew Tindal, died, and Nicholas believed himself to have been left his sole heir. A will, however, generally thought to have been forged, was produced by Eustace Budgell, which left practically all his effects to Budgell [see Budgell, Eustace]. Tindal published in the same year 'A Copy of the Will of Matthew Tindal, with an Account of what pass'd concerning the same between Mrs. Lucy Price, Eustace Budgell, Esq., and Mr. Nicolas Tindal,' London, 8vo; but he failed to obtain restitution from Budgell (cf. Pope, *Works*, ed. Elwin and Courthope, iii. 270). In 1738 Tindal was appointed chaplain to Greenwich Hospital, and in 1740 was presented to the rectories of Calbourne, Isle of Wight, and Alverstoke, Hampshire. In 1764 he published a 'Guide to Classical Learning, or Polymetis Abridged' [see Spence, Joseph]; this abridgment proved a very popular handbook, and subsequent editions appeared in 1765, 1777, 1786, and 1802, all in duodecimo. Tindal also translated from the French, the text of De Beausobre and Lenfant's 'Commentary on St. Matthew's Gospel,' published by Morant in 1725, and Calmet's 'Antiquities Sacred and Prophane,' published in monthly parts in 1724.

Tindal died at Greenwich Hospital, on Monday, 27 June 1774, in his eighty-seventh year, and was buried in the second burial-ground of the hospital, known as Goddard's Garden (Hasted, *Kent*, ed. 1886, i. 76; *Gent. Mag.* 1774, p. 333). A portrait of Tindal, painted by Knapton and engraved by Picart, formed the frontispiece of the second volume of the second edition of Rapin. It was retouched by Vertue for his 'Heads of the Kings of England' (1736), and was reproduced in the 'Essex Review' (ii. 168).

Tindal married, first, Anne, daughter of John Keate of Hagborn, Berkshire; by her he had three sons, of whom George, a captain in the royal navy, was grandfather of Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal [q. v.] Another son, James, was father of William Tindal [q. v.] Nicholas Tindal married, secondly, on 11 Aug. 1753, at the chapel of Greenwich Hospital, 'Elizabeth, daughter of I. Gugelman, Captain of Invalids,' by whom he had no issue (Tindal's own pedigree of the Tindal family in Nichols's *Lit. Anecd.* ix. 302–3).

[Authorities cited; Essex Review, ii. 168–79; Works in Brit. Mus. Library; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Hasted's Kent; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.; Cazenove's Rapin-Thoyras, 1866; Lowndes's Bibl. Manual, ed. Bohn.] A. F. P.

TINDAL, Sir NICHOLAS CONYNGHAM (1776–1846), chief justice of the common pleas, born at Coval Hall, near Chelmsford, on 12 Dec. 1776, was son of Robert Tindal, a solicitor of Chelmsford, by his wife Sarah, only daughter of John Pocock of Greenwich. Matthew Tindal [q. v.], the deist, was of his family, and his great-grandfather was Nicholas Tindal [q. v.], the historical writer. Nicholas Conyngham was sent to the Chelmsford grammar school, of which Thomas Naylor was then master, and at nineteen went to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1799 he graduated B.A. as eighth wrangler, winning the chancellor's gold medal. He was elected fellow of his college in 1801, and next year he graduated M.A. and entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn. In 1834 he received the honorary D.C.L. degree at Oxford.

On 20 June 1809 Tindal was called to the bar, having previously read with Sir John Richardson (1771–1841) [q. v.], and practised as a special pleader. He joined the northern circuit, and, on the strength of his wide and accurate learning (for he never was a good

advocate), he obtained a considerable practice. His vast store of learning even in obsolete law was shown to advantage in the case Ashford *v.* Thornton (1 Barnewall and Alderson's *Reports*, p. 405), in which he successfully claimed for his client the right of wager of battle, a feat which produced the statute 59 George III, c. 46, abolishing this right for the future. Brougham and Parke (afterwards Lord Wensleydale) were among his pupils. He was subsequently with Brougham as counsel for Queen Caroline (*Life of Brougham*, ii. 381), and had he not already been retained for the queen would have been engaged for the crown.

He entered parliament in 1824 as tory member for the Wigtown Burghs, and became solicitor-general in September 1826, when changes were occasioned by Copley's appointment to the mastership of the rolls. At the same time he received the honour of knighthood. In the same year he was returned to parliament for Harwich; but in 1827, Copley becoming lord chancellor, there was a vacancy in the representation of the university of Cambridge, and Tindal was elected by 479 votes against 378 for William John Bankes [q. v.] With characteristic modesty he declined to assert his claim to the attorney-generalship, either against James Scarlett (afterwards first Baron Abinger) [q. v.] in 1827 or against Sir Charles Wetherell [q. v.] in 1828 (*Life of Lord Denman*, i. 206). On 9 June 1829 he was appointed chief justice of the common pleas in succession to William Draper Best, first baron Wynford [q. v.], and occupied that position until his death. Among the celebrated cases he tried were Norton's action against Lord Melbourne for criminal conversation and the trials for murder of Courvoisier and MacNaghten. He attended to his duties to within ten days of his death, when he was seized with paralysis, and died at Folkestone on 6 July 1846. He was buried at Kensal Green cemetery. He left 45,000*l.* and freeholds at Chelmsford and Aylesbury.

He married, on 2 Sept. 1809, Merelina (*d.* 1818), youngest daughter of Thomas Symonds, captain, R.N., by whom he had four sons and a daughter. Of these the eldest, Rev. Nicholas Tindal, M.A., was vicar of Sandhurst in Gloucestershire, and predeceased him in 1842; and the youngest, Charles John, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, died in 1853.

As a judge all Tindal's best qualities found the widest scope. His sagacity, impartiality, and plain sense, his industry and clear-sightedness, made him the admiration of non-professional spectators; while among lawyers he was very highly esteemed for an invariable kindness to all who appeared before him, for his grasp of principle, accuracy of statement, skill in analysis, and vast stores of case law. In his latter days he became somewhat procrastinating and eccentric, but he retained to the last the respect and affection of those who practised before him. He had considerable wit of a highly legal kind, of which several illustrations are given in Robinson's 'Bench and Bar' (pp. 153–8).

There is a portrait of Tindal by T. Philips, R.A., in the National Portrait Gallery, London. It was engraved by Henry Cousins.

[Gent. Mag. 1846, ii. 199; Daily News, 7 July 1846; Law Mag. v. 105; Ballantyne's Experiences; Foss's Lives of the Judges; Foster's Scottish Members of Parl.] J. A. H.

TINDAL, WILLIAM (1484–1536), translator of the New Testament. [See Tyndale.]

TINDAL, WILLIAM (1756–1804), antiquary, born at Chelmsford on 14 May 1756, was son of James Tindal (*d.* 1760), captain in the 4th regiment of dragoons, youngest son of Nicholas Tindal [q. v.] James married Miss Shenton, who, after his death, was married to Dr. Smith, a physician at Cheltenham and Oxford. At four years of age William and his mother went to reside with her brother, a minor canon of Chichester, and six years later they removed to Richmond. On 19 May 1772 he matriculated from Trinity College, Oxford, and was elected a scholar in the same year. He graduated B.A. in 1776 and M.A. in 1778, in which year he was ordained deacon and obtained a fellowship, which he held until his marriage. After serving as curate at Evesham, he became rector of Billingford in Norfolk in 1789, and on 6 July 1792 he was also instituted to the rectory of Kington, Worcestershire. In 1799 he exchanged the rectory of Billingford for the chaplainship of the Tower of London. In the same year he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (Nichols, *Lit. Illustr.* vi. 772).

Tindal committed suicide at the Tower on 16 Sept. 1804 while in a state of mental depression. He married before 1794, and his wife survived him.

Besides writing several political pamphlets, he was the author of: 1. 'Remarks on Dr. Johnson's Life and Critical Observations on the Works of Gray,' 1782, 8vo. 2. 'Juvenile Excursions in Literature and Criticism,' London, 1791, 16mo. 3. 'The History and Antiquities of the Abbey and Borough of Evesham,' Evesham, 1794, 4to. The last work won high praise from Horace Walpole. Tindal is also said to have written

a poetical essay in blank verse, entitled 'The Evils and Advantages of Genius contrasted.'

[Chambers's Biogr. Illustr. of Worcestershire, pp. 567–72; Gent. Mag. 1794 ii. 836, 1804 ii. 889, 975; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886.]
E. I. C.

TINMOUTH, JOHN DE (*fl.* 1366), historian, was a native of Tynemouth, and for a time vicar of that town. Afterwards he became a Benedictine monk at St. Albans, of which house Tynemouth priory was a cell. He was the author of: 1. 'Historia Aurea a Creatione ad tempus Edwardi III.' Tinmouth's work seems to have ended at 1347, and is so given in Lambeth MSS. 10, 11, 12. A copy of the 'Historia Aurea,' also ending at 1347, is contained in Bodleian MS. 240, which was made for the monks of Bury St. Edmunds in 1377. A third copy at Cambridge C.C.C. MS. B i. ii., which was formerly at St. Albans, appears to contain a continuation to 1377. 2. 'Martyrologium or Liber Servorum Dei Major.' 3. 'Sanctilogium; sive, de Vitis et Miraculis Sanctorum Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ,' also called 'Liber servorum Dei Minor.' This is contained in Cotton MS. Tiberius E. 1. A number of lives extracted from the 'Martyrologium' or 'Sanctilogium' of John de Tinmouth are contained in Bodleian MS. 240. Tinmouth appears to have borrowed his lives of saints largely from the 'Sanctilogium' of Guido, abbot of St. Denys from 1326 to 1343. Tinmouth was in his turn laid under contribution by Capgrave, who borrowed from him nearly all the lives in his 'Nova Legenda Anglie;' but Tinmouth's collection contains some material not given by Capgrave. A number of Tinmouth's lives of saints are noticed in Hardy's 'Descriptive Catalogue of British History.' His life of St. Bregwin is printed in Wharton's 'Anglia Sacra' (ii. 75). Tinmouth is also credited with expositions on various books of the Bible, and with a lectionary for all the saints commemorated in the Sarum use.

[Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. pp. xxxiv. 439–40; Hardy's Descriptive Catalogue of British History; Arnold's Memorials of St. Edmund's Abbey, vol. i. pp. lxv–lxvi, where Tinmouth is confused with John Tyneworth, abbot of St. Edmund's from 1385 to 1389.]
C. L. K.

TINNEY, JOHN (*d.* 1761), engraver, practised both in line and mezzotint, but with no great ability, during the reign of George II. He was also a printseller, and carried on business at the Golden Lion in Fleet Street, London, where all his own works were published. His mezzotint plates include portraits of Lavinia Fenton, after John Ellys; George III, after Joseph Highmore; Chief Baron Parker; and John Wesley; also some fancy subjects after Boucher, Lancret, Rosalba, Correggio, and others. He engraved in line a set of ten views of Hampton Court and Kensington Palace, after Anthony Highmore, and some of Fontainebleau and Versailles, after Jean Rigaud. Some of the plates in Ball's 'Antiquities of Constantinople,' 1729, are also by him. Tinney is now remembered as the master of the distinguished engravers William Woollett [q. v.], Anthony Walker [q. v.], and John Browne (1741–1801) [q. v.] He died in 1761.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Chaloner Smith's British Mezzotinto Portraits; Dodd's manuscript Hist. of English Engravers in Brit. Mus. (Addit. MSS. 33406).]
F. M. O'D.

TIPPER, JOHN (*d.* 1713), almanac-maker, was born at Coventry. In 1699 he was elected master of Bablake school in that city in the place of Richard Butler. In 1704 he commenced an almanac and a serial collection of mathematical papers, under the title of 'The Ladies' Diary,' which he continued to edit until his death. Six letters from Tipper to Humphrey Wanley [q. v.], relating to the inception of the 'Diary,' are in Ellis's 'Letters of Eminent Literary Men' (Camden Soc. pp. 304–15). It was carried on until 1840, when it was united with the 'Gentleman's Diary,' under the title 'The Lady's and Gentleman's Diary,' and continued to appear until 1871. In 1710 he also founded 'Great Britain's Diary,' which continued to be issued until 1728. Tipper was a mathematician of considerable ability, and to the ordinary contents of astrological almanacs he added several mathematical problems of a difficult nature which his readers were invited to solve. Among those who exercised their ingenuity in attempting these was Thomas Simpson [q. v.], the well-known mathematician. In 1711 Tipper started 'Delights for the Ingenious,' a monthly magazine treating of mathematical questions and enigmas, and more or less popular in its character. It did not, however, survive the year. Tipper died in 1713.

[Colvile's Worthies of Warwickshire, p. 756; Catalogue of British Museum Library.]
E. I. C

TIPPING, WILLIAM (1598–1649), author, second son of Sir George Tipping (*d.* 1627) of Wheatfield and Draycott, Oxfordshire, by his wife, Dorothy (1564–1637), daughter of John Burlacy or Borlase of Little Marlow, and sheriff of Buckingham-

shire, was born at Wheatfield in 1598. He entered Queen's College, Oxford, as a commoner, matriculated 23 June 1615, and graduated B.A. on 23 Oct. 1617. He became a student at Lincoln's Inn in 1618, but afterwards abandoned the law, returned to Oxford, lived a studious life, and was added to the commission of the peace. He was summoned before the court of high commission for puritan practices in 1635 and 1636, and in the civil war joined the parliament, took the covenant, and was inducted into the family living of Shabbington, Buckinghamshire. He appears as one of the parliamentary visitors of Oxford in 1647 (Burrows, *Reg. Visit.* pp. lxi, 2), and on 12 April 1648 was created M.A. (Foster). He died in the neighbouring parish of Waterstock on 2 Feb. 1648–9, and was there buried on the 8th.

Tipping, who was unmarried, bequeathed an annuity for a Good Friday sermon in All Saints', Oxford, and during his lifetime gave 300*l.* to build a bridewell outside the north gate of Oxford. He has been confused with a relative of the same name who married Ursula, daughter of Sir John Brett of Edmonton (*Visitations of Oxfordshire*, Harl. Soc. p. 275; cf. Lipscomb, *Hist. of Buckinghamshire*, i. 453).

He wrote: 1. 'A Discourse of Eternity,' Oxford, 1633, 4to, from which he was known as 'Eternity Tipping.' A second (anonymous) edition was published in London, 1646. 2. 'A Return of Thankfulness for the unexpected Recovery out of a dangerous Sickness,' Oxford, 1640, 8vo. 3. 'The Father's Counsell,' London, 1644, 8vo; republished in 'Harleian Miscellany,' vol. ix. 1808. 4. 'The Preacher's Plea, or a short Declaration touching the Smallness of their Maintenance,' London, 1646, 8vo. 5. 'The remarkable Life and Death of the lady Apollonia Hall, widow, aged 20,' London, 1647, 8vo. Of these none save the 'Harleian Miscellany' reproduction is in the British Museum.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 243; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1635–6; Lipscomb's Hist. of Buckinghamshire, i. 309, 450–3; Bodleian Catalogue; Madan's Early Oxford Press, pp. 174, 223.] C. F. S.

TIPTOFT or TIBETOT, JOHN, Baron Tiptoft (1375?–1443), born probably about 1375, was son and heir of Sir Pain de Tibetot by his wife Agnes, sister of Sir John Wroth of Enfield, Middlesex. Sir Pain, who acquired wide estates in Cambridgeshire, was the youngest son of John, second baron Tibetot or Tiptoft (*d.* 1367) [see under Tiptoft, Robert], by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Aspall and widow of Sir Thomas Wauton [see under Walton or Wauton, Sir Thomas]. John Tiptoft was in 1397 in the service of Henry, earl of Derby, afterwards Henry IV, with 7½*d.* a day wages. Probably he shared Derby's exile in France during the next two years, and returned with him when he came to overthrow Richard II in 1399. He was rewarded by various grants, among them being the apparel of the attainted Thomas Mowbray, first duke of Norfolk [q. v.] In 1403 he was styled 'miles camerarii regis et aulæ,' and he was elected for Huntingdonshire to the parliament which sat from 3 Dec. in that year to 14 Jan. 1403–4. In November 1404 a vessel which he had sent to the relief of Bayonne was captured by Castilian pirates and sold at Bilbao with a cargo worth 2,500*l.* (*Harl. MS.* 431, f. 134). Tiptoft was again returned for Huntingdonshire to the parliaments which met at Coventry on 6 Oct. 1404 and at Westminster on 1 March 1405–6. In the latter he was elected speaker, and was naturally accepted by Henry IV, though officially protesting his 'youth' and 'lack of sense.' In spite of his close personal connection with the king, Tiptoft seems to have acted with considerable independence; his tenure of the speakership, extending over two sessions, March–April and November–December 1406, was marked by several important advances in the power of the commons, and 'the parliament of 1406 seems almost to stand for an exponent of the most advanced principles of mediæval constitutional life in England' (Stubbs, *Const. Hist.* iii. 57). It attained a less enviable fame by its severe legislation against the lollards, for which Prynne unjustly held Tiptoft to be especially responsible (cf. Manning, *Speakers*, pp. 40–2).

On 8 Dec. 1406 Tiptoft, who was succeeded as speaker by Sir Thomas Chaucer [q. v.], was appointed keeper of the wardrobe, treasurer of the royal household, and chief butler, in succession to Chaucer. In 1407 he received, on the forfeiture of Owen Glendower [q. v.], considerable estates in South Wales, and on 8 Feb. 1407–8 he was made steward of the Landes and constable of Dax in Aquitaine. On 17 July he resigned his keepership of the wardrobe, and in the same month he was made treasurer of England. On 8 Sept. he was appointed prefect of Entre-deux-Mers, a district near Bordeaux. He was a witness to the will signed by Henry IV on 21 Jan. 1408–9, and in March following was in attendance on the king at Greenwich. In August he was selected by Henry to meet the envoys of the

Hanse Towns and persuade them to postpone their demand for the repayment of the loan they had advanced to the king. On 11 Dec. following he resigned the treasurership. On 20 May 1412 he was appointed steward and constable of the castles of Brecknock, Cantresell, Grosmont, and Skenfrith.

Tiptoft retained royal favour under Henry V. He represented Somerset in the first parliament of the reign, which was summoned on 5 Feb. 1413–14, and in the same year served on a committee of the privy council which reported against aliens being permitted to bring into the realm bulls and letters prejudicial to the king (Nicolas, *Acts P. C.* ii. 60); but he was soon more actively employed in Henry's designs abroad. On 8 May 1415 he was appointed seneschal of Aquitaine, and on 4 June following received letters of protection on setting out thither (Rymer, ix. 239). In 1416 he took an important part in negotiating alliances between England and various foreign princes preparatory to Henry's invasion of France. On 13 Jan. he was commissioned to treat with the king of Castile, and on 4 May with the archbishop of Cologne (*ib.* ix. 328, 343, 346, 364). On 1 Sept. he was granted letters of protection for a year's sojourn at the court of the king of the Romans. On 9 Dec. he was appointed commissioner to treat for an alliance with the king of Aragon, the German princes, the Hanseatic league, and the Genoese (*ib.* pp. 385, 410, 427, 430). On 17 Jan. 1416–17 he was sent on a secret mission to the emperor in connection with the Duke of Burgundy's alleged offer to recognise Henry as king of France. After the conquest of Normandy Tiptoft had a prominent share in the organisation of its government. He was appointed captain of Dessay on 12 Oct., of the castle and town of Bonmoleyns on the 17th, and treasurer of Normandy and president of the exchequer and all other courts of justice in the duchy on 1 Nov. (Hardy, *Rotuli Normanniæ*, pp. 180, 205). On 11 Jan. 1418–19 he was made commissioner of array at Caen and Bayeux. On 8 May following he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat for peace with France. He was employed in all the negotiations preliminary to the conclusion of the treaty (Rymer, ix. 749 et passim), and then went to resume his duties as seneschal of Aquitaine (*ib.* x. 43, 129), where he also had command of Lesparre, an important fortress to the north-west of Bordeaux (Drouyn, *La Guienne Militaire*, 1865, ii. 151, 337).

On the death of Henry V, 22 Aug. 1422, Tiptoft was appointed an assistant councillor to the regency during the minority of Henry VI, but on 1 Nov. following he appears to have become a full member of the privy council. He was a regular attendant at its meetings, and took an important part in its deliberations (see Nicolas, *Proceedings*, vols. iii–v., where there are between two and three hundred references to him). He was present at the council during the winter of 1422–3, when arrangements were made for carrying on the government during the young king's minority (Stubbs, iii. 97–8; Rymer, x. 270–1, 282, 289, 290, 341 et sqq.) His signature, with the words 'nolens volo,' appended to a minute of the council dated 16 July 1428, is of considerable interest as showing that privy councillors signed the acts of the council whether agreeing with them or not (cf. Nicolas, *Acts P. C.* vol. ii. pref. p. liv). In 1425 Tiptoft became chief steward of the castles and lordships in Wales, and about the same time he married, as his second wife, Joyce, second and youngest daughter of Edward Charlton or Cherleton, fifth and last lord Charlton of Powys [q. v.], by his first wife, Eleanor, sister and coheiress of Edmund Holland, earl of Kent [see under Holland, Thomas, Earl of Kent], and widow of Roger Mortimer, fourth earl of March [q. v.] This marriage added considerably to Tiptoft's importance, and on 17 Jan. 1425–6 he was summoned to parliament as Baron Tiptoft; he also assumed the title of Powis in his wife's right, and in 1440 he was styled 'Johannes dominus de Tiptot et de Powes baro, consiliarius noster' (Rymer, x. 834). From 1427 onwards he frequently acted as a trier of petitions in parliament, and was also employed in hearing and determining petitions left unanswered by parliament (*Rot. Parl.* vol. iv. passim). On 22 Feb. 1427–8 he appears as steward of the household, and in April 1429 he was placed in command of a contingent of the army which accompanied Henry VI to France (Ramsay, *Lancaster and York*, i. 486). He was dismissed from the stewardship of the household on 1 March 1431–2, when Cromwell, the lord treasurer, and other ministers lost their offices (Stubbs, iii. 114–15), but he remained a constant attendant at the meetings of the privy council. In 1436 he was again sent with reinforcements to France. On 10 Nov. following he was commissioned to treat with envoys from Prussia. In March 1437–8 he was negotiating with the king of Scotland, and in 1440 with the envoys from the Teutonic knights and the archbishop of Cologne. His last attendance at the privy council was on 24 Aug. 1442, and he died on 27 Jan. 1442–3.

Tiptoft's first wife was Philippa, daughter

of Sir John Talbot of Richard's Castle, Herefordshire, and widow of Sir Matthew de Gournay. By her he had no issue. By his second wife, Joyce, he had issue one son—John [q. v.], who succeeded as second Baron Tiptoft and was in 1449 created Earl of Worcester—and three daughters, who became coheiresses of their nephew Edward on his death in 1485: (1) Philippa, who married Thomas de Roos or Ros, tenth baron Roos or Ros by writ; from her descend in the female line the earls and dukes of Rutland and the barons De Ros; (2) Joan, who married Sir Edmund Ingoldsthorpe; (3) Joyce, who married Sir Edmund Sutton, eldest son of John (Sutton) Dudley, baron Dudley (1401 ?–1487) [q. v.]

[Full details of Tiptoft's early career, with references to original authorities, are collected in Wylie's History of the Reign of Henry IV, 4 vols. For his life subsequent to 1413 see Rotuli Parliamentorum, vols. iii–v. passim; Rymer's Fœdera, vols. ix. and x.; Hardy's Rotuli Normanniæ; Acts of the Privy Council, ed. Nicolas, vols. iii–v.; Palgrave's Antient Kalendars and Inventories; Official Return of Members of Parliament; Hingeston-Randolph's Royal and Hist. Letters of Henry VI; Inquisit. post mortem 20 and 21 Henry VI; Dugdale's Baronage; Manning's Speakers of the House of Commons; Stubbs's Const. Hist. vol. iii.; Ramsay's Lancaster and York; Burke's Extinct and G. E. C[okayne]'s Peerages.] A. F. P.

TIPTOFT or **TIBETOT, JOHN, Earl of Worcester** (1427?–1470), son of John, baron Tiptoft [q.v.], and his second wife Joyce, was born at Everton in Bedfordshire in or about 1427, for he is said to have been sixteen at his father's death in 1443 (Dugdale). He was educated, according to information received by Leland (*ut ego accepi*), at Balliol College, Oxford. On 27 Jan. 1443 he succeeded to his father's honours and large estates, being styled Lord Tiptoft and Powys, and on 1 July 1449 he was created Earl of Worcester by patent. He was appointed a commissioner for oyer and terminer for Surrey and other counties in 1451. Being one of the party of Richard, duke of York [q. v.], whose duchess, Cicely, was aunt of Tiptoft's first wife, Cicely, daughter of Richard Neville, earl of Salisbury [q. v.], and widow of Henry de Beauchamp, duke of Warwick [q. v.], he was on 15 April 1452, immediately after the pacification between the court and the Duke of York, appointed treasurer of the exchequer, and, as one of the privy council, on 24 Oct. 1453 signed the minutes for the attendance of York at the great council for the settlement of the regency. During York's protectorate, on 3 April 1454, Worcester was appointed a joint-commissioner to keep guard by sea for three years, the expenses of the commissioners being provided for from the receipts of tonnage and poundage (*Rot. Parl.* v. 244). In 1456–7 he was deputy of Ireland. On 5 Aug. 1457 he was nominated to carry the king's profession of obedience to Calixtus III (*Fœdera*, xi. 403), and in 1459 as ambassador to Pius II and to the council of Mantua (*Acts of Privy Council*, vi. 302). It seems probable that Worcester's journey to Jerusalem and his residence in Italy, noticed later, took place about this time. Of the embassy of 1457 no further notice has been found, and he does not appear to have visited Rome twice. No English embassy appeared at the council of Mantua, save two priests sent by Henry VI, bearing his excuses (Pius II, *Commentarii*, p. 88). Worcester, however, did go to Rome, and made an oration before Pius II, then apparently pope, who was crowned on 3 Sept. 1458, and he was in Italy some time before the death of Guarino da Verona in 1460. This is contrary to the assertion of Vespasiano da Bisticci that the earl's tour, which is said to have lasted three years, took place after the cessation of the civil war in England, though the assertion would be fairly correct if Worcester did not return to England until the spring of 1461.

The accession of Edward IV opened Worcester's way to high offices. On 25 Nov. 1461 he was appointed chief justice for life of North Wales, a little later constable of the Tower of London, and on 7 Feb. 1462 constable of England, which office he held until 24 Aug. 1467. A few days after his appointment as constable he tried and sentenced to death in his court at Westminster John de Vere, earl of Oxford, his eldest son Aubrey, Sir Thomas Tuddenham, and others. Their sentences are said by Warkworth (p. 5) to have been 'by law padowe,' which seems an angry reference to the constable's late residence at Padua. He was rewarded by the Garter on 21 March, and was appointed treasurer on 14 April, which office he held for fourteen months. He accompanied the king on his expedition to the north in November, and was present at the sieges of Bamborough and Dunstanborough. In 1463 he was appointed lord steward of the king's household, and in August received a commission to keep guard by sea in order to prevent the escape of Queen Margaret, whom Edward designed to crush by a fresh campaign. The queen escaped, the money spent on Worcester's ships was wasted, and his operations are described as a lamentable failure (*Three Fifteenth-Century Chronicles*,

p. 177; Gregory, p. 221). On 31 Jan. 1464 he was appointed chancellor of Ireland. He was with the king in Yorkshire in the spring and summer, and as constable tried and condemned to death Sir Ralph Grey, and doubtless also the rest of the large number of the Lancastrian party executed at that time (Ramsay, ii. 304). At the serjeants' feast in that year the earl was given precedence of the mayor of London, though the dinner was held within the city; the mayor in consequence left the hall with his officers, and an apology was made to him (Gregory, p. 222). On 12 Aug. he was appointed commissioner to treat with the Duke of Brittany (*Fœdera*, xi. 531). In 1467, during the lieutenancy of the Duke of Clarence, he was appointed deputy of Ireland in place of Thomas Fitzgerald, eighth earl of Desmond [q. v.] He held a parliament at Drogheda in which Desmond and Thomas Fitzgerald, seventh earl of Kildare [q. v.], were attainted. Desmond was executed, and Worcester is accused of having cruelly put to death two of his infant sons; though this has, with some reason, been doubted [see Fitzgerald, Thomas, eighth Earl of Desmond], the truth of the charge seems established by the reference to it in the account of Worcester's death given by his contemporary, Vespasiano. In revenge for Desmond's death the Fitzgeralds of Munster ravaged Meath and Kildare. The Earl of Kildare was respited, and his pardon was ratified by Worcester's second parliament. In return Kildare joined Worcester and his countess in founding a chantry in the church of St. Secundinus at Dunslaughlin, Meath. Worcester received the island of Lambay by vote of the Irish parliament, to fortify it against Breton, French, and Spanish plunderers (Gilbert). He returned to England before the end of 1468.

The Lincolnshire rising of 1470 brought a fresh crop of executions. Worcester, who was with the king in his campaign, was again appointed constable on 14 March at Stamford (*Fœdera*, xi. 654), and at once resumed his old work of carrying out the royal vengeance. On the 23rd he received the lieutenancy of Ireland, of which Clarence was deprived. He marched south with the king, and twenty of the party of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick, who were then escaping to France, having been taken in a naval engagement at Southampton, Worcester, at the king's command, judged and condemned them, and after they were hanged, drawn, and quartered, caused their heads and bodies to be impaled, 'for the whiche the peple of the londe were gretely displesyd, and evere afterwarde the Erle of Wurcestre was gretely behatede emonge the peple, for ther dysordinate deth that he used contrarye to the lawe of the lond' (Warkworth, p. 9). On 30 April he was appointed chamberlain of the exchequer. In October Edward fled from England, and Henry was restored. It is said that Worcester took refuge among some herdsmen in the forest of Weybridge, Huntingdonshire, and disguised himself as one of them; that he sent a countryman to buy him food with a larger piece of money than such a man would generally have, and that this led to the discovery of his hiding-place (Vespasiano). The soldiers sent after him found him concealed in a high tree. He was lodged in the Tower, and taken thence to Westminster, where on the 15th he was tried in the constable's court, John de Vere, thirteenth earl of Oxford [q. v.], whose father and brother he had sentenced to death, being appointed constable specially for his trial. His execution was to take place on Monday the 17th, but as he was being led from Westminster to Tower Hill so great a crowd pressed round to see him that the sheriffs were forced to lodge him in the Fleet prison until the next day (Fabyan). Several ecclesiastics are said to have accompanied him to his death in the afternoon of the 18th, and among them an Italian friar, who reproached him for his cruelties, and specially for the deaths of two youths, evidently the young Fitzgeralds. He met his death with patience and dignity, and is said to have bidden the headsman strike him three blows in honour of the Trinity. He was buried in the Blackfriars church, and, according to Fabyan, in a chapel that he had himself built, though Leland, probably more correctly, says that the chapel was built by one of his sisters, between two columns on the south side. Hated for his cruelty, he was called 'the butcher of England,' and is described as 'the fierce executioner and beheader of men.' Though his master was primarily responsible for most of his cruelties, Worcester was evidently a willing instrument of Edward's bloodthirsty vengeance; it is said that the king disapproved of the execution of Desmond; the slaughter of Desmond's two sons, and the impalements, which specially shocked public sentiment, were probably his unprompted acts. Some part of the popular hatred of him may have arisen from an abhorrence of the abuses of the constable's court over which he presided; for he seems to have been regarded as the introducer of a foreign and tyrannical system contrary to the laws and liberties of the kingdom, which was bitterly

called Paduan law (Warkworth; Vespasiano). The remembrance of his cruelties long remained fresh in the minds of his fellow-countrymen (*Mirror for Magistrates*, ii. 199, ed. Haslewood).

Along with his cruelties, Worcester is famous for his scholarship and his interest in learning (on the combination of cruelty with culture among the Italians of the Renaissance see Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy*, i. 413–14; Worcester may perhaps be regarded as an early specimen of the Italianised Englishman who, according to a later proverb, was *un diavolo incarnato*). He was an accomplished latinist, an eager student, a friend and patron of learned men, and a traveller of cultivated taste. He sailed to Italy probably about 1457 or 1458 with a large company of attendants, landed at Venice, and apparently at once took ship again for Palestine, where he visited Jerusalem and other holy places. Returning to Venice, he went thence to Padua, where he resided for some time studying Latin. There he met with John Free or Phreas [q. v.] and other students and men of learning. He became a friend of Guarino, the most famous teacher in Italy, then residing at the court of Ferrara, and of Lodovico Carbo, who both esteemed him highly, and he seems to have been regarded by the Italian humanists as a kind of Mæcenas. Being anxious when at Florence to see the city thoroughly, he walked about unattended and examined everything carefully. He heard the lectures of John Argyropoulos, who began to teach Greek in Florence in 1456. He visited Rome, where he made an oration before Pius II and the cardinals, and the pope is said to have been moved to tears by his eloquence and the beauty of his latinity. He bought so many books that he was said to have spoiled the libraries of Italy to enrich England, and the famous bookseller Vespasiano, who probably knew him when at Florence, speaks of the largeness of his purchases. Worcester is said to have written 'Orationes ad Pium II, ad Cardinales, et ad Patavinos,' though this is perhaps merely a deduction from the facts of his life. Of his letters, four exist in the Lincoln Cathedral library. He translated Cicero's 'De Amicitia,' and the 'Declaration of Nobleness' by Buonaccorso. These were printed by Caxton in 1481, along with a translation of the 'De Senectute,' wrongly ascribed by Leland to Worcester (Blades). He is also said to have been the author of Cæsar's 'Commentaryes newly translated owte of latin in to Englyshe as much as concernyth thys realm of England,' printed 1530 (Brit. Mus.; Dibdin). The 'ordinances for justes of peace royal' noted by Warton (iii. 337) are his 'ordinances for justes and triumphes' made by him as constable in 8 Edward IV, 1466, to be found in Cottonian MS., Tib. E. viii. f. 126 [258]; they were commanded to be observed in 1562, and are printed in Harington's 'Nugæ Antiquæ,' i. 1, with a heading of that date. In the same Cottonian MS., f. 117 [149], are 'Orders for the placing of nobility' by Tiptoft, also made in 1466. Dibdin erroneously follows Fuller in attributing to Worcester a petition against the lollards; Fuller confuses the earl with his father. Caxton wrote an impassioned lament for and high eulogy of him as an epilogue to the 'Declamation' (Blades; see also the prologue to the translation of the 'De Amicitia'); he says that from the earl's death all might learn to die, and as he speaks of him as superior to all the other temporal lords of the kingdom in moral virtue, as well as in science, we may believe that he had some good qualities besides his love of learning; he seems at least to have been faithful to the Yorkist party. He gave books of the value of 500 marks to the university of Oxford, which had not received his gift at his death; but the suggestion that it never obtained the books is mistaken, for Hearne recognised one of them in the university library, a 'Commentarius Latinus in Juvenalem.' He is said to have intended to present books to Cambridge also. He founded a fraternity in All Hallows' church, Barking.

Worcester was thrice married: (1) to Cicely, widow of Henry de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who died on 28 July 1450; (2) to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Greyndour, by whom he had a son who died in infancy; and (3) to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hopton, and widow of Sir Roger Corbet of Moreton-Corbet, Shropshire, by whom he had a son Edward. As the earl was not attainted, this Edward succeeded *de jure* to the earldom at his father's death, being then two years of age. On his death, without issue, on 12 Aug. 1485, this earldom became extinct; his heirs were his three aunts, the sisters of his father [see under Tiptoft, John, Baron Tiptoft]. There is an effigy of John, earl of Worcester, on a tomb in Ely Cathedral, probably erected by him for himself and his wives; an engraving from it is given in Doyle's 'Official Baronage.

[Three Fifteenth-Cent. Chron. pp. 157, 159, 177, 182–3; Gregory's Chron. pp. 221–2; Warkworth's Chron. pp. 5, 9, 13, 38 (all Camden Soc.); Worcester Ann. pp. 476, 492, 495, ed. Hearne; Fabyan's Chron. p. 659, ed. 1811;

Stow's Ann. p. 423, and Survey of London, p. 374, ed. 1633; Hall's Chron. p. 286, ed. 1809; Paston Letters, ii. 121, 412, ed. Gairdner; Fœdera, xi. 403 post, ed. 1710; Cal. Rot. Pat. ii. 301 post; Rot. Parl. v. 244; Acts of P. Council, vi. 165; Leland's Collect. iii. 60, ed. 1770, and Itin. vi. 81, ed. 1745; Ramsay's Lanc. and York, ii. 152, 167, 292, 334, 352, 361; Gilbert's Viceroys of Ireland, pp. 385–91; Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 38; Doyle's Off. Baronage, iii. 718; Nicolas's Hist. Peerage, p. 519, ed. Courthope; Bentham's Hist. of Ely, p. 287, and Stevenson's Supplement, p. 140. For Tiptoft as a humanist and traveller see Vespasiano da Bisticci's Vite di Uomini Illustri del sec. xv. 'Duca di Worcestri,' i. 322–6, with an account of the earl's capture and death, ap. Opere inedite o rare nella prov. dell' Emilia, Bologna; Leland's De Scriptt. p. 475; Bale's Scriptt. Cat. Cent. viii. 46; Savage's Balliofergus, p. 103; Blades's Caxton, i. 79, ii. 93; Ames's Typogr. Antiq. i. 124–9, ed. Dibdin; Warton's Hist. of Engl. Poetry, iii. 337, 555; Maxwell-Lyte's Univ. of Oxford, pp. 322, 385–6; Wood's Antiq. of Oxford, ii. 917–18, ed. Gutch; Fuller's Worthies, p. 155, ed. 1662; Hearne's Collect. iii. 211, ed. Doble (Oxford Hist. Soc.)] W. H.

TIPTOFT, ROBERT DE, sometimes styled BARON TIBETOT or TIPTOFT (*d.* 1298), succeeded to the lands of his father Henry in 34 Henry III (1249–50). In 50 Henry III (1265–6) he was made governor of Porchester Castle. He accompanied Edward I to the Holy Land, and in the third year of his reign was made governor of Nottingham Castle, and in the ninth (1280–1) justice of South Wales and governor of Cardigan and Carmarthen castles. He held the justiceship until his death, his tenure being thrice renewed. He sat in the parliaments of 1276 and 1290, but there is no record of the writs of summons (cf. G. E. C[OKAYNE], *Complete Peerage*, vii. 401).

Tiptoft took a leading part in the suppression of the revolt of Rhys ab Mereduc in 1287–8. Rhys's pretext was the compulsory introduction of 'English customs' by Tiptoft. Tiptoft took Rhys's chief castle, captured him, and sent him to York, where he was hanged and drawn. In 1294 Tiptoft was appointed one of John of Brittany's counsellors and lieutenants in the expedition sent to recover Gascony. John of Brittany sent him to negotiate an alliance with Sancho IV of Castile, and he was also left in command of Rions on the retreat of the English army before Charles of Artois, but had to surrender on 7 April 1295. He took part in Edward I's Scottish expedition of 1297, and died at his manor of Nettlestead on 22 May 1298.

By his wife Eva he had a son Pain (1279?–1314), who is commonly reckoned first baron Tibetot or Tiptoft. His son Robert (1313–1367), second baron, was grandfather of John Tiptoft (1375–1443) [q. v.]

[Dugdale's Baronage of England ii. 38; Rishanger, pp. 143, 149, 256; Hemingburgh, ii. 17; Wykes, iv. 310–11; Opus Chronicorum (with Trokelowe), p. 43; Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1281–92 p. 283, 1292–1301 p. 350; Calendarium Genealogicum, pp. 494, 556–7.] W. E. R.

TIRECHAN (*fl.* 7th cent.), bishop and saint, was brought up in co. Meath by Ultan, bishop of Ardbraccan, who educated him. His 'Collections' relating to St. Patrick, which are preserved in the 'Book of Armagh,' are derived partly from Ultan's information oral and written, partly from the 'Confessio' of St. Patrick, which he quotes as 'scriptio sua,' and another work concerning him called 'Commemoratio Laborum,' and partly from traditions communicated to him by 'seniors' and 'wise ancients.' He was moved to write by love of the saint and indignation at the wrongs done to his successors, the coarbs of Armagh, by 'deserters and robber chiefs and soldiers.'

Tirechan is the earliest witness to assign the date 469 to the death of St. Patrick, and his testimony proves that the date long generally accepted (493) is a later tradition. The date of Tirechan is inferred from that of his benefactor, Ultan, who was a member of the third order of Irish saints, and died in 656. Tirechan's day in the calendar is 3 July.

[The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (Rolls Ser.), ii. 302–23; Analecta Bollandiana, edidit R. P. Edmundus Hogan, S. J., Bruxelles, 1882, pp. 57–90; Ussher's Works, vi. 375, 534, 607; Martyrology of Gorman, p. 129; Todd's St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland, p. 399.] T. O.

TIREL or TYRRELL, WALTER (*fl.* 1100), reputed slayer of William Rufus, was identified by Freeman with a son of Fulc, dean of Lisieux, who bore the same name (*Will. Rufus*, ii. 322, 673). He was, however, the son and successor of a Walter Tirel, lord of Poix in Picardy (*Feudal England*, p. 476). William of Malmesbury (ed. Stubbs, p. 378) speaks of him as brought over from France by William Rufus, with whom he was on most friendly terms, but he was certainly the Walter Tirel who appears in 'Domesday' (ii. 41) as holding the manor of Langham, Essex, from Richard Fitz-Gilbert, the founder of the house of Clare, whose daughter Adeliza he married (*Feudal England*, p. 469). He is mentioned just afterwards (1087) in an agreement with the Count

of Amiens (*ib.* p. 476), and is found at the court of the French king in 1091 (*Rouen Cartulary*, f. 46 *d*). The part he took in the death of William Rufus (2 Aug. 1100) has been discussed at great length by Freeman (*Will. Rufus*, ii. 325–37, 657–70), who concludes that 'no absolute certainty' exists on the matter. That Walter was generally believed to have shot the fatal arrow is clear; but he seems to have denied the fact with great vehemence afterwards, when he had nothing to gain by doing so (*ib.* p. 674). It appears to have been this Walter who founded the priory of St. Denis de Poix, and built the abbey of St. Pierre de Selincourt (*Feudal England*, p. 476).

Adeliza, his wife, is mentioned on the Pipe Roll of 1130 (*ib.* p. 468); she retired as a widow to Conflans, a daughter-house of Bec (*ib.* p. 478). By her Walter left a son and successor, Hugh, lord of Poix, who sold Langham to Henry de Cornhill when leaving for the second crusade, 1147 (*ib.* p. 471).

[Freeman's William Rufus; Round's Feudal England; William of Malmesbury (Rolls Ser.); Cartulary of Rouen Cathedral in public library, Rouen.] J. H. R.

TIRWHIT, ROBERT (*d.* 1428), judge. [See TYRWHITT.]

TISDAL, PHILIP (1707–1777), Irish politician, was born at Finglas, near Dublin, in 1707. He was the son of Richard Tisdal (registrar of the Irish court of chancery, and member for the borough of Dundalk, 1707–13, and county of Louth, 1713–27, in the Irish parliament), by his wife Marian, daughter of Richard Boyle, M.P. for Leighlin, a descendant of the great Earl of Cork. Richard Tisdal died in October 1742. Tisdal received his education at the school of Thomas Sheridan (1687–1738) [q. v.] in Capel Street, Dublin, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he entered on 11 Nov. 1718, and where his tutor was Patrick Delany [q. v.], Swift's friend. He graduated B.A. in 1722, and entered as a law student at the Middle Temple in 1728. In 1733 he was called to the Irish bar, where his success was rapid, and, having by his marriage in 1736 added to his already high and influential connections, he became in 1739 a candidate for the representation of Dublin University. He was defeated at the poll by forty-four votes to thirty-eight, the aid of Swift, in perhaps the last public exertion of his influence, procuring the return of Alexander McAulay. Swift's interest in the election was probably stimulated by the memory of an old animosity, Tisdal being a near relative of the Rev. William Tisdal or Tisdall [q. v.] (SWIFT, *Letters*, 1711). Tisdal was, however, declared duly elected upon petition, and continued to represent the university till 1776. On 21 Jan. 1741–2 he was appointed third serjeant-at-law, and became a bencher of the King's Inns, and on the death of his father was appointed to succeed him as registrar of the court of chancery. In 1743 he was one of the leading counsel for the plaintiff in the celebrated Anglesey peerage case [see ANNESLEY, JAMES]. In 1745 he was appointed judge of the prerogative court, an office which he retained until his death. In 1751 Tisdal was appointed solicitor-general, and on 31 July 1760 attorney-general, appointments which he owed to some extent to the influence of Primate Stone, to whose fortunes he had attached himself.

During this period of continuous advance in his profession Tisdal's distinguished parliamentary talents had raised him to great eminence as a politician. At the general election of 1761 he was again returned, by a large majority, for Dublin university, and in the same year received the freedom of the city of Cork; that of Dublin had been conferred in 1760. In 1763 he became principal secretary of state and keeper of the seal, with the management of the House of Commons, and led the house with tact and ability down to the change of system which followed the appointment of Lord Townshend as viceroy in 1767 (see CALDWELL, *Parliamentary Debates*, and the *Hibernian Magazine*). On the death of the lord chancellor, John Bowes (1690–1767) [q. v.], Tisdal made a strenuous effort to gain the seals. The influence of Lord Townshend 'nearly prevailed on the cabinet to raise that ambitious lawyer to the chancellorship . . . but the government would not venture to appoint an Irishman to such a post,' and James Hewitt, viscount Lifford [q. v.], was appointed (WALPOLE, *Memoirs of George III*, ed. Le Marchant, iii. 110). In this administration, and in that of Lord Harcourt, Tisdal retained his influence, which was probably greater than that enjoyed by any other Irishman in the middle of the eighteenth century, his luxurious living and social habits adding in the eyes of both Townshend and Harcourt to his merits as an adviser. As a leading member of the Irish cabinet Tisdal is satirised in 'Baratariana' under the name of 'Don Philip the Moor,' and also in 'Pranceriana,' and Irish periodical literature testifies abundantly to the importance of 'Black Phil,' as Tisdal, from his dark complexion, grave demeanour, and sardonic temper, was commonly known.

In 1776 Tisdal's election for Trinity College was opposed by Richard Hutchinson, son of the provost, Hely-Hutchinson, Tisdal's

lifelong rival at the bar and in parliament. Tisdal was defeated, but was returned at the same general election for Armagh. A petition was lodged against Hutchinson's return, which was subsequently declared void. Tisdal died in Belgium, at Spa, on 11 Sept. 1777, and was buried at Finglas, near Dublin.

Tisdal married, in 1736, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Rowland Singleton, and niece and coheiress of Henry Singleton, chief justice of the common pleas and master of the rolls. The great wealth of this lady, who was also a distinguished beauty, aided Tisdal's political career. Mrs. Tisdal was the chief patroness in Dublin of Angelica Kauffmann, who was a frequent visitor at Tisdal's residence at Stillorgan Park, co. Dublin, and at his town mansion in Leinster Street.

Portraits of Tisdal and his wife and two daughters, his only children, including two portraits of Tisdal by Angelica Kauffmann, are in the possession of Tisdal's descendant, Mr. Tighe, at Ashgrove, Ellesmere, Salop. There is also a portrait of Tisdal, as a young man, by Latham, in the collection of the provost of Trinity College, Dublin. His papers were by his directions destroyed after his death.

[Notes kindly furnished by Surgeon-captain W. W. Webb; Donoughmore Papers, Hist. MSS. Comm., 12th Rep. App. pt. iv. passim; Hardy's Life of Charlemont, i. 152; The Batchelor, or Speculations of Jeoffry Wagstaffe, 1773; Pugh's Remarkable Occurrences in the Life of Jonas Hanway; Gilbert's History of Dublin, iii. 249; Duigenan's Lachrymæ Academicæ, 1777, p. 39; Hutchinson's Commercial Restraints of Ireland, ed. W. G. Carroll, pp. xxi–xxiii; Stubbs's History of Dublin University, p. 236; Caldwell's Debates relative to the Affairs of Ireland; Campbell's Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland, 1777; Burke's Landed Gentry.] C. L. F.

TISDAL or TISDALL, WILLIAM (1669–1735), controversialist and acquaintance of Swift, born in Dublin in 1669, was the son of William Tisdall of Carrickfergus, by his wife Anna. He entered Trinity College on 8 April 1687, his tutor being Edward Smith [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Down and Connor, became scholar in 1692, fellow in 1696, and obtained the degree of D.D. in 1707. Swift seems to have made his acquaintance as early as 1695–6, while he was at Kilroot, during one of his estrangements from Sir William Temple. Swift sympathised with Tisdall's arrogant churchmanship and hatred of presbyterians, and thought a good deal of his capacity as a preacher. They corresponded, too, upon political questions, and were in agreement as to the desirability of passing a bill against occasional conformity. These relations were abruptly changed in 1704 when Tisdall announced to his friend that he had designs upon the hand of 'Stella' (Esther Johnson). Swift replied in a letter dated 20 April 1704, in which rage and irony are apparent enough beneath the studied calmness which he affected. The episode was very soon closed, but Swift never got over his grudge against the 'interloper.' When he wanted a contemptuous epithet for Steele, he called him a 'Tisdall fellow.' Tisdall consoled himself by marrying, on 16 May 1706, Eleanor, daughter of Hugh Morgan of Cottlestown, co. Sligo.

In 1706 Tisdall became vicar of Kerry and Ruavan, co. Antrim; he was appointed rector of Drumcree, co. Armagh, on 29 Nov. 1711, and was admitted vicar of Belfast in the following year. His reputation as a controversialist was already considerable in the north of Ireland. In 1709 appeared his ironical 'A Sample of True-Blew Presbyterian Loyalty, in all Changes and Turns of Government' (Dublin, 4to), which was followed in 1712 by his vigorous 'Conduct of the Dissenters in Ireland.' Tisdall declared jocularly (though the joke was not relished by Swift) that he had saved Ireland by this as Swift England by his 'Conduct of the Allies.' John McBride [q. v.] retorted in 'A Sample of Jet-black Prelatic Calumny.' Tisdall published two other small tracts, before the dominion of the whigs was definitely established in 1715. After this he was silent. His relations with Swift became closer again after Stella's death, and he was a witness to Swift's will. He died on 8 June 1735, being survived just a year and a day by his wife. A son William became vicar of St. James's, Dublin, married Lady Mary, daughter of Chambre Brabazon, fifth earl of Meath, and had issue (Burke, *Landed Gentry and Peerage*, s.v. 'Meath').

[Dublin Univ. Cal.; Stubbs's Trinity Coll. Dublin; Benn's Hist. of Belfast; Reid's Presbyterian Church in Ireland; Craik's Life of Swift; Forster's Life of Swift; Swift's Journal to Stella, ed. Ryland; Lodge's Peerage, ed. Archdall, vi. 304; notes kindly supplied by Surgeon-captain W. W. Webb.] T. S.

TISDALE, TYSDALL, or TYSDALE, JOHN (*fl.* 1550–1563), printer and stationer, began to print in 1550 'at Knight-Rider strete, nere to the Quenes Waredrop,' London. At a later date he had 'a shoppe in the upper ende of Lombard strete, in Allhallowes churchyard nere unto gracechurche,' at the 'sygne of the Eagles foote.' He was an original member of the Company of Sta-

tioners, and is mentioned in the first charter, 4 May 1556 (ARBER, *Transcript*, vol. i. pp. xxviii–xxix), having been made free on 8 Oct. 1555 (*ib.* i. 34). The first entry to him in the 'Register' is in 1558 for a license 'to prynte an A B C in laten for Rycharde Jugge, John Judson, and Anthony Smythe,' which is the 'first instance recorded in the "Register" of one printer printing for another' (*ib.* i. 95). He began to take apprentices on 25 Dec. 1559 (*ib.* p. 119). One of his devices was an angel driving Adam and Eve out of Paradise; another was Abraham's sacrifice. He printed several of Bishop Bale's treatises. His last production is dated 1563, and the latest entry referring to him is one for taking an apprentice on 25 June of the same year (*ib.* i. 227). One John Tisdale, possibly a son, had a temporary partnership with John Charlewood [q. v.] 'at the Saracen's Head, near Holbourn conduit: how long this lasted is uncertain, as nothing of their printing with a date' is known (AMES, *Typogr. Antiq.*, ed. Herbert, ii. 1093). Tisdale printed for Rafe Newbery and Francis Coldocke.

[Ames's Typogr. Antiq. (Herbert), ii. 766–770; the same (by Dibdin), iv. 345–53; Cat. of Early Printed Books in the British Museum, 1884; Watt's Bibl. Britannica, ii. 909.]

H. R. T.

TITCOMB, JONATHAN HOLT (1819–1887), bishop of Rangoon, was born in London on 29 July 1819, and educated at Brompton 1826, and at Clapham from 1827 to 1830. In 1831 he removed to King's College school, whence he went in 1834 to Thomas Jarrett [q. v.] to be prepared for the university. He entered St. Peter's College, Cambridge, in 1837, read for mathematical honours, and at the end of his first year gained a college scholarship. He graduated B.A. (junior optime) in 1841, and M.A. in 1845, and was created D.D. *honoris causa* in 1877. In 1842 he commenced residing in the house of Lady Harriet Forde of Hollymount, near Downpatrick, as tutor to her nephew, Pierce Butler. He was ordained on 25 Sept. 1842, and acted as curate at Downpatrick. In February 1844 he became curate of St. Mark's, Kennington, London, and in April 1845 perpetual curate of St. Andrew-the-Less. This was a large parish in Cambridge where a portion of the population were of the most disreputable and degraded character. Titcomb very soon made himself popular, and had large congregations attending his church; he instituted Sunday schools and district visitors, and became a very successful open-air preacher. He resigned his living in June 1859, and removed to The Boltons, South Kensington. For nearly three years he acted as secretary to the Christian Vernacular Education Society of India.

In April 1861 Titcomb was presented to the vicarage of St. Stephen's, South Lambeth, where a new district church had been erected. From 1870 to 1876 he acted as rural dean of Clapham, Surrey, and in 1874 was made an honorary canon of Winchester Cathedral. His London engagements were also numerous: he was a member of the Eclectic Society and of the Prophetical Society, where he read papers; he lectured at the Christian Evidence Society, and argued with infidels in Bradlaugh's Hall of Science. The Earl of Onslow, who had witnessed the success of his ministry in South Lambeth, gave him the living of Woking, Surrey, in March 1876. In the following year he was appointed the first bishop of the newly formed diocese of Rangoon in British Burma, and consecrated in Westminster Abbey on 21 Dec. He landed in Rangoon on 21 Feb. 1878, and during his short career in the country led an active life. He held a confirmation in the Andaman Islands, consecrated a missionary church at Toungoo, ordained to the diaconate Tamil and Karen converts, paid seven visits to Moulmein resulting in the appointment of a chaplain there, and baptised and confirmed numerous Tamils, Karens, Burmese, Chinese, Eurasians, and Telegas. On 17 Feb. 1881 he fell over a cliff in the Karen hills, and was so injured that he was ultimately obliged to return to England, where on 3 March 1882 he resigned his bishopric. An account of some portion of his career as a bishop is given in his 'Personal Recollections of British Burma, and its Church Mission Work in 1878–9,' London, 1880.

After a period of rest Titcomb was appointed by the bishop of London his coadjutor for the supervision of the English chaplains in Northern and Central Europe, extending over ten nations. After eight long continental journeys (1884–1886) his strength failed, and he accepted the vicarage of St. Peter's, Brockley, Kent. He died at St. Leonard's-on-Sea on 2 April 1887, and was buried in Brompton cemetery, London, on 7 April. He married, in May 1845, Sarah Holt, eldest daughter of John Wood of Southport; she died on 25 Jan. 1876, aged 52, having had eight daughters and two sons. Four of the daughters died in the bishop's lifetime.

In addition to addresses, lectures, pastorals, and sermons, he published: 1. 'Heads of Prayer for Daily Private Devotion, with an Appendix of Occasional Prayers,' Cambridge,

1830; 4th edit. 1862. 2. 'Bible Studies, or an Inquiry into the Progressive Development of Divine Revelation,' Cambridge, 1851, part i. only; 2nd edit. 1857. 3. 'Baptism, its Institution, its Privileges, and its Responsibilities,' 1866. 4. 'The Real Presence: Remarks in Reply to R. F. Littledale,' 1867. 5. 'The Doctrine of the Real Presence in the Lord's Supper,' 1868. 6. 'Revelation in Progress from Adam to Malachi: Bible Studies,' 1871. 7. 'Cautions for Doubters,' 1873; 2nd edit. 1880. 8. 'Church Lessons for Young Churchmen, or Gladius Ecclesiæ,' 1873, two editions. 9. 'The Anglo-Israel Post-Bag,' 1876, a satire. 10. 'Is it not Reasonable? A Dialogue on the Anglo-Israel Controversy,' 1877. 11. 'Liberationist Fallacies,' 1877. 12. 'Before the Cross: a Book of Devout Meditation,' 1878. 13. 'The Bond of Peace: a Message to the Church,' 1878. 14. 'Short Chapters on Buddhism, past and present,' 1883. 15. 'A Message to the Nineteenth Century,' 1887, a work on Anglo-Israelism.

[A. T. Edwards's A Consecrated Life, memoir of Bishop Titcomb, 1887, with a portrait; Church Portrait Journal, 1880, i. 61–4, with a portrait; Times, 4 April 1887 p. 9, 5 April p. 9; Men of the Time, 1887, p. 996.] G. C. B.

TITE, Sir WILLIAM (1798–1873), architect, born in February 1798 in the parish of St. Bartholomew the Great, London, was the son of Arthur Tite, a Russia merchant, by his wife Anne, daughter of John Elgie. William was educated at a day-school in Tower Street, afterwards at Hackney, and became a pupil of David Laing (1774–1856) [q. v.], architect of the custom-house. From 1817 to 1820 he assisted Laing in rebuilding the body of the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, and in compiling its history; this was published in 1818. After failing in several competitions he obtained a commission to build the Scottish church, Regent Square, for Edward Irving, in 1827–8 (Hair, *Regent Square*, 1898, p. 50). In 1832 he designed the Golden Cross Hotel, West Strand, and in 1837–8 the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, in conjunction with Charles Robert Cockerell [q. v.] His most important work was the rebuilding of the Royal Exchange. At the first open competition in 1840 he was not among the successful candidates; but when the three selected designs were found to be unsuitable, the principle of open competition was abandoned, and five architects were invited to send in designs, of whom Tite was one. Sir Charles Barry [q. v.], Joseph Gwilt [q. v.], and Sir Robert Smirke [q. v.] declining to compete, only C. R. Cockerell and Tite were left in the field, and Tite's design was chosen. The building was completed in three years, at the cost of 150,000*l.*, and was opened by the queen on 28 Oct. 1844.

Tite was largely employed in the valuation, purchase, and sale of land for railways, and designed many of the important early railway stations, including the termini of the London and South-Western railway at Vauxhall (Nine Elms) and Southampton; the terminus at Blackwall, 1840; the citadel station at Carlisle, 1847–8; most of the stations on the Caledonian and Scottish Central railways, including Edinburgh, 1847–8; Chiswick, 1849; Windsor, 1850; the stations on the Exeter and Yeovil railway, and on the line from Havre to Paris. Tite planned the Woking cemetery in 1853–4. In 1854–6 he built Gresham House, Old Broad Street, on the site of the old excise office; in 1857 Messrs. Tapling & Co.'s warehouse, Gresham Street; in 1858–9 a memorial church, in the Byzantine style, at Gerrard's Cross, Buckinghamshire (*Builder*, 1859, xvii. 588, 616).

After a serious illness, followed by a journey to Italy in 1851–2, Tite gradually abandoned active professional work, but he had many other interests and occupations. In 1838 he was elected president of the Architectural Society, which was merged in the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1842. He was president of the Institute from 1861 to 1863 and from 1867 to 1870. He contested Barnstaple, in the liberal interest, without success in August 1854, but he was elected member for Bath in 1855, and continued to represent that city without interruption till his death. In parliament he strenuously resisted the proposed introduction by Sir George Gilbert Scott [q. v.] of the Gothic style in the new foreign office and other public buildings adjoining the treasury. As a member of the metropolitan board of works he was largely concerned in the construction of the Thames Embankment. He was a director of the London and Westminster Bank, and a member of the select committee appointed to report on the bank charter in 1856. He was a magistrate for the counties of Middlesex and Somerset, and was a governor of Dulwich College and of St. Thomas's Hospital. He was knighted in 1869, and in 1870 was made a companion of the Bath.

Tite was also well known as an antiquary and collector of books, manuscripts, and works of art. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1835, and of the Society of Antiquaries in 1839, and was president of the Cambridge Society in 1866. From 1824 to 1869 he was honorary secretary of the London Institution, Finsbury Circus. He

published a descriptive catalogue of the antiquities found in the excavations at the new Royal Exchange, 1848, and several of his papers and addresses were privately printed. He was a good linguist, and had an extensive knowledge of English literature. He was a munificent contributor to funds raised for charitable and educational purposes, and founded the Tite scholarship in the City of London School. He died without issue at Torquay on 20 April 1873, and was buried in Norwood cemetery.

In 1832 Tite married Emily, daughter of John Curtis of Herne Hill, Surrey, who survived him. His personal property was sworn under 400,000*l.* His valuable library, consisting chiefly of early English books, biblical and liturgical rarities, and historical autographs, was sold at Sotheby's after his death.

A portrait of Tite as a young man by Renton, and a bust by William Theed, 1870, are at the London Institution. A copy of Theed's bust and a portrait painted by J. P. Knight, R.A., are at the Institute of British Architects. There is a marble bust of Tite in the Guildhall, Bath.

[Papers read at the Royal Institute of British Architects, 1873–4, pp. 209–12; Dict. of Architecture; Times, 22 April 1873; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Builder, 3 May 1873.] C. D.

TITIENS (correctly TIETJENS), TERESA CAROLINE JOHANNA (1831–1877), operatic singer, born of Hungarian parents at Hamburg on 17 July 1831 (Riemann, *Dict. of Music*), was musically educated in her native town. Her voice was a soprano of singular sweetness and power, and in 1849 she made a successful *début* at Hamburg in the title part of 'Lucrezia Borgia.' From that year until 1856 she sang principally at Frankfort and Vienna, where she was engaged for Benjamin Lumley [q. v.] of Her Majesty's Theatre for the season of 1858. It is said to have been due to Lumley that her name was simplified to Titiens. On 13 April 1858 she appeared at Her Majesty's as Valentine in 'Les Huguenots,' with much success (Cox, *Musical Recollections*, ii. 318). Titiens's success in England induced her to make her home there. She ultimately became a naturalised British subject. For years she sang at Her Majesty's and Drury Lane under Mapleson and E. T. Smith, and also at Covent Garden and, later, at the Haymarket. Her best parts included Lucrezia, Semiramide, Countess Almaviva, Medea in Cherubini's opera of that name, and Lenora in Beethoven's 'Fidelio,' though in this last her triumph was vocal, since her figure was unsuited to the part. She also sang Ortrud in 'Lohengrin.'

As a singer of sacred music Titiens was no less successful than as an opera singer, and her services for the provincial and Handel festivals were in continual demand. In 1863 she visited Paris, and during 1876 America. At the end of the last year she was accorded at the Albert Hall, London, her last benefit. In May 1877 she made as Lucrezia her last appearance on the stage, her health at that time being very weak. She died on 3 Oct. 1877, and was buried at Kensal Green.

[Musical Times, 1877, p. 534; Musical Opinion, September 1892; Grove's Dict. of Music and Musicians.] R. H. L.

TITLEY, WALTER (1700–1768), envoy-extraordinary at Copenhagen, born in 1700, was son of Abraham Titley, a Staffordshire man. He was admitted a king's scholar at Westminster in 1714, and was three years later elected to Cambridge. While at Westminster he acted as 'help' to Osborn Atterbury, son of Francis Atterbury [q. v.], bishop of Rochester, and was afterwards his tutor. From Trinity College, Cambridge, he graduated B.A. in 1722 and M.A. in 1726. He laid down a regular plan of life, which was approximately carried out. The first thirty years were to be given to study, the next thirty to public business, and after the age of sixty study was to be resumed. Having entered the diplomatic service, he became secretary of the British embassy at Turin. On 3 Jan. 1728–9 he was selected to act as chargé d'affaires at Copenhagen in the absence of Lord Glenorchy, and on 3 Nov. 1730 was named envoy-extraordinary. In 1733 Richard Bentley (1662–1742) [q.v.], master of Trinity, appointed him to the physic-fellowship at that college. Titley resigned his diplomatic position to accept it, but had become so attached to his life at Copenhagen that he was unable to leave it. He accordingly resumed his post, and held it for the remainder of his life. On his application in 1761, the king of Denmark agreed to order the seizure and extradition of deserters from the British army and navy, on condition of a similar service being performed for him in England. Two years later, in 1763, Titley was, on the ground of age and infirmity, granted an assistant. He died at Copenhagen, greatly respected and lamented, in February 1768. He bequeathed 1,000*l.* each to Westminster school, Trinity College, and the university of Cambridge. Part of the last bequest was to be devoted to buildings.

Titley wrote an 'Imitation' in English of the second ode of the third book of Horace, which was much admired by Bentley, who

parodied it (Croker, *Boswell*, iv. 24). Both imitation and parody are printed in Monk's 'Life of Bentley.' Some of his Latin verses are contained in 'Reliquiæ Galeanæ.' The poem 'Laterna Megalographica,' included in Vincent Bourne's 'Works' (1772), is also attributed to Titley.

[Welch's Alumni Westmon.: Cole's Athenæ Cantabr. in Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 5882; Bishop Newton's Life, prefixed to Works, p. 15; Home Office Papers, 1760–5, ed. Redington, pp. 62, 301–2; Monk's Life of Bentley, 2nd ed. ii. 173–4, 309; Pickering's edition of Bourne's Works, pref. p. xi; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.]

G. Le G. N.

TITUS, SILIUS (1623?–1704), politician, born about 1623, was son of Silius Titus of Bushey, Hertfordshire. His family is said to have been of Italian origin. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 16 March 1638, aged 15, and was admitted a student of the Middle Temple in 1639 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* i. 1490; Wood, *Athenæ*, iv. 623). Titus took up arms for the parliament at the opening of the civil war, became a captain in the regiment of Colonel Ayloffe, and took part in the siege of Donnington Castle in October 1644 (Clutterbuck, *Hertfordshire*, i. 344; Kingston, *Civil War in Hertfordshire*, p. 124). He never served in the new model. On 4 June 1647 Titus, who seems to have been in attendance upon Charles I at Holdenby, brought the House of Commons the news of Joyce's seizure of the king, and was rewarded by a gratuity of 50*l.* His name appears in the list of the king's household in the Isle of Wight which was approved by the commons on 20 Nov. 1647 (*Commons' Journals*, v. 198, 364). By this time Titus, who was a strong presbyterian, had also become an ardent royalist, and devoted himself to contriving schemes for the king's escape. On 6 April 1648 Cromwell warned Colonel Hammond that Titus was not to be trusted, and about a fortnight later Hammond expelled him from Carisbrook. Titus, however, remained in the island, corresponding with the king, and devising fresh plans for his escape. In September 1648, when the Newport treaty came into force, he was once more allowed to attend the king, and appears to have remained with him till his seizure by the army in November (Hillier, *King Charles in the Isle of Wight*, 1852, pp. 108, 116, 250; the fifteen letters which Charles wrote to Titus are printed in this volume).

In December 1649 Titus was sent to Jersey as the agent of the English presbyterians, bearing an address setting forth the policy they wished him to pursue. The discovery of this intrigue by the government prevented his return to England, but the presbyterians commissioned Titus, with Major-general Massey and three others, to represent their opinions in the negotiations carried on at Breda between Charles and the commissioners of Scotland (*ib.* pp. 321–324; *Report on the Duke of Portland's MSS.* i. 585, 593; *State Trials*, v. 43). Thanks to the orthodoxy of his religious and political views, Titus was allowed by the Scots to be one of the king's bedchamber when Charles II came to Scotland (Walker, *Historical Discourses*, p. 177). Charles sent him to France in the spring of 1651 to carry to Henrietta Maria the proposals for the king's marriage with the Marquis of Argyll's daughter (Hillier, p. 325). After the overthrow of the royalist cause at Worcester, Titus appears to have attached himself to George Villiers, second duke of Buckingham [q. v.], and is described as Buckingham's agent in his intrigues with the presbyterians, levellers, and other English malcontents (*Cal. Clarendon Papers*, ii. 146, iii. 109, 114). Discouraged by the defeat of the royalist cause, he applied himself to Cromwell, asking leave to return to England, and promising not to act against the government (20 Nov. 1654); but his request was not granted (Thurloe, ii. 720). A year later, 16 Nov. 1655, Charles wrote to Titus thanking him for his services (*Cal. Clarendon Papers*, iii. 66). In October 1656 Titus, who uses the pseudonym of 'Jennings,' became one of Clarendon's correspondents, and was the chief intermediary between the royalists and the levellers. Colonel Edward Sexby [q. v.] was his intimate friend; he assisted him in concerting a rising against Cromwell, and kept Clarendon well informed of the plots for the Protector's assassination. It is possible that he had a hand in the composition of 'Killing no Murder,' though he did not as yet lay claim to its authorship (*ib.* pp. 189, 384, 397). Titus was specially active in concerting the royalist insurrection of August 1659 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 10th Rep. vi. 196).

Titus sat in the Convention parliament as member for Ludgershall (31 July 1660), distinguishing himself by his zeal against the regicides, and by proposing the disinterment of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw (*Old Parliamentary History*, xxiii. 16, 38, 42, 50, 56, 80). That assembly voted him 3,000*l.*, chargeable on the excise, as a reward for his eminent services to the royal cause (*ib.* xxiii. 58, 77). It is doubtful, however, whether this sum was ever paid him (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1661–2, pp. 172, 284).

But on 31 May 1661 Titus, who is described as groom of the bedchamber, was made keeper of Deal Castle (*ib.* 1660–1, p. 598). In 1666, during the Dutch war, he was captain of a company in the lord-admiral's regiment of foot (2 July) and colonel of a regiment of Kentish militia (*ib.* 1665–6, pp. 280, 487, 510). On 3 Feb. 1670 he was returned to parliament for Loswithiel, in February 1679 for Hertfordshire, in August 1679 and in February 1681 for Huntingdonshire. During the excitement of the popish plot and the exclusion bill Titus became one of the leaders of the House of Commons. He was one of the first to attack Danby (Grey, *Debates*, vi. 352, 362, vii. 135), urged the removal of Lauderdale from the king's councils, and in 1680 that of Halifax (*ib.* vii. 196, viii. 22, 282). No one believed more entirely in the plot or was more eager against papists. He was one of the managers of Lord Stafford's trial, and did not hesitate to denounce the judges when they showed any doubts of the evidence for the plot or discouraged protestant petitioners. Titus was not eloquent, but he was a vigorous speaker with a gift of humorous illustration which made his speeches effective. Lawrence Hyde, who was incapable of jesting himself, once complained that Titus had made the house sport, to which Titus retorted that things were not necessarily serious because they were dull. A good specimen of his style is the speech on moderation in dealing with papists, which called forth Hyde's criticism (Grey, vii. 400). But his most famous speech was against the limitation which Charles offered to impose upon a catholic sovereign, rather than pass the bill for excluding his brother from the throne. Titus argued with great effect that when a sovereign was once upon the throne, it would be practically impossible to maintain these restrictions. 'To accept of expedients to secure the protestant religion, after such a king had mounted the throne, would be as strange as if there were a lion in the lobby, and we should vote that we would rather secure ourselves by letting him in and chaining him than by keeping him out' (*ib.* viii. 279; Chandler, *Debates*, ii. 93). The illustration is versified in Bramston's 'Art of Politics' (1729).

After the dissolution of the parliament of 1681 Titus kept aloof from the conspiracies in which some of the whig leaders engaged, though in July 1683, when the Rye House plot was discovered, it was rumoured that a warrant was out against him (Luttrell, *Diary*, i. 266). Five years later, when James II was striving to win over the nonconformists, Titus was one of the persons to whom he applied. He approved of the repeal of the penal laws, but by February 1688 declared that he would have no more to do with James, and that he was convinced that the design of the government was to bring in popery (Mackintosh, *James II*, p. 210). Nevertheless on 6 July 1688 he accepted a seat in the privy council, allured, according to Macaulay, by the honour offered him and the hope of obtaining a large sum due to him from the crown (*Hist. of England*, i. 534, people's edit.) He was present at the last council meeting held by James after his return from Feversham, but he had no hesitation in transferring his allegiance to William (Bramston, *Autobiography*, p. 340; *Diary of Henry, Earl of Clarendon*, ed. Singer, ii. 180, 228).

His compliance with James had destroyed his former popularity, but he succeeded in getting returned to the parliament of 1690 for Ludlow (Luttrell, *Diary*, ii. 311). His speeches had lost their effectiveness, but sometimes a flash of his old humour appeared in them. He was zealous for triennial parliaments, and urged the passing of the triennial bill, even though it had originated in the lords. At the same time he owned it was natural that the commons should dislike to have the lords prescribe to them times when to meet and when to be dissolved. 'St. Paul desired to be dissolved; but if any of his friends had set him a day, he would not have taken it well of them' (Grey, *Debates*, x. 373, cf. x. 298, 308). At the general election of 1695 Titus stood for Huntingdonshire, and his defeat then terminated his political career (Luttrell, iii. 544). He died in December 1704, and was buried at Bushey (Le Neve, *Monumenta Anglicana*, 1700–15, p. 92). Titus left three daughters.

The grant of an addition to his coat-of-arms made to Titus in 1665 enumerates, among his services, that 'by his pen and practices against the then usurper, Oliver, he vigorously endeavoured the destruction of that tyrant and his government.' This probably refers to the fact that Titus claimed the authorship of 'Killing no Murder.' Evelyn in his 'Diary' under 2 April 1669 attributes the pamphlet to Titus. On the other hand, Titus, when referring to it in his correspondence with Clarendon at the time of its publication, makes no claim for himself (*Cal. Clarendon Papers*, iii. 397). Moreover, Sexby before his death confessed to having written it (Thurloe, vi. 560), and internal evidence supports his statement. Titus, however, was very intimate with

Sexby, and may well have helped him in composing it.

Wood also attributes to Titus 'A seasonable speech made by a member of parliament in the House of Commons concerning the other House in March 1659,' reprinted in Morgan's 'Phœnix Britannicus,' 1732, p. 167. In this case the attribution is probably correct, though it was assigned many years later to Anthony Ashley Cooper, first earl of Shaftesbury [q. v.] (CHRISTIE, *Life of Shaftesbury*, i. app. iv.)

[Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, ed. Bliss, iv. 623; Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, i. 342–5; Kingston's Civil War in Hertfordshire, 1894, p. 124; Hillier's Charles I in the Isle of Wight, 1852. The letters of Charles I to Titus, and other documents printed by Hillier, are in the British Museum, Egerton MS. 1533.] C. H. F.

TOBIAS (*d.* 726), bishop of Rochester, is said to have been a native of Kent and to have been educated at Dover and Canterbury. He 'was one of the scholarly ecclesiastics who had been trained in the great school at Canterbury' (BRIGHT, *Chapters of Early Church History*, 1897, p. 429). There he was a pupil of Theodore and Hadrian, and Bede describes him as 'a man of multifarious learning in the Latin, Greek, and Saxon tongues' (*Hist. Eccles.* v. 8, 23). He was consecrated ninth bishop of Rochester by Brihtwald in succession to Gebmund, who died probably in 696. The first genuine charter attested by him is dated 706; he was present at the council of Clovesho in 716, when King Wihtred promulgated his law against the alienation of church property (BRIGHT, pp. 430–1). He died in 726 and was buried in St. Paul's Church in St. Andrew's Cathedral at Rochester (THORPE, *Reg. Roffense*, p. 5; SHINDLER, *Registers of Rochester*, p. 64). Bale ascribes to him a book of homilies and Pits a book of letters; neither is known to be extant.

[Authorities cited; Leland's Collectanea; Bale's Scriptt. 1559, p. 90; Pits, p. 124; Baronius's Annales Eccl. 1762, xii. 364; Wilkins's Concilia; Fabricius's Bibl. Lat. Medii Ævi, vi. 768–9; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib.; Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. 330; Bernard's Cat. MSS. Angliæ, i. 241; Le Neve's Fasti, ed. Hardy; Wright's Biogr. Literaria, i. 242; Haddan and Stubbs's Councils; Bishop Stubbs in Dict. Christian Biogr.] A. F. P.

TOBIN, GEORGE (1768–1838), rear-admiral, second son of James Tobin of Nevis in the West Indies, and elder brother of John Tobin [q. v.], was born at Salisbury on 13 Dec. 1768. He entered the navy in 1780 on board the Namur, in which he afterwards went out to the West Indies and was present in the action of 12 April 1782. After the peace he was for some time in the Bombay Qastle, guardship at Plymouth, in the Leander on the Halifax station, in the Assistance; and from 1788 to 1790 he made a voyage in a ship of the East India Company. On his return he was borne for a few weeks in the Tremendous during the Spanish armament, and on 22 Nov. he was made a lieutenant. During 1791–3 he was in the Providence with Captain William Bligh [q. v.] in the voyage to Tahiti and the West Indies, and on his return to England learned that by his absence he had escaped (as he then considered it) being appointed third lieutenant of the Agamemnon with Captain Horatio (afterwards Viscount) Nelson [q. v.], who, through his wife, was connected with Tobin's family. It seemed to him a much better thing to be appointed second lieutenant of the Thetis frigate with Captain Alexander Cochrane [q. v.] In the Thetis he remained. Some four years later, 12 July 1797, Nelson wrote: 'The time is past for doing anything for him. Had he been with me, he would long since have been a captain, and I should have liked it, as being most exceedingly pleased with him.'

Tobin was not made a commander till 12 July 1798. He was advanced to the rank of captain in the large promotion at the peace, 29 April 1802, and in September 1804 was appointed to the Northumberland, flagship of his old chief, Cochrane, off Ferrol and afterwards in the West Indies; in September 1805 he was moved into the Princess Charlotte, a 38-gun frigate, and in her, off Tobago, captured the French corvette Cyane after a very gallant resistance. After much convoy service Tobin, still in the same frigate (renamed Andromache in 1812), cooperated during 1813–14 with the army in the north of Spain and the west of France. In July 1814 the Andromache was paid off, and Tobin had no further service at sea. On 8 Dec. 1815 he was nominated a C.B., became a rear-admiral on 10 Jan. 1837, and died at Teignmouth on 10 April 1838. He married, in 1804, Dorothy, daughter of Captain Gordon Skelly of the navy, widow of Major William Duff of the 26th regiment, and by her had issue one son and one daughter.

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biogr. iv. (vol. ii. pt. ii.) 629; United Service Journal, June 1838; Gent. Mag. 1838, ii. 100.] J. K. L.

TOBIN, JOHN (1770–1804), dramatist, author of 'The Honey Moon,' born at Salisbury on 28 Jan. 1770, was the son of James Tobin, a merchant, and his wife, born Webbe,

the daughter of a rich West India sugar planter. George Tobin [q. v.] was his elder brother. Another brother, James Webbe Tobin, an acquaintance of Lamb and Coleridge, was greatly respected at Nevis, where he died on 30 Oct. 1814 (*St. Christopher Gazette*, 4 Nov. 1814). About 1775 the father set out with his wife to Nevis in the West Indies. The children were left behind, and John was placed for a while under the care of Dr. Richard Mant, the father of the bishop, at Southampton. After the American war, James Tobin having returned to England and settled at Redland, near Bristol, John was sent to Bristol grammar school under Dr. Lee. In 1787 he left Bristol to be articled to a solicitor in Lincoln's Inn, and, some ten years later, upon his employer's death without a successor, he took over the practice in partnership with three other clerks in the office. Dissensions arose, and the arrangement broke down after causing much anxiety to Tobin, who eventually entered a new firm.

From 1789 Tobin had devoted all his spare time and energy to dramatic composition. His talent was essentially imitative, but he imitated now Sheridan, now the Elizabethans, and now Gay or Foote, with remarkable taste and ingenuity. Superior, however, as was his work to the leaden and mechanical dramas produced at the close of the last century, Tobin approached the managers no fewer than thirteen times with different pieces without success. One of them, 'The Faro Table,' was provisionally accepted by Sheridan, but rejected 'upon consideration.' The manager of Drury Lane dallied in a similar manner with his picturesque drama 'The Curfew.' In 1800 his 'School for Authors,' which afterwards achieved a striking success, was rejected, and it was not until April 1803 that he had the satisfaction (due to the good opinion of Munden) of seeing a piece of his own on the boards, an early and insignificant farce, 'All's Fair in Love,' which was speedily forgotten. In 1804, having submitted his fourteenth production, a romantic play in blank verse called 'The Honey Moon,' to the management at Drury Lane (it had failed to win acceptance at Covent Garden), he left his rooms near the Temple and the neighbourhood of the theatres with philosophic resignation, and went to recruit his health in Cornwall. He came to the conclusion that editing Shakespeare would be a less arduous occupation than combating the obduracy of managers, and he began collecting materials. He was almost delirious with joy on hearing that 'The Honey Moon' had been accepted; but in the meantime alarming symptoms of consumption had manifested themselves. He was told that to save his life he must winter in the West Indies. He set sail accordingly on 7 Dec. 1804, but died the first day out. The ship put back, and he was buried in the little churchyard of Cove, near Cork, where the remains of Charles Wolfe, author of the 'Burial of Sir John Moore,' were laid nineteen years later (for epitaph see *Gent. Mag.* 1815, i. 178). Tobin was unmarried.

'The Honey Moon' was given at Drury Lane on 31 Jan. 1805, with Elliston and Bannister in the leading rôles, and proved a decided success. It remained a favourite on the English stage for twenty years. But its merits are comparative only, the author having the same mistaken idea as Charles Lamb, that the drama of Shakespeare and Fletcher was a thing for laborious imitation after the lapse of two centuries. Hazlitt thought the plot owed much to the 'Taming of the Shrew;' Genest detected reminiscences of Massinger and other Elizabethans. Tobin really excelled at light comedies and stage lyrics. After his premature death, his rejected pieces of past years were eagerly sought after by the managers.

Tobin's works, all posthumous, were: 1. 'The Honey Moon: a comedy' (five acts, mainly verse), London, 1805, 8vo; New York, 1807; frequently reprinted, translated by Charles Nodier as 'La Lune de Miel' in 'Chefs d'œuvre des Théâtres Étrangers,' 1822. 2. 'The Curfew: a play' (in five acts, prose and verse), London, 1807, 8vo; 7th edit. 1807. It was produced at Drury Lane on 19 Feb. 1807, and would have run longer than twenty nights but for Sheridan's anxiety to avoid the obligation of a benefit for Tobin's relatives (see Genest, viii. 35–8, where a good abstract is given). 3. 'The School for Authors: a comedy' (in three acts, prose), London, 1808, 8vo. Based on 'The Connoisseur,' one of Marmontel's tales, this amusing and well-constructed little play owes something to 'The Patron' of Foote, and a little perhaps also to 'The Critic.' Happy, if not original, the part of Diaper, the sensitive author, afforded a triumph to Munden when he created the rôle at Covent Garden on 5 Dec. 1808. 4. 'The Faro Table; or the Guardians: a comedy,' London, 1816, 8vo. This was given at Drury Lane on 5 Nov. 1816, or nearly twenty years after it had been written, when the manners it satirises were already passing away; it was not a success. Several of Tobin's unpublished dramas were published in one volume in 1820; among them 'The Gypsy of Madrid,' after the 'Gitanilla'

of De Solis (Ticknor, *Spanish Lit.* 1863, p. 430 *n.*), 'The Indians,' and two light operas, 'Yours or Mine' and 'The Fisherman.' Among other pieces by him, apparently no longer extant, are mentioned 'The Reconciliation,' 'The Undertaker,' and 'Attraction.'

[Memoirs of John Tobin, author of 'The Honey Moon,' with a Selection from his Unpublished Writings, by Miss [Elizabeth Ogilvy] Benger, London, 1820, 8vo; English Cyclopædia, Biography; Baker's Biographia Dramatica; Genest's Hist. of the English Stage; Era Almanack, 1874; Memoirs of J. S. Munden, 1844, p. 139; Notes and Queries, 5th ser. i. 248, 314; Hazlitt's Lectures on Dramatic Literature, 1821, p. 316; Lamb's Letters, 1888, i. 205, 231, 293; Blackwood's Magazine, ix. 285; Allibone's Dict. of English Literature.] T. S.

TOCLIVE, RICHARD (*d.* 1188), bishop of Winchester. [See Richard of Ilchester.]

TOD, JAMES (1782–1835), colonel, Indian diplomatist, born at Islington on 20 March 1782, was the son of James Tod (*b.* 1745), and Mary, the daughter of Andrew Heatly, a Scotsman, settled in Rhode Island. In 1798 his uncle, Patrick Heatly, procured him an East Indian cadetship, and, after a course of instruction at Woolwich, he proceeded (March 1799) to Bengal, where he was posted to the 2nd European regiment, his commission bearing date 9 Jan. 1800. Volunteering for service with Lord Wellesley's projected expedition to the Moluccas, he served for a short time with the marines on board the Mornington. Appointed on 29 May 1800 lieutenant in the 14th Bengal infantry, he went up country; and in 1801, when stationed at Delhi, was ordered to survey an old canal in the neighbourhood. In 1805 he was attached to the escort sent with Græme Mercer, envoy and resident at Sindhia's court. While travelling with the maharaja's camp, and afterwards from 1812 to 1817 when it remained at Gwalior, he was constantly engaged either in surveying or in collecting topographical information. In 1815 he submitted a map to the governor-general (Lord Hastings), in which for the first time the term 'Central India' was applied to the collection of native states now under the Central India agency. Rajputana was also included in the area of his researches. 'Though I never,' he wrote, 'penetrated personally further into the heart of the Indian desert than Mundore . . . my parties of discovery have traversed it in every direction, adding to their journals of routes living testimonies of their accuracy, and bringing to me natives of every *t'hul* from Bhutnair to Omurkote and from Aboo to Arore. The journals of all these routes, with others from Central and Western India, form eleven moderate-sized folio volumes' (*Annals of Rajasthan*, ii. 289). Most of his extra salary was spent in paying his native explorers. In October 1813 he was promoted captain, with command of the resident's escort; and in October 1815 the resident, Richard Strachey, nominated him second assistant.

When Lord Hastings, in 1817, began operations against the Pindharis, Tod's local knowledge became invaluable. He had already sent in reports on the Pindharis and plans of a campaign, and on volunteering for service was sent to Rowtah in Haraoti, where he organised and superintended an intelligence department, which in the governor-general's opinion 'materially contributed to the success of the campaign.' He also induced the regent of Kotah to capture and surrender to the British officers the wives and children of the leading Pindhari chiefs.

In 1818, after the chiefs of Rajputana had accepted the protective alliance offered to them, Tod was appointed by the governor-general political agent in the western Rajput states, and was so successful in his efforts to restore peace and confidence that within less than a year some three hundred deserted towns and villages were repeopled, trade revived, and, in spite of the abolition of transit duties and the reduction of frontier customs, the state revenue had reached an amount never before known. During the next five years Tod earned the respect of both the chiefs and the people; and was able to rescue more than one princely family, including that of the ranas of Udaipur, from the destitution to which they had been reduced by Mahratta raiders. Bishop Heber, who travelled through Rajputana in February 1825, was told that the country had never known prosperity till Tod came, and that every one, rich or poor, except thieves or Pindharis, loved him. 'His misfortune,' Heber added, 'was that, in consequence of favouring native princes so much, the government of Calcutta were led to suspect him of corruption, and consquently to narrow his powers and associate other officers with him in his trust, till he was disgusted and resigned his place.' 'They are now,' said Heber, 'satisfied, I believe, that their suspicions were groundless.' But ill-health was the reason assigned for Tod's retirement in June 1822, though it did not prevent his journeying to Bombay by the circuitous route described

in the volume of 'Travels in Western India,' published after his death.

He left Bombay for England in February 1823, and never returned. The remainder of his life was mostly spent in arranging and publishing the immense mass of materials amassed during his Indian career. He also acted for a time as librarian to the Royal Asiatic Society, before which he read several papers on his favourite subjects. On 1 May 1824 he was gazetted major, on 2 June 1826, lieutenant-colonel, being re-transferred to the 2nd European infantry, and on 28 June 1825, he retired from the service.

Thenceforth he lived much on the continent, and in 1827 visited Count de Boigne, Sindhia's old general at Chambéri. In September 1835 he purchased a house in Regent's Park, and on 16 Nov. following, while transacting business at his banker's in Lombard Street, was stricken with apoplexy, from which he never recovered. He died on 17 Nov. 1835, aged 53. On 16 Nov. 1826 he married the daughter of Dr. Clutterbuck, a London physician, by whom he had two sons and a daughter.

Tod published, besides archæological papers in the Royal Asiatic Society's 'Transactions' and a paper on the politics of Western India, appended to the report of the House of Commons committee on Indian affairs, 1833: 1. 'Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, or the Central and Western Rajpoot States of India,' London, 1829–32, 2 vols. 4to; a second edition was published at Madras in 1873, and a popular edition at Calcutta, s.d. 2. 'Travels in Western India, embracing a Visit to the Sacred Mounts of the Jains,' London, 1839, 4to, with an anonymous memoir of Tod.

[Tod's works cited above; R. A. S. Journal, vol. iii. p. lxi (1836); Asiatic Journal, 1836, p. 165.] S. W.

TODD, ALPHEUS (1821–1884), librarian of the parliament of Canada, son of Henry Cooke Todd, was born in London on 30 July 1821, and went with his family to Canada in 1833. He produced an 'Engraved Plan of the city of Toronto' in 1834, was employed on the staff of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and in 1836 became assistant librarian to the house. In 1840, four years before the publication of May's well-known treatise, he compiled a manual of parliamentary practice for the use of the legislature, which he issued under the title of 'The Practice and Privileges of the two Houses of Parliament,' Toronto, small 8vo. This was formally adopted for the use of the members, and the cost of production defrayed out of the public funds. Upon the union of the two provinces of Canada in 1841 Todd was made assistant librarian to the legislative assembly, in 1854 succeeded Dr. Winder as principal librarian, and subsequently was appointed constitutional adviser to both houses of legislature. In 1856 he was sent to Europe to spend 10,000*l.* on books for the library. He printed at Ottawa in 1866 'Brief Suggestions in regard to the Formation of Local Governments for Upper and Lower Canada, in connection with a Federal Union of the British North American Provinces.' After the provinces of Canada and North America were federated in 1867, Todd was appointed librarian at Ottawa to the parliament of the Dominion, an office which he retained up to the time of his death. The library grew with him; he was a zealous and efficient custodian, as well as a diligent compiler of catalogues and indexes. In 1867 appeared the first volume of his well-known work 'On Parliamentary Government in England: its Origin, Development, and Practical Operation,' described in the 'Edinburgh Review' as 'one of the most useful and complete books which has ever appeared on the practical operation of the British constitution' (April 1867, p. 578). The second volume came out in 1869. A second edition, edited by the writer's son, A. H. Todd, was published in 1887–9, and a 'new edition, abridged and revised by [Sir] Spencer Walpole,' in 1892, 2 vols. In the opinion of Sir William Anson, 'of books dealing with the subject [of constitutional law] in its entirety, I have found the fullest and most serviceable to be the work of Mr. Alpheus Todd' (*Law and Custom of the Constitution*, 1892, vol. ii. pref. p. vii). A German translation by R. Assmann appeared in 1869–1871, and one in Italian in 1884. In 1878 he wrote a pamphlet 'On the Position of a Constitutional Governor under responsible Government,' a forerunner of his treatise on 'Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies,' 1880, of which the second edition, edited by his son (A. H. Todd), appeared in 1894. In 1881 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the university of Queen's College, Kingston, and was also created C.M.G. by the queen.

Todd had a strong bent towards biblical and theological study. In 1837 he entered the ministry of the newly constituted 'Catholic Apostolic Church.' He engaged in church work with so much earnestness that at one time he resolved to retire from his secular employment, but was dissuaded by the authorities of his church. For ten years before his death he was in charge of the apostolic congregation at Ottawa. He died

suddenly at Ottawa on 21 Jan. 1884, leaving four sons and a daughter.

[Rose's Cyclopædia of Canadian Biogr. 1886; Morgan's Dominion Ann. Register for 1884, pp. 247–8; Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biogr. vi. 125; Times, 7 Feb. 1884; Toronto Weekly Mail, 24 Jan. 1884; Toronto Globe, 23 Jan. 1884; Bourinot's Intellectual Development of the Canadian People, 1881, p. 113; Morgan's Bibl. Canad. 1867, p. 373; P. Gagnon's Essai de Bibliographie Canadienne, Quebec, 1895.] H. R. T.

TODD, ELLIOTT D'ARCY (1808–1845), British resident at Herat, third and youngest son of Fryer Todd, accountant, Chancery Lane, a Yorkshire gentleman of good family, and originally of good fortune, was born in Bury Street, St. James's, London, on 28 Jan. 1808. His mother was Mary Evans, the 'Mary' of Samuel Taylor Coleridge [q. v.] His father lost his fortune by speculation, the home was broken up, and Elliott D'Arcy Todd, when three years old, was consigned to the care of his maternal uncle, William Evans, of the East India Company's home establishment. He was educated at Ware and in London, and entered the military college of the East India Company at Addiscombe in 1822.

Todd received a commission as second lieutenant in the Bengal artillery on 18 Dec. 1823, landed at Calcutta on 22 May 1824, and was stationed at the artillery headquarters at Dum Dum until the rainy season of 1825, when he was posted to the 4th company 3rd battalion of foot artillery at Cawnpore. He went with his company to join Lord Combermere's army of thirty thousand men for the second siege of Bhartpur. When the place was carried by assault on 18 Jan. 1826, Todd received a share of the prize money, and the same year he was posted to the 1st troop 2nd brigade of the horse artillery; but, on promotion to be first lieutenant on 28 Sept. 1827, he reverted to the foot artillery. Having made an earnest request to serve in the horse artillery, he was posted in 1828 to a troop at Muttra. In January 1829 he went to Karnal, where bad health compelled him to go on sick leave to the hills, whither he was accompanied by his friend, James Abbott, of the artillery.

On 2 March 1831 Todd was transferred to the 1st troop 1st brigade horse artillery. He studied Persian with such assiduity and success that the Indian government, who, among their efforts to enable the shah of Persia to maintain his independence, had decided in 1833 to send British officers to instruct the Persian army in drill and discipline, selected Todd to serve with the disciplined troops in Persia under Major Pasmore's command, and to be instructor in artillery. He embarked in the Cavendish Bentinck at Calcutta on 7 Aug., taking with him a model of the field gun and carriage and ammunition wagon of the royal artillery pattern. He arrived at Teheran on 28 March 1834. He had little to do the first year, owing to the difficulty of getting his duties and responsibilities defined by the prime minister. After the death of Fatteh Ali and the accession of Muhammad Shah, a firman was issued placing all matters connected with artillery in Todd's hands.

In 1834, during a journey from Shiraz to Bushire, he was robbed, being stripped of everything, and carried a prisoner to the hills, but was subsequently released. He took great pains in drilling the Irak and part of the Azerbyan artillery at Teheran, and received from the shah the decoration of the second class of the order of the Lion and Sun. Sir Henry Ellis [q. v.], British minister at Teheran, was much impressed by a lengthy paper written by Todd on Sir Alexander Burnes's 'Military Memoir on the Countries between the Caspian and the Indus,' in which the opinions and reasoning of the traveller were somewhat roughly handled. Ellis wrote to Lord Auckland, the governor-general, urging the necessity of a political agent at Kabul, and recommending Todd for the appointment—'a most intelligent, clear-headed young man; he has given much attention to the question of the possible invasion of India from the north-west; he is fully alive to and well acquainted with the views and designs of Russia; in short, I know of no one whom I could myself employ with more confidence' (letter dated 3 Jan. 1836).

In the autumn of 1836 Todd was at Tabriz as military secretary to Major-general Sir Henry Lindesay Bethune [q. v.], commanding the Persian legion disciplined by British officers, but when Bethune declined to accompany the shah's troops beyond Khorasan and returned to Teheran, Todd was sent, in January 1837, by JohnMcNeill (1795–1883) [q. v.], British minister, to proceed by the shores of the Caspian, Ghilan, and Rudbar, to Kazvin, and thence to Teheran. For his report on this route he received a complimentary letter from Lord Palmerston. He was granted the local rank of major while employed on particular service in Persia (*London Gazette*, 2 June 1837). In March 1838 Todd accompanied the British minister to the Persian camp before Herat, where he arrived on 6 April. His report on and map of the journey were sent to the foreign office. Todd was employed by McNeill to negotiate

with the Heratees, and, as it was the first time a British officer had appeared in Herat in full uniform, 'a vast crowd went out to gaze at him.' The negotiations failed, and in May Todd was made the bearer of despatches from McNeill to Lord Auckland, informing him of the condition of affairs. He travelled as an Englishman, but in Afghan dress and without baggage, and his route was by Kandahar, Kabul, and Peshawar. He arrived at Simla on 20 July, having accomplished the ride in sixty days.

On 1 Oct. 1838 Todd was appointed political assistant and military secretary to William Hay Macnaghten [q. v.], the British envoy and minister to Shah Shuja. He was promoted to be brevet captain on 18 Dec. 1838. He arrived with Sir John Keane's army at Kandahar in April 1839. Eldred Pottinger [q. v.] was the political agent at Herat, but it was decided to send Todd on a special mission to negotiate a treaty with Shah Kamran (*London Gazette*, 30 Aug. 1839). Todd took with him as his assistant Brevet Captain James Abbott of the Bengal artillery. The mission left Kandahar in June, and arrived at Herat on 25 July. A treaty was concluded with the Shah Kamran, by which he was allowed twenty-five thousand rupees a month on certain conditions, one of which was that he should hold no intercourse with Persia without the knowledge and consent of the British envoy.

After Pottinger's departure for Kabul in September 1839 things went on smoothly at Herat for some months. One of the objects of the mission was to do all that was possible to stop the traffic in slaves by the Central Asia tribes. In this traffic Yar Muhammad Kamran's minister, the khan of Khiva, and the Turkoman tribes towards the Caspian were the chief participants. In December 1839 Todd, on his own responsibility, sent Abbott on a friendly mission to the khan of Khiva to mediate between him and the Russians who were advancing on Khiva, and to negotiate for the release of the Russian captives in slavery. Todd's action was approved.

Early in April 1840 Todd received, through the British chargé d'affaires at Erzeroum, whither the Persian captain had temporarily withdrawn, a letter which the wazir, Yar Muhammad, had written in January in the name of Shah Kamran to the Persian Shah Muhammad; Kamran herein declared himself the faithful servant of the Persian monarch, and stated that he merely tolerated the presence of the British envoy at Herat from motives of expediency. Kamran and his people had been saved from starvation by British aid, and had received over ten lacs of rupees from the Indian government. The act of treachery was, however, pardoned by the governor-general.

On 27 Jan. 1841 Todd was formally gazetted political agent at Herat. From the time of his first arrival at Herat in 1839 he had desired to introduce into Herat a contingent of Indian troops under British officers. Early in 1841 Kamran and his minister proposed to agree to their introduction on condition that 20,000*l.* was paid down and the monthly subsidy increased. It soon, however, became clear to Todd that Yar Muhammad and his master had no intention of admitting any contingent into Herat, and that the money would be expended in intrigues against the British. He therefore refused to pay the amount, and also stopped the monthly subsidy. Yar Muhammad declared that either the money must be paid or the mission must leave Herat. After submitting to every indignity short of personal violence, Todd withdrew the mission on 9 Feb. 1841 to Kandahar, without having received definite instructions to do so.

Lord Auckland was so exasperated by the unauthorised withdrawal of the mission from Herat that, without waiting for Todd's explanations, Macnaghten was informed of the displeasure of the governor-general, and Todd was removed from the political department and ordered to join his regiment for military duty as a subaltern of artillery. Todd was stunned by this unjust treatment. Macnaghten wrote to comfort him that his 'conduct had been as admirable as that of Yar Mahomed had been flagitious. And so,' he added, 'I told the governor-general.' But Lord Auckland, who had written to Macnaghten, 'I am writhing in anger and bitterness at Major Todd's conduct at Herat,' was obdurate. Todd ceased to be political agent and military secretary to the envoy at Kabul on 24 March 1841, and gave over charge of the Herat political agency on 24 April, when he was posted to the 2nd company of the 2nd battalion of the Bengal artillery. Before joining he went in November to Calcutta, and had a personal interview with the governor-general, but without result. Todd received from Shah Shuja, the amir of Afghanistan, the second class of the order of the Durani Empire, in acknowledgment of his services in the affairs of that country, and he received permission to accept and wear the insignia both of this order and of the Royal Persian order of the Lion and Sun in the 'London Gazette' of 26 March 1841.

Todd joined his regiment at Dum Dum in March 1842, having been appointed to com-

mand No. 9 light field battery on the 2nd of the previous month. He was promoted to be captain in the Bengal artillery on 13 May 1842. On 27 Sept. 1845 he was given the command of the 2nd troop of the 1st brigade of the horse artillery, in which he had served as a subaltern. His wife died on 9 Dec., and he hurried from her grave to join his troop at Ambala, and marched with it to take part in the first Sikh war. He fought gallantly at Mudki on 18 Dec., when the artillery bivouacked beside their guns in the battlefield. At sunset on 21 Dec. 1845 Todd's troop was ordered forward in the battle of Firozshah. He placed himself in front of the troop, and was in the act of giving orders for the advance when his head was taken off by a round shot (*London Gazette*, 23 Feb. 1846). A medal and clasp awarded to him for the campaign was received by his family.

He married, on 22 Aug. 1843, Marian Sandham, eldest daughter of Surgeon Smyth of the 16th lancers.

A portrait of Todd, after Charles Grant, was engraved for the third volume of Major-general F. W. Stubbs's 'History of the Regiment of Bengal Artillery.'

[India Office Records; Despatches; Vibart's Addiscombe, its Heroes and Men of Note; Kaye's Lives of Indian Officers, vol. ii.; Gilman's Life of Coleridge; Memorandum by Sir John Login; Gent. Mag. 1846; Stubbs's Hist. of the Bengal Artillery; Kaye's War in Afghanistan; Asiatic Journal, vol. xxviii–xxx.] R. H. V.

TODD, HENRY JOHN (1763–1845), editor of Milton and author, baptised at Britford or Burtford, near Salisbury, on 13 Feb. 1763, was the son of the Rev. Henry Todd, curate of that parish from 1758 to 1765, and of Mary his wife (*Letters of Radcliffe and James*, Oxford Hist. Soc., p. 25). He was admitted a chorister of Magdalen College, Oxford, on 20 July 1771, and was educated in the college school. On 15 Oct. 1779 he matriculated from Magdalen and graduated B.A. thence on 20 Feb. 1784. Soon afterwards he became fellow-tutor and lecturer at Hertford College, whence he proceeded M.A. on 4 May 1786. In 1785 he was ordained deacon as curate at East Lockinge, Berkshire, and in 1787 he took priest's orders.

Todd was presented in 1787 by his aunts, the Misses Todd, to the perpetual curacy of St. John and St. Bridget, Beckermet, in Cumberland. Through the interest of his father's great friend, Bishop Horne, then dean of Canterbury, he was appointed to a minor canonry in Canterbury Cathedral, and was exempted from the necessity of residing on his living. He had always been industrious, and his new position afforded him opportunities for the study of rare books and manuscripts. It also obtained for him the patronage of Archbishop Moore.

Through the influence of the archbishop, Todd held during 1791 and 1792, on the gift of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, the sinecure rectory of Orgarswick, and, on the nomination of the same patrons, he was vicar from 1792 to 1801 of Milton, near Canterbury. By 1792 he had become chaplain to Robert, eleventh viscount Kilmorey, and James, second earl of Fife. He was inducted on 9 Nov. 1801 to the rectory of All Hallows, Lombard Street (in the gift of the dean and chapter of Canterbury), which he retained until 1810. On receiving this advancement he took up his residence in London, was elected F.S.A. on 27 May 1802, and became domestic chaplain to John William, seventh earl of Bridgewater, on 5 April 1803.

The favour of this nobleman secured for Todd the living of Ivinghoe, Buckinghamshire, in December 1803, when he resigned his curacy of Beckermet. He became, on the nomination of the bishop of Rochester, rector (1803–5) of Woolwich (Drake, *Blackheath*, p. 165). Lord Bridgewater then bestowed on him the vicarage of Edlesbrough, Buckinghamshire, which he kept until 1807, and he is said to have been, on the same nomination, rector of Little Gaddesden in Hertfordshire for a short period in 1805. Todd had been for some time keeper of the manuscripts and records at Lambeth Palace, and by 1807 he was appointed chaplain and librarian to Archbishop Manners-Sutton, who in that year gave him the rectory of Coulsdon, and in 1812 appointed him to the vicarage of Addington, both in Surrey. In December 1812 Todd was created royal chaplain in ordinary (a position which he retained until his death), and in July 1818 he was appointed one of the six preachers in Canterbury Cathedral.

Todd vacated all these preferments, excepting the crown chaplaincy, on his appointment, in November 1820, by the Earl of Bridgewater to the valuable rectory of Settrington in Yorkshire, where he took up his residence. He was appointed by the archbishop, on 9 Jan. 1830, to the prebendal stall of Husthwaite in York Cathedral, and was installed, on the archbishop's gift, on 2 Nov. 1832 in the archdeaconry of Cleveland. He must by this time have been fairly well off, for Isaac Reed made him a legacy and Charles Dilly the publisher left him 500*l.* In May 1824 he became a member of the Royal Society of Literature; but

a pension offered to him by Lord Melbourne was declined. He retained his three Yorkshire preferments until his death at Settrington rectory on 24 Dec. 1845. He was buried in the chancel of his church, where a monument of plain white marble commemorates him; a stained-glass window was put by the clergy in the tower at the west end of the church. The epitaph also commemorates his wife, Anne Dixon, who died at Settrington rectory on 14 April 1844, aged 78. They left several daughters, the baptisms of whom, between 1792 and 1801, are printed in the 'Canterbury Cathedral Registers' (Harl. Soc.), pp. 39–41.

A miniature of the archdeacon was stealthily painted by a lady. From a sketch of him, taken in 1822, a painting was made by Joseph Smith and placed in Magdalen College school. A few years before his death he presented to the college his collection of books relating to Milton.

Todd possessed great industry with a retentive memory, and was devoted to literary study throughout his life. He edited in 1798 'Comus: a Mask by John Milton,' dedicated to Rev. F. H. Egerton, afterwards Earl of Bridgewater. This led to Todd's edition of 'Poetical Works of Milton,' 1801, 6 vols.; reprinted in 1809, 1826, 1842, and 1852. Incorporating the notes of Warton and others, it became the standard edition. The first volume was issued separately as 'Account of the Life and Writings of John Milton,' and it was republished, as modified by new information, in 1809 and 1826. It is a laborious but heavy piece of work, now superseded by Professor David Masson's monumental 'Life.' Professor Charles Dexter Cleveland based his 'Complete Concordance' to Milton's poems on Todd's verbal index, which he found full of mistakes. For the first edition the publishers paid Todd the sum of 200*l*. Todd's edition of 'The Works of Edmund Spenser' (1805, 8 vols.; reproduced in 1852 and 1866) was severely reviewed by Sir Walter Scott in the 'Edinburgh Review,' October 1805, pp. 203–17, and did not enhance Todd's reputation. He also edited 'Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, with numerous corrections and the addition of several thousand words,' 1818, 4 vols. This edition was often reissued, and Latham's edition of 'Johnson's Dictionary' was founded on it.

Todd's original published works included: 1. 'Some Account of the Deans of Canterbury; with a catalogue of the MSS. in the Church Library,' 1793; the author afterwards printed an additional page of corrections. 2. 'Catalogue of Books, both manuscript and printed, in the Library of Christ Church, Canterbury' [anon.], 1802; 160 copies printed not for sale. 3. 'Illustrations of Lives and Writings of Gower and Chaucer,' 1810. 4. 'Accomplishment of Prophecy in Jesus Christ: a Treatise by Dean Abbadie' (edited by Todd), 1810. 5. 'Catalogue of Manuscripts at Lambeth Palace,' 1812, one hundred copies for private circulation. 6. 'History of the College of Bonhommes at Ashridge,' 1812; 2nd ed. 1823; privately printed by the Earl of Bridgewater. 7. 'Original Sin, Free-will, and other Doctrines, as maintained by our Reformers,' 1818. 8. 'Vindication of our Authorised Translation and Translators of the Bible,' 1819; 2nd ed. 1834. 9. 'Observations on the Metrical Versions of the Psalms by Sternhold, Hopkins, and others,' 1822. 10. 'Memoirs of Bishop Brian Walton, with notices of his coadjutors on the London Polyglot Bible,' 1821, 2 vols.; the concluding labour 'of the years passed delightfully in Lambeth Library.' 11. 'Account of Greek MSS., chiefly Biblical, in the possession of the late Professor Carlyle, but the greater part now at Lambeth Palace' [1823], privately printed. 12. 'Hints to Medical Students on a Future Life' [anon.], York, 1823. 13. 'Prayers for Family Worship,' Malton [1825]. 14. 'Cranmer's Defence of the True and Catholick Doctrine of the Sacrament, with introduction vindicating his character from Lingard and others,' 1825. The vindication was published separately in 1826. 15. 'Reply to Lingard's Vindication of his History of England concerning Cranmer,' 1827. 16. 'Letter to Archbishop of Canterbury on the authorship of the Icon Basilike,' 1824; in reply to Christopher Wordsworth's treatise 'Who wrote Icon Basilike?' 1824. Wordsworth retorted to this pamphlet by Todd, and then came 17. 'Bishop Gauden, the author of the Icon Basilike, further shown in answer to Dr. Wordsworth,' 1829. 18. 'Of Confession, and Absolution, and the Secrecy of Confession,' 1828. 19. 'Life of Archbishop Cranmer,' 1831, 2 vols. 20. 'Collections relating to Benefices in the Archdeaconry of Cleveland,' 1833. 21. 'On Proposals for reviving Convocation,' 2nd ed. 1837. 22. 'Selections from Metrical Paraphrases on the Psalms, with Memoir,' 1839.

Todd was also the author of several sermons and charges. He contributed largely to Hasted's 'Kent' (1798 ed. vi. 192) and the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and wrote a preface to 'Bibliotheca Reediana,' 1807, the sale catalogue of Isaac Reed's library.

[Jefferson's Cumberland, ii. 18–19; Gent. Mag. 1844 i. 669, 1846 i. 322–4, 659; Nichols's

Illustr. of Lit. vi. 620, 681–6, vii. 54, 58–9; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, ii. 672, iii. 192; Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 149, 195; Bloxam's Reg. of Magdalen Coll. i. 177–91, ii. 111–12; Literary Gazette, 1846, pp. 88–9.] W. P. C.

TODD, HUGH (1658?–1728), author, born at Blencow, Cumberland, about 1658, was son of Thomas Todd, rector of Hutton in the Forest in the same county, who was ejected by Cromwell's sequestrators and imprisoned at Carlisle (Walker, *Sufferings of the Clergy*, 1714, ii. 375). On 29 March 1672 he matriculated from Queen's College, Oxford, graduating B.A. on 4 July 1677, and becoming taberdar of the college. In the following year, on 23 Dec., he was elected a fellow of University College, whence he proceeded M.A. on 2 July 1679, and accumulated the degrees of B.D. and D.D. on 12 Dec. 1692. In 1684 he became vicar of Kirkland in Cumberland, but resigned the charge on being installed a prebendary of the see of Carlisle on 4 Oct. 1685. In 1685 he was collated to the vicarage of Stanwix in the same county, which he resigned in 1688, on becoming rector of Arthuret. In 1699 he was also appointed vicar of Penrith St. Andrew. In 1702 the fiery William Nicolson [q.v.] became bishop of Carlisle. Throughout his episcopate he was continually at strife with Todd, whose disposition was singularly uncompromising. After several minor disputes, in one of which Todd scandalised the ecclesiastical authorities by constituting his curate a churchwarden, Todd, in company with the dean, Francis Atterbury [q. v.], undertook to defend the chapter against the bishop, who exhibited articles of inquiry against them. He boldly denied the right of visitation to the bishop, declaring that it belonged to the crown. For this conduct he was first suspended and then excommunicated by Nicolson, 'e cathedra and in solemn form,' but continued to officiate in his parish as priest, ignoring the bishop's action. The rest of the hierarchy were much alarmed by Todd's limitation of episcopal authority, and a bill was passed in parliament in 1708 to establish their rights of visitation more firmly. After its passage the sentence of excommunication on Todd was removed. He died in Penrith on 6 Oct. 1728. Besides publishing several poems, Todd also contributed 'The Description of Sweden' to Moses Pitt's 'English Atlas' (vol. i. Oxford, 1680, fol.), furnished 'An Account of a Salt Spring on the Banks of the River Weare in Durham,' and 'An Account of some Antiquities found at Corbridge, Northumberland,' to the Royal Society (*Phil. Trans.* xiv. 726, xxvii. 291), and translated 'How a Man may be Sensible of his Progress in Virtue,' for 'Plutarch's Morals, translated from the Greek by several hands' (London, 1684, 8vo; 5th edit. London, 1718, 12mo; new edit., revised by William Watson Goodwin, London, 1870, 8vo), and the life of Phocion for 'The Lives of Illustrious Men, written in Latin by Cornelius Nepos, and done into English by several hands' (Oxford, 1684, 8vo; 2nd ed. 1685). Among other manuscript writings he left: 1. 'Notitia Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Carliolensis, et Notitia Prioratus de Wedderhal,' 1688, which was edited for the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society by Chancellor Ferguson (*Tract Ser.* No. 6, Kendal, 1892, 8vo). 2. 'An Account of the City and Diocese of Carlisle,' 1689; edited by Ferguson for the same society (*ib.* No. 5, Kendal, 1891, 8vo). He also assisted Walker in compiling his 'Sufferings of the Clergy.'

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, life prefixed, pp. xcviii, cxvi, vol. iv. p. 535; Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 360, 369; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict. 1816; Nicolson and Burn's History of Cumberland, ii. 407, 443, 455, 472; Nicolson's Letters, ed. Nichols, 1809, passim; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Notes and Queries, I. i. 246, 282, 340.] E. I. C.

TODD, JAMES HENTHORN (1805–1869), Irish scholar and regius professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin, was eldest son of Charles Hawkes Todd, professor of surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and Eliza, daughter of Colonel Bentley, H.E.I.C.S. Robert Bentley Todd [q. v.] was his younger brother. Born in Dublin on 23 April 1805, James Henthorn graduated in honours at Trinity College, Michaelmas 1824, proceeding B.A. in 1825. A year later his father died, leaving him the eldest of a family of fifteen only slenderly provided for. Todd stayed in Trinity College, took pupils, and edited the 'Christian Examiner,' a church periodical started with the object of placing the controversy between the established church and the Roman catholics on a more learned and historical basis. The maxim of Todd's life was thenceforth to improve the condition of the Irish established church and promote greater learning among the clergy and knowledge of church history among the people.

He obtained a premium in 1829, and in 1831 was elected fellow, taking deacon's orders in the same year. From this time until he became senior fellow in 1850 he was one of the most popular tutors in Trinity College. In 1832 he took priest's orders, and wrote a

history of the university, which he appended as an introduction to the 'University Calendar' in 1833, then first published. He 'mastered the subject as no one had ever done before.' Many years afterwards he revised this history, and printed it as an introduction to his 'List of Graduates of the University' (1866).

In 1833 Todd made the acquaintance of Samuel Roffey Maitland [q. v.], and began writing in the 'British Magazine,' an English church periodical just set on foot under the editorship of Hugh James Rose [q. v.] His contributions included papers on Wyclif, on church history, and on the Irish church questions of the day.

About this time the national system of education had been started under the auspices of Archbishop Whately. It was intended to be undenominational, but in the opinion of many the scripture lessons issued by the commissioners favoured the Roman catholics. Todd, who embraced this view, conceived the idea of showing the state of the case to people in England by printing a fictitious letter from the pope to his clergy advocating the line of action already pursued by the national board. It was entitled 'Sanctissimi Domini Nostri Gregorii Papæ XVI Epistola ad Archiepiscopos et Episcopos Hiberniæ . . . translated from the original Latin,' 1836, 8vo. A similar *jeu d'esprit* against the tractarians had been published at Oxford shortly before. Unfortunately Todd's letter, directly it was published, fell into the hands of some excited speakers at a protestant meeting in Exeter Hall, who took it for genuine. When Todd announced himself as the author, his conduct was severely criticised. He defended himself with spirit and ability in a preface to a second edition, which was published in the same year.

In 1838 and 1839 Todd was Donnellan lecturer in Trinity College, and chose as his subject the prophecies relating to Antichrist. He attacked the view then commonly held by the protestant clergy in Ireland, that the pope was Antichrist. His lectures were afterwards published as 'Discourses on the Prophecies relating to Antichrist in Daniel and St. Paul,' 1840, 8vo. With the same object of putting the controversy with the church of Rome on an historical basis, Todd started a society in Trinity College for the study and discussion of the fathers, and published a small volume, 'The Search after Infallibility: Remarks on the Testimony of the Fathers to the Roman Dogma of Infallibility' (1848, 8vo).

In 1843 Todd joined with Edwin Richard W. W. Quin [q. v.], Lord Adare (afterwards third Earl of Dunraven), the Right Hon. W. Monsell (Lord Emly), Dr. William Sewell [q. v.], and others in founding St. Columba's College at Rathfarnham, near Dublin. The school was conducted on church principles. Besides furnishing scholars with a good classical education, it served as a place where those who intended to take orders might be taught Irish.

In 1837 Todd had been installed treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral. In 1864 he became precentor, the second dignitary of the cathedral, and, after the restoration of the fabric, he gave much attention to the choral services. For many years he preached frequently in Dublin and elsewhere. His style was simple and lucid, and his sermons always interesting.

In 1849 Todd was made regius professor of Hebrew, in 1850 he became a senior fellow of Trinity College, and in 1852 he was appointed librarian. The admirable library had long been neglected, but Todd, with the assistance of John O'Donovan [q. v.] and Eugene O'Curry [q. v.], classified and arranged the rich collection of Irish manuscripts. He spent what money the board of Trinity College allowed him in buying rare books, and he left the library more than quadrupled as to the number of volumes, with a carefully compiled catalogue. Owing to Todd's efforts it ranks with the chief libraries of Europe.

Todd had been elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy in 1833, and from the beginning took an active part in its labours. He exerted himself particularly in procuring transcripts or accurate accounts of Irish manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Royale, Brussels, and other foreign libraries. He was honorary secretary from 1847 to 1855, and president for five years from 1856. As president of the Academy he sought various opportunities of illustrating Irish antiquities, and of furthering Irish literature. He founded in 1840 the Irish Archæological Society, which made accessible many very scarce manuscripts and volumes. He acted as honorary secretary of the society, and was indefatigable in the fulfilment of his functions. The chief of Todd's own contributions to the publications of the society were the 'Irish Version of the Historia Britonum of Nennius [q. v.],' 1847; the 'Martyrology of Donegal,' 1864, edited in conjunction with William Reeves (1815–1892) [q. v.] [cf. O'Clery, Michael]; and the 'Liber Hymnorum, or Book of Hymns of the Ancient Church of Ireland,' fasc. i. 1855; fasc. ii. 1869. At the same time scarcely any literary work was undertaken relative to Ireland about which he was not consulted, and to which he did not give useful assistance.

No man in Ireland has, since Archbishop Ussher, shown equal skill in bibliography, accuracy of knowledge, or devotion to the development of Irish literature.

About 1860 Todd was asked by a London publisher to write the lives of the archbishops of Armagh on a scale similar to that of Hook's 'Archbishops of Canterbury.' The publisher failed when the first volume, dealing with the life of St. Patrick, was in the press, and Todd brought it out in 1864 as an independent book, bearing the title 'St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland.' Another important work was 'Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh. The War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill, or the Invasions of Ireland by the Danes and other Norsemen,' published in 1867 in the Rolls Series. This book contains the Irish text (from two manuscripts, one of which was written about 1150), with translation, notes, genealogical tables, and an able historical introduction.

Todd, who had graduated B.D. in Dublin in 1837 and D.D. in 1840, was given an *ad eundem* degree at Oxford in 1860. He died, unmarried, in his house at Rathfarnham on 28 June 1869, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Todd was one of the best known Irishmen of his day, consulted both by statesmen and theologians. When quite a young man his opinion was held in much esteem by that stately prelate, Lord John George de la Poer Beresford [q. v.], and in later life Mr. Gladstone, Lord Brougham, Newman, and Pusey were among his correspondents. He was conservative in politics, but too independent in his views to get high preferment from any party. His friends founded in his memory the Todd lectureship of the Celtic languages in connection with the Royal Irish Academy.

Besides the works already mentioned, Todd edited: 1. 'The Last Age of the Church. By John Wycliffe, D.D., now first printed from a manuscript in the University Library, Dublin,' with notes, Dublin, 1840. 2. 'An Apology for Lollard Doctrines: a work attributed to Wycliffe, now first printed from a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,' with introduction and notes (Camden Society), London, 1842. 3. 'Three Treatises. By John Wycliffe, D.D., now first published from a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,' with notes, Dublin, 1851. 4. 'The Books of the Vaudois: a descriptive List of the Waldensian Manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,' 1865. 5. 'A List of the Graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, from its Foundation,' 1869. Todd was a frequent contributor to 'Notes and Queries' from the sixth number onwards.

[Private papers; information from Mr. Whitley Stokes; Notes and Queries, 5th ser. vi. 362, 433, 477, vii. 362; Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography; Cotton's Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ.]

E. M. T–D.

TODD, ROBERT BENTLEY (1809–1860), physician, second son of Charles Hawkes Todd, an Irish surgeon of high reputation, and younger brother of James Henthorn Todd, D.D. [q. v.], was born in Dublin on 9 April 1809. He was educated with his elder brother at a day school, and under a tutor, the Rev. W. Higgin, afterwards bishop of Derry, and entered Trinity College in January 1825, intending to study for the bar; but in 1826, on his father's death, he adopted the medical profession. He became a resident pupil at the House of Industry hospitals in Dublin, and for two years availed himself to the utmost of the opportunities of study afforded by those hospitals. Chief among his teachers was Robert Graves [q. v.], professor of physiology in the university. Todd graduated B.A. at Trinity College in the spring of 1829, and on 16 May 1831 became licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

In the summer of 1831, at the age of twenty-two, he first came to London. An invitation to lecture on anatomy in the Aldersgate Street school of medicine determined him to settle there. For three sessions he lectured in Aldersgate Street, and attracted the kindly notice of Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Benjamin Brodie, and other well-known men in the profession; but, although his own class was generally well attended, the school did not prove a pecuniary success. He afterwards joined Guthrie and others in setting on foot a medical school in connection with Westminster Hospital, and about the same time he became physician to the Western Dispensary, where he also lectured.

He was incorporated at Pembroke College, Oxford, on 15 March 1832, and kept a term or two, proceeding M.A. on 13 June 1832, B.M. on 2 May 1833, and D.M. in 1836. In 1833 Todd was in Paris for some weeks to confer with the foreign contributors to the 'Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology' which he had projected a year before, and he then became acquainted with Milne-Edwards and other distinguished men of science. In 1838 he was again abroad, visiting the hospitals in Holland and Belgium with (Sir) William Bowman. In 1833 he took the license of the College of Physicians, and became a fellow in 1837 and censor in 1839–1840. He gave the Gulstonian lectures in May 1839, and the Lumleian in 1849. In

1838 he was made fellow of the Royal Society, and served on the council in 1838–9. In 1836–7 he served on a sub-committee of the British Association to inquire into the motions of the heart, and in 1839–40 was examiner for the university of London. In 1844 he was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

It was not till 1836, when he was appointed, at the age of twenty-seven, to the newly established chair of physiology and general and morbid anatomy in King's College, that Todd found work which completely satisfied him. This chair and one at University College were the first of the kind to be established in London; but Todd had known the advantage of a similar professorship in the university of Dublin. His desire was to become a physiological physician. He felt the supreme value of the study of physiological anatomy, a science at that time in its infancy.

While professor at King's College Todd took a warm interest in medical education, and insisted upon the importance to the profession of a high standard of general and religious knowledge, and always strongly supported the theological principles of King's College. He was one of the first to advocate the appointment of medical tutors and the collegiate system for medical students, and was instrumental in obtaining the foundation of valuable medical scholarships at King's College. In 1838, with much warm support from friends of the college, Todd took a prominent part in establishing King's College Hospital, which was opened in April 1840 in the unused poorhouse of St. Clement Danes, and it was largely through his energy that the commodious building which now occupies the site was begun in 1851. Todd was until his death one of the two physicians of the hospital.

Another subject in which he was interested was the improvement of the system of hospital nursing. In a letter to Bishop Blomfield, published in 1847, he suggested a scheme for the foundation of a sisterhood for training nurses. The next year St. John's House training institution was opened under an influential council, with the bishop of London as president, and in 1854 its sisters and nurses furnished an important contingent to the band which was starting for Scutari, when Miss Nightingale was appointed its chief. In 1856 the sisters of St. John's commenced, in accordance with Todd's wish, and carried on for many years the nursing of King's College Hospital.

In 1848 Bowman was, at Todd's desire, associated with him in the professorship at King's College. They worked together till 1853, when increasing practice obliged Todd to resign, and he was succeeded by his pupil, Dr. Beale. In his address on resigning the professorship in 1853 he touched on the great advance made in the science of physiological anatomy both in this country and on the continent during the sixteen years that he held the chair, an advance rendered possible by the improvement in the microscope.

During the last ten years of his life Todd's private practice was very large, and, in spite of failing health, he was able to carry on the work of a leading London physician to the last. Only six weeks before his death he gave up with deep regret his clinical lectures at King's College Hospital. He died in his consulting-room, at his house in Brook Street, a few hours after the last patient had left it, on 30 Jan. 1860. The circumstances of his death are touchingly told by Thackeray in the 'Roundabout Papers.'

Todd left a widow and four children. His only son, James Henthorn Todd, born in 1847, was educated at Eton and Worcester Colleges, Oxford, went to India in the Bombay civil service in 1869, made a reputation in his presidency as an able administrator, and was collector of Thana, where he died unmarried in 1891.

As a lecturer on physiology Todd was accurate and clear, and encouraged scientific work among his pupils. As a clinical teacher he was one of the most popular of his day, distinguished for accuracy in the observation of disease, correctness of diagnosis, and clearness and exactness in expressing his views. Many of his pupils won distinction in the profession, and no master ever took a greater interest in the success of those he taught.

Todd worked a striking revolution in certain departments of medical practice. His master, Graves, fed fevers. But Todd was the first to lay down definite principles for the treatment of specially serious cases of fever, such as influenza and rheumatic fever, besides inflammations associated with exhaustion in which life was in jeopardy. In these cases Todd proved from patient observation the desirability of a steady administering of alcoholic stimulants at short intervals, day and night, while the danger lasted. By this treatment not only was the strength maintained, but the period of convalescence was shortened. In the preface to his last volume of clinical lectures, completed only a few days before his death, Todd summarised the principles of his treatment.

In his Lumleian lectures given before the Royal College of Physicians in 1849, and published in the 'London Medical Gazette,' Todd discussed the nature and treatment of

the various forms of delirium, and brought forward many cases not depending upon inflammation or other morbid conditions of the brain, but due rather to exhaustion and an abnormal condition of the blood. He showed that in cases of this class the delirium was increased by bleeding and lowering remedies, while a supporting treatment, ammonia and stimulants, was followed by relief.

Todd's contributions to medical science were numerous. In 1832 he projected, with Dr. Grant of University College, London, 'The Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.' This work, of six thousand pages with numerous illustrations, was edited by him, and was only completed a short time before his death. He contributed many important articles, especially those on the heart, the brain, and nervous system. Among the other eminent contributors were Sir Richard Owen, Sir William Bowman, Sir James Paget, and Sir John Simon. The first number was published in June 1835. It was completed in 1859. This cyclopædia did more to encourage and advance the study of physiology and comparative and microscopic anatomy than any book ever published. Todd's other publications were: 1. 'Gulstonian Lectures on the Physiology of the Stomach,' 1839 ('London Medical Gazette'). 2. 'Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man,' 1843–56, with W. Bowman: this work was among the first physiological works in which an important place was given to histology—the accurate description of the structure of the various organs and tissues as displayed by the microscope. 3. 'Practical Remarks on Gout, Rheumatic Fever, and Chronic Rheumatism of the Joints,' 1843. 4. 'Description and Physiological Anatomy of the Brain, Spinal Cord, and Ganglions,' 1845. 5. 'Lumleian Lectures on the Pathology and Treatment of Delirium and Coma,' 1850 ('London Medical Gazette'). 6. 'Clinical Lectures,' 3 vols. 1854–7–9 (2nd ed. edited by Dr. Lionel Beale in one vol., 1861). Todd also contributed memoirs and papers to the 'Transactions' of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society from 1833 to 1859, and ten articles to the 'Cyclopædia of Medicine,' 1833 to 1835, of which the most important are on paralysis, on pseudo-morbid appearances, on suppuration, and on diseases of the spinal marrow.

A statue of Todd, by Noble, was erected by his friends in the great hall of King's College Hospital.

[In Memoriam R. B. Todd, by Dr. Lionel Beale, 1870; obituary notice in the Times, February 1860, written by Sir W. Bowman, and the latter address on surgery, British Medical Association, 1866; obituary notices in British Medical Times and Gazette, British Medical Journal, and Proceedings of Royal Society; Memoir of Sir W. Bowman by H. Power.] E. M. T–D. L. B–E.

TODHUNTER, ISAAC (1820–1884), mathematician, was second son of George Todhunter, independent minister of Rye, Sussex, and Mary, his wife, whose maiden name was Hume. Isaac was born on 23 Nov. 1820. His father's death in 1826 left the family in narrow circumstances, and the mother opened a school at Hastings. Isaac, who as a child was 'unusually backward,' was sent to a school in the same town kept by Robert Carr, and subsequently to one newly opened by Mr. J. B. Austin from London; by the influence of this latter teacher his career was largely determined. He next became assistant master at a school at Peckham, and while thus occupied managed to attend the evening classes at University College, London, where he had for his instructors Key, Malden, George Long, and Augustus De Morgan, to all of whom he always held himself greatly indebted, but especially to the last. In 1842 he graduated B.A. and obtained a mathematical scholarship in the university of London, and, on proceeding M.A., obtained the gold medal awarded for that examination. Concurrently with these studies he filled the post of mathematical master in a large school at Wimbledon conducted by Messrs. Stoton and Mayer.

In 1844, acting on De Morgan's advice, he entered at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1848 he gained the senior wranglership and the first Smith's prize, as well as the Burney prize. In the following year he was elected fellow of his college. From this time he was mainly occupied as college lecturer and private tutor, and in the compilation of the numerous mathematical treatises, chiefly educational, by which he became widely known. Of these, his Euclid (1st ed. 1862), a judicious mean between the symbolism of Blakelock and the verbiage of Potts, attained an enormous circulation; while his algebra (1858), trigonometry, plane and spherical (1859), mechanics (1867), and mensuration (1869), all took the place which they for the most part still retain as standard text-books. No mathematical treatises on elementary subjects probably ever attained so wide a circulation; and, being adopted by the Indian government, they were translated into Urdu and other Oriental languages. He was elected F.R.S. in 1862, and became a member of the Mathematical Society of London in 1865, the first year of its existence.

In 1864 he resigned his fellowship on his marriage (13 Aug.) to Louisa Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Captain (afterwards Admiral) George Davies, R.N. (at that time head of the county constabulary force). In 1871 he gained the Adams prize, and in the same year was elected a member of the council of the Royal Society. In 1874 he was elected an honorary fellow of his college. In 1880 an affection of the eyes proved the forerunner of an attack of paralysis which eventually prostrated him. He died on 1 March 1884, at his residence, 6 Brookside, Cambridge. A mural tablet and medallion portrait have since been placed in the ante-chapel of his college by his widow, who, with four sons and one daughter, survives him.

Todhunter's life was mainly that of the studious recluse. His sustained industry and methodical distribution of his time enabled him to acquire a wide acquaintance with general and foreign literature; and besides being a sound Latin and Greek scholar, he was familiar with French, German, Spanish, Italian, and also Russian, Hebrew, and Sanscrit. He was well versed in the history of philosophy, and on three occasions acted as examiner for the moral sciences tripos. His habits and tastes were singularly simple; and to a gentle kindly disposition he united a high sense of honour, a warm sympathy with all that was calculated to advance the cause of genuinely scientific study in the university, and considerable humour.

Besides the text-books above enumerated, he published: 1. 'A Treatise on the Differential Calculus and the Elements of the Integral Calculus,' 1852. 2. 'Analytical Statics,' 1853. 3. 'A Treatise on Plane Co-ordinate Geometry,' 1855. 4. 'Examples of Analytical Geometry of three Dimensions,' 1858. 5. 'The Theory of Equations,' 1861. 6. 'History of the Progress of the Calculus of Variations during the Nineteenth Century,' 1861. 7. 'History of the Mathematical Theory of Probability from the Time of Pascal to that of Laplace,' 1865. 8. 'History of the Mathematical Theories of Attraction from Newton to Laplace,' 1873. 9. 'The Conflict of Studies and other Essays on Subjects connected with Education,' 1873. 10. 'Elementary Treatise on Laplace's Functions,' 1875. 11. 'History of the Theory of Elasticity,' a posthumous publication edited by Dr. Karl Pearson (1886).

Todhunter's publications were the outcome of great research and industry, and he made in them many valuable contributions to the history of mathematical study. His most original work is his 'Researches on the Calculus of Variations' (the Adams prize for 1871), dealing with the abstruse question of discontinuity in solution.

[In Memoriam: Isaac Todhunter, by Professor J. E. B. Mayor; Dr. Routh in Proceedings of the Royal Society, vol. xxxvii.; The Eagle, a magazine supported by the members of St. John's College, xiii. 94 sq.] J. B. M.

TOFT or TOFTS, MARY (1701 ?–1763), 'the rabbit-breeder,' a native of 'Godlyman' (i.e. Godalming in Surrey), married, in 1720, Joshua Tofts, a journeyman clothier, by whom she had three children. She was very poor and illiterate. On 23 April 1726 she declared that she had been frightened by a rabbit while at work in the fields, and this so reacted upon her reproductive system that she was delivered in the November of that year first of the lights and guts of a pig and afterwards of a rabbit, or rather a litter of fifteen rabbits. She was attended during her extraordinary confinement by John Howard, the local apothecary, who had practised midwifery for thirty years. Howard is said to have felt the rabbits leaping in the womb, and, being himself completely deceived, he wrote to Nathanael St. André [q. v.], who was then practising as a surgeon to the newly established Westminster Hospital. St André posted to Guildford with his friend Samuel Molyneux [q. v.], secretary to the Prince of Wales. On 28 Nov. St. André drew up a narrative in which, amid a mass of medical jargon, he described how he himself had delivered the woman of two rabbits (or portions thereof), and expressed his entire belief in the reality of the phenomenon ('A Short Narrative of an Extraordinary Delivery of Rabbets . . . published by Mr. St. André, Surgeon and Anatomist to His Majesty,' London, 1727, 8vo, two editions). The news spread like wildfire. Lord Onslow, in a note to Sir Hans Sloane, remarked that the affair had 'almost alarmed England, and in a manner persuaded several people of sound judgment that it was true.' 'I want to know what faith you have in the miracle at Guildford,' wrote Pope to Caryll on 5 Dec. 1726; 'all London is divided into factions about it.' Many believers were found at court, in spite of the gibes of the Prince of Wales. The excitement was probably aided by some marvel-mongering passages in Dr. John Maubray's 'Female Physician' (1724). George I ordered Cyriacus Ahlers, surgeon to his German household, to go down to Guildford and investigate the matter. Ahlers removed a portion of another rabbit, but Howard stigmatised his treatment of the patient as bearish,

and the surgeon consequently withdrew from the investigation, of which he gave a guarded account to the king (cf. his subsequent account, entitled *Some Observations concerning the Woman of Godlyman . . . by Cyriacus Ahlers*, London, 1726, dated 8 Dec.)

The matter still seemed in suspense, and the king accordingly despatched Limborch and Sir Richard Manningham [q. v.], one of the chief physician-accoucheurs of the day, to report upon the case. Manningham promptly satisfied himself that the woman was an impostor, and that the foreign bodies were artfully concealed about her person. On 29 Nov. she was brought to London and lodged in Lacy's Bagnio in Leicester Fields. On 3 Dec. she was detected in an attempt clandestinely to procure a rabbit, and having been severely threatened by Sir Thomas Clarges, a justice of the peace, she made on 7 Dec. a full confession of her imposture, in the presence of Manningham, Dr. James Douglas [q. v.], the Duke of Montagu, and Lord Baltimore. She was committed for a short time to the Bridewell in Tothill Fields, and she was ordered to be prosecuted under the statute of Edward III as a vile cheat and impostor; but the trial was not proceeded with, and she returned to Godalming. She underwent a term of imprisonment in 1740 for receiving stolen goods, and died at her native place in January 1763.

The imposture gave rise to a torrent of pamphlets and squibs, many of which were highly indecent while several have repulsive illustrations. Hogarth lashed the temporary craze in the second version of his plate lettered 'Credulity, Superstition, and Fanaticism' (1762), and also in his early engraving of 'The Cunicularii, or the Wise men of Godliman in Consultation.' Voltaire gave a pleasant account of St. André's doctrine of 'générations fortuites' in his 'Singularités de la Nature' (chap. xxi., Œuvres, Paris, 1837, v. 819). William Whiston revived the memory of Mary Tofts when in 1752 he declared that she had clearly fulfilled the prediction in Esdras that monstrous women should bring forth monsters (*Memoirs*, ii. 108). A portrait of Mary Tofts was mezzotinted by Faber after Laguerre.

[The following are the chief of the contemporary pamphlets upon the imposture: An Exact Diary by Sir R. Manningham, 1726, 8vo; A Short Narrative, 1726 and 1727, 8vo; Remarks on A Short Narrative by Thos. Brathwaite, 1726, 8vo; Some Observations by Ahlers, 1726, 8vo; The Several Depositions of Edward Costen, &c., 1727, 8vo; The Sooterkin Dissected, 1726, 8vo; The Anatomist Dissected . . . by Lemuel Gulliver, 1727, 8vo; Advertisement occasioned by some Passages in Sir R. Manningham's Diary, by J. Douglas, 1727, 8vo; Much Ado about Nothing, or the Rabbit Woman's Confession, 1727, 8vo; A Letter from a Male Physician, 1726, 8vo; The Doctors in Labour, or a New Wim-Wam from Guildford (12 plates), 1727; The Discovery, or the Squire turned Ferret, 1727, fol. and 8vo; St. André's Miscarriage, 1727; The Wonder of Wonders, Ipswich, 1726. Bound in rabbit-skin, sets of these tracts have frequently been sold for from ten to fifteen guineas. For good modern accounts of the fraud see British Medical Journal, 1896, ii. 209; and Catalogue of Satirical Prints in British Museum, ed. Stephens, ii. 633–50. See also Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Anecdotes of Hogarth ed. Nichols, 1833; Dobson's Hogarth, pp. 247, 284; Gent. Mag. 1842, i. 366; Mist's Weekly Journal, 21 Jan. 1727; London Journal, 17 Dec. 1726; Noble's Contin. of Granger, iii. 477; Witkowski's Accouchements chez tous les peuples, Paris, 1887, p. 249; Sketches of Deception and Credulity, 1837; Brit. Mus. Cat.] T. S.

TOFTE, ROBERT (*d.* 1620), poet and translator, was, as he invariably described himself, a 'gentleman' who had travelled in France and Italy, and was in Naples in 1593. Nothing more, however, is known of his antecedents prior to the publication of his first work, 'Laura. The Toyes of a Trauel-ler. Or, The Feast of Fancie. . . . By R. T. Gentleman,' printed at London by Valentine Sims in 1597, 8vo. This little volume is dedicated to the Lady Lucy Percy, and consists of a collection of short poems 'most parte conceiued in Italie, and some of them brought foorth in England,' but it contains also more than thirty sonnets which are stated in 'A Frends iust excuse' appended to the work by 'R. B.' to be by another hand. Two copies only are known: one is in the British Museum; the other, formerly in the Isham collection, is now in the library at Britwell Court. 'Laura' was followed by 'Alba. The Months Minde of a Melancholy Louer, diuided into three parts. By R. T. Gentleman,' printed at London by Felix Kingston for Matthew Lownes in 1598, 8vo. It is dedicated to Mistress Anne Herne, but the 'Laura' and 'Alba' of Tofte's muse appears to have been a lady of the name of Caryll. The chief interest of 'Alba,' which is greatly superior to 'Laura,' lies in the reference to Shakespeare's comedy of 'Love's Labour Lost,' which occurs in the third part:

> Loves Labor Lost, I once did see a Play
> Ycleped so, so called to my paine,
> Which I to heare to my small Ioy did stay,
> Giuing attendance on my froward Dame,
> My misgiuing minde presaging to me Ill,
> Yet was I drawne to see it gainst my Will.

The only perfect copy extant is in the library of Mr. Alfred H. Huth: a second copy, wanting 'Certaine Diuine Poems,' and the translation of a letter from the Duke d'Epernon to Henry III, king of France, which follow the poem, is at Britwell Court. 'Some Account of Tofte's Alba, 1598,' was printed by J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps in 1865, and the text itself was reprinted, with an introduction and notes, by Dr. Grosart in 1880.

The only other original poem by Tofte which has been preserved is 'The Fruits of Jealousie: or, A Loue (but not louing) Letter,' appended to his translation of Varchi's 'Blazon of Jealousie,' 1615.

The earliest of Tofte's translations from the Italian was 'Two Tales, Translated out of Ariosto. The one in dispraise of Men, the other in disgrace of Women,' printed at London by Valentine Sims in 1597. The only copy known is at Britwell. The next in date was 'Orlando Inamorato. The three first Bookes of that famous noble Gentleman and learned Poet Mathew Maria Boiardo... Done into English Heroicall Verse by R. T. Gentleman,' printed at London by Valentine Sims in 1598. Copies are in the British Museum and the Bodleian Library. In 1599 appeared, almost entirely in prose, 'Of Mariage and Wiuing. An excellent, pleasant, and Philosophicall Controuersie, betweene the two famous Tassi now liuing, the one Hercules the Philosopher, the other, Torquato the Poet. Done into English by R. T. Gentleman.' In this work 'The Declamation . . . against Marriage or wedding of a Wife' is by Ercole Tasso, the 'Defence' by Torquato Tasso. Copies are in the British Museum and in the Huth and Britwell collections. Nothing more from Tofte's pen appeared until 1608, in which year was published 'Ariosto's Satyres, in seuen famous Discourses. . . . In English, by Garuis Markham.' The ascription of the work to Gervase Markham appears to have been a fraud on the part of the publisher, Roger Jackson, for Tofte in an address to the reader contained in the 'Blazon of Jealousie' says, 'I had thought for thy better contentment to haue inserted (at the end of this Booke) the disasterous fall of three noble Romane Gentlemen, ouerthrowne thorow Iealousie, in their Loues; but the same was, with Ariosto's Satyres (translated by mee out of Italian into English Verse, and Notes vpon the same) Printed without my consent or knowledge, in another mans name.' The claim was not disputed, and, moreover, the book was reissued by the same publisher in 1611, without any name of translator, as 'Ariostos Seuen Planets Gouerning Italie.' Copies of both issues are in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, and at Britwell. 'Honours Academie. Or the Famous Pastorall of the faire Shepheardesse, Julietta,' translated from the French of Nicolas de Montreux, and printed in 1610, and Benedetto Varchi's 'Blazon of Jealousie,' translated from the Italian, with 'special' notes, and printed in 1615, complete the list of Tofte's works. Copies of the two last-named are in the British Museum and at Britwell.

Tofte was known familiarly among his friends as 'Robin Redbreast,' and his works contain frequent allusions to the name. His versification, although facile, is very unequal, but his translations are not deficient in spirit or in fidelity. He died in the house of a Mrs. Goodall in Holborn, near Barnard's Inn, London, in January 1620, and was buried on 24 Jan. in the church of St. Andrew, Holborn.

[Grosart's Introduction to his reprint of Tofte's Alba, 1880; John Payne Collier's Bibliographical Catalogue, 1870, ii. 437.] R. E. G.

TOFTS, KATHERINE, afterwards SMITH (1680?–1758?), vocalist, said to be connected with the family of Bishop Burnet, was born about 1680, and had her early training in England. She was announced to sing Italian and English songs at each of a series of Tuesday fortnightly subscription concerts, beginning on 30 Nov. 1703, and held at Drury Lane Theatre (except those of 21 Dec. and 1 Feb. 1704, which took place at the New Theatre, Little Lincoln's Inn Fields). A second series followed, but not until Francesca Margherita de l'Épine [q. v.] had appeared as a counter-attraction in a set of Saturday concerts at Drury Lane. At the second of these a disturbance was raised by Katherine Tofts's servant, who hissed and threw oranges at her mistress's rival. Tofts publicly repudiated her violent partisan (*Daily Courant*, 8 Feb. 1704); and the rivalry between the 'British Tofts' and the 'Tawny Tuscan' was thenceforth more elegantly celebrated in contemporary verse, especially that of John Hughes [see art. ÉPINE], in whose 'Ode to the Memory of the Duke of Devonshire' Tofts sang as Augusta and de l'Épine as Britannia. Both singers appeared on the stage of Drury Lane during the short reign of artificial English opera, de l'Épine at first taking a minor part or singing Italian arias between the acts or at the end. It was not until Tofts's retirement that de l'Épine became prima donna in the nondescript musical pieces which gave way in time to undisguised Italian opera.

On 16 Jan. 1705, at Drury Lane, Katherine Tofts took part in Clayton's 'Arsinoe,' an opera which enjoyed some measure of success, running twenty-four nights in the first season, and eleven the following year. 'Camilla,' a pasticcio by Haym from Buononcini, afforded the heroine an effective scene with a wild boar, on whom was fathered a letter to the 'Spectator' explaining that his feigned brutality collapsed before the 'erect mien, charming voice, and grateful motion' of Tofts. On 4 March 1707 she played Queen Eleanor in Addison's 'Fair Rosamund' set by Clayton; and on 1 April in the pasticcio 'Thomyris.' The musical performances were then continued under Owen MacSwinny [see SWINNY] at the Haymarket, where, on 14 Dec. 1708, was first produced Haym's arrangement of Scarlatti's 'Pyrrhus and Demetrius,' afterwards acted for thirty nights. With her performance in 'Love's Triumph' (February 1708–9) Katherine Tofts's brilliant operatic career came to an end.

Mrs. Tofts's voice was soprano, and she sang songs in various styles. Little idea of her executive power can be gained from the published music of her repertory, as much ornamentation was generally added by the vanity of the performer. Burney, however, quotes examples of her shake and iterated notes. Any defect which experts might have found in her manner of singing Italian was said by Cibber to be redeemed by her natural gifts. 'The beauty of her fine-proportioned figure, the exquisitely sweet silver tone of her voice, with that peculiar rapid swiftness of her throat, were perfections not to be imitated by art or labour' (*Apology*). Betterton remarked that scarce any nation had given us 'for all our money' better singers than Tofts and Leveridge. But Tofts drew a salary of 500*l.*, which was far higher than that paid to the foreign members of the company (*Coke MSS.*, now in the possession of Mr. Julian Marshall).

Early in 1709 Tofts retired with a fortune from the stage. It was believed that she lost her reason about the same date; but she recovered, and is stated to have married about 1710 Joseph Smith [q.v.], the British consul at Venice from 1740 to 1760. Her health relapsed, and she appears to have been put under restraint for some years prior to her death, which probably took place in 1757 or 1758.

[Clark Russell's Representative Actors, p. 38; Daily Courant, 1703, 1704, passim; Hughes's Correspondence, i. 211; Clayton's Queens of Song, vol. *i.*; Edwards's The Prima Donna, 1888, i. 9–22; Spectator, 1706; Grove's Dictionary, iv. 131; Cibber's Apology, 4th edit. i. 281; Hawkins's Hist. of Music, pp. 765, 816; Burney's Hist. of Music, iv. 197, 215, 633; Sotheby's Catalogues, 1773; Pope's Miscellanies, 1727; Tatler, 26 May 1709; Gildon's Life of Betterton, p. 157; Wentworth Papers, p. 66.]

L. M. M.

TOLAND, JOHN (1670–1722), deist, was born on 30 Nov. 1670 in the peninsula of Inishowen, near Londonderry. He was christened Junius Janus, but took the name John, by his schoolmaster's desire, in order to avoid the ridicule of his comrades. It was reported that he was illegitimate, and that his father was a priest. The authorities of the Irish Franciscan college at Prague testified in 1708 that he was of an honourable and ancient family. Their authority was the 'History of the kingdom,' and, presumably, Toland's own statement. Toland was brought up as a catholic, but became a protestant before he was sixteen. His abilities attracted the notice of some 'eminent dissenters,' who resolved to educate him as a minister. He was at a school at Redcastle, near Londonderry, and in 1687 went to the college at Glasgow. In June 1690 he was created M.A. by the university of Edinburgh, and in July received from the magistrates of Glasgow a certificate of his behaviour as a 'protestant and loyal subject' during his stay in that city as a student (documents printed by Des Maizeaux). After living in some 'good protestant families,' probably as tutor, he went to Leyden to finish his studies under the younger Frederick Spanheim. He became known to Le Clerc, to whose 'Bibliothèque Universelle' he sent an abstract of 'Gospel Truth' by Daniel Williams [q.v.], founder of the library. He is described by Le Clerc as a 'student in divinity.' He spent two years at Leyden, and went in January 1694 to Oxford, where he read in the libraries and wrote some fragments preserved in his works. A letter in the posthumous collection (ii. 294, &c.) shows that he was already suspected of freethinking opinions, though he professed moderate orthodoxy. Before leaving Oxford in 1695 he had finished his 'Christianity not Mysterious.' Its publication in 1696 produced an outburst of controversy, the first act of the warfare between deists and the orthodox which occupied the next generation. Toland did not openly profess disbelief in the orthodox doctrines, though the tendency of his arguments was obvious. He was attacked by many divines, and the book was presented by the grand jury of Middlesex. Toland went to Ireland early in 1697, where he was welcomed by William Molyneux [q.v.]

as a pupil of Le Clerc and a friend of Locke. Stillingfleet had just published his 'Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity,' in which Locke and Toland were coupled as Socinians and called 'gentlemen of this new way of reasoning.' Locke took great pains in his reply to disavow the supposed identity of opinions. Toland, though he does not quote the words, was in general sympathy with the principles, of Locke's writings and had some personal acquaintance with the author. Toland reached Ireland to find himself denounced from the pulpit. Molyneux soon reports that he raised a clamour against himself by imprudent discourses in coffee-houses and other public places. Locke tells Molyneux that Toland, though showing much promise, was likely to go wrong through 'his exceeding great value of himself.' Both Locke and Molyneux, though condemning his persecutors, found that his indiscretion made it difficult to protect him. Peter Browne [q.v.], afterwards bishop of Cork, published a 'Letter' declaring that Toland was setting up for head of a new sect, and meant to rival Mahomet. The grand jury presented his book, and the House of Commons, after some sharp discussions, voted (9 Sept. 1697) that it should be burnt by the common hangman and the author arrested and prosecuted. He retreated to England, and South, in a dedication to his third volume of sermons (1698), congratulated the parliament upon having made the kingdom too hot to hold him.

Molyneux tells Locke that it had become dangerous to speak to Toland, who was in actual want and in debt for his wigs and his lodging. The persecution, however, seems also to have acted as an advertisement, and Toland obtained employment from booksellers. In 1698 he edited Milton's prose works and prefixed a life, also separately published. In this he attributed the 'Icon Basilike' to Gauden, and remarked that the belief in Charles I's authorship made intelligible the admission in early times of 'so many supposititious pieces under the name of Christ and his apostles.' He was attacked by Offspring Blackall [q. v.], who took this phrase to refer to the canonical gospels. Toland replied effectively in 'Amyntor,' giving a long catalogue of admittedly apocryphal books still extant as mentioned by early writers. He also defended his statement as to the 'Icon Basilike' against Thomas Wagstaff, who supported the royalist opinion.

Toland meanwhile looked for patronage to the party opposed to the church claims, whether freethinking whig nobles or leading dissenters and city magnates. In 1699 he was employed by John Holles, duke of Newcastle [q. v.], to edit the 'Memoirs' of Denzil Holles [q. v.], and in 1700 he edited Harrington's 'Oceana' and other works, with a life of the author. To this he was encouraged by Harley (*Collection of Pieces*, ii. 227), with whom he was long connected. The dedication to the city of London contains an elaborate compliment to the sturdy whig Sir Robert Clayton [q. v.], famous for his defence of the city charter. Toland incurred some ridicule by advertising superfluously in the 'Post Man' that Clayton did not intend to bring him in for Bletchingley in William's last parliament (see also letter to Clayton in *Collected Pieces*, ii. 318, &c.) Toland defended the Act of Succession (June 1701) in a pamphlet called 'Anglia Libera,' dedicated to the Duke of Newcastle. In recognition of his services Charles Gerard, lord Macclesfield [q. v.], took him on the mission to present the act to the Dowager-electress Sophia; Macclesfield's death soon afterwards injured his chance of preferment, although he had had some difficulties with his patron (*Original Letters of Locke*, &c., 1830, p. 146). Soon after his return Toland published his 'Vindicius Liberius,' commenting upon some proceedings in convocation in the previous spring. The lower house had desired a prosecution of the 'Christianity not Mysterious' and 'Amyntor.' Toland had written letters to the prolocutor which the house declined to hear. He now declared that he had suppressed 'Christianity not Mysterious' after a second edition, spoke apologetically of his youthful 'indiscretion,' and said that he 'willingly and heartily conformed to the doctrine and worship of the church of England' (*Vindicius Liberius*, pp. 81, 106).

Toland's career during the following years is obscure. A letter of 26 June 1705 (printed in the *Collection of Pieces*, ii. 337–351) professes to explain why he had never received an employment. According to this account, his crime was in too great independence of parties. He said that he had never been connected with the great whigs Somers and Halifax. He had no communication with Harley after William's death, though he had been called 'Mr. Harley's creature.' His support had been derived from Lord Shaftesbury (cf. the *Characteristics*) and certain 'other worthy persons at home,' with 'some help from Germany.' Shaftesbury, who sympathised with his freethinking, made him for some time an allowance of 20*l.* a year. In 1701 he had visited and been kindly received at the courts of Hanover

and Berlin, of which he published an 'Account' in 1705. Sophie Charlotte, queen of Prussia, admitted him to her philosophical conversations (see CARLYLE, *Friedrich*, bk. i. ch. iv.; and ERMAN, *Mémoires de . . . Sophie Charlotte*, 1801, pp. 198–211). To her he addressed the letters to 'Serena.' They contain some interesting remarks, and especially an argument to prove that motion is 'essential to matter,' which is described as remarkable in Lange's 'Geschichte des Materialismus' (2nd edit. i. 272–6, ii. 96). The letter of 1705 shows that Toland was anxious to be employed by the government, of which his old patron Harley was now a member. He thinks that Godolphin might employ him as a correspondent at Hanover, where he would not be either 'minister or spy,' but welcome everywhere as 'a lover of learning.' He also would not object to his appointment being 'paid quarterly.' Harley made some use of him as of other authors. He was employed to write a 'Memorial of the State of England' in answer to the 'Memorial of the Church of England' by James Drake [q. v.], which had made a great noise. He defended Harley and Marlborough in further pamphlets, and in 1707 edited a manuscript 'Oration' against the French, in Harley's possession. He made another foreign tour, of which an account is given by Des Maizeaux. According to Des Maizeaux, a translation of the elector palatine's 'Declaration . . . in favour of his Protestant Subjects' (1707) brought him a mission from the elector's minister in England. Toland again went to Berlin, which he was forced to leave by 'an incident too ludicrous to be mentioned.' Thence he visited Hanover and Düsseldorf, where the elector palatine gave him a gold chain and a hundred ducats; and went to Vienna, where he was employed to procure a countship of the empire for a French banker in Holland. Toland failed in this, which possibly (see below) covered another, mission, and, after visiting Prague at the end of 1707, got back in a penniless state to Holland. Here he stayed for some time, and published his 'Adeisidæmon,' dedicated to Anthony Collins [q. v.] the deist, and one or two other pamphlets. In Holland he made some acquaintance with Prince Eugène, who 'gave him several marks of his generosity.' Toland returned to England in 1710. He wrote some pamphlets against Sacheverell and Jacobitism. Two 'Memorials' of 1711 (printed in the *Collection of Pieces*, ii. 215–38), addressed to Harley (now Earl of Oxford), imply that he believed himself to have strong claims upon the minister. He had been employed in some way as an agent, and refers to his 'impenetrable negotiation at Vienna,' which was rewarded 'by the prince that employed me.' He wished to act as Oxford's 'private monitor,' and would like a moderate 'annual allowance,' while declining a public post. He is in favour of a coalition of moderate whigs and tories, and says that he assumes Harley's fidelity to principles of toleration and to the Hanoverian succession. He speaks bitterly of the favour shown to S[wift] and P[rior], who are allowed a familiarity now denied to him. These memorials, if ever sent, probably show that Toland's vanity, worked upon by Oxford's cajoleries, had given him an excessive notion of his own importance, but are also favourable to his political honesty. He wrote various pamphlets against Jacobites and high-churchmen, and early in 1714 published the 'Art of Restoring,' in which Oxford was accused of intending to follow in the steps of Monck. The pamphlet made a sensation, especially when it was known to be the work of a former dependent of the minister (BOYER, *Queen Anne*, p. 661), and went through ten editions.

After the accession of George I Toland continued to write political pamphlets in the same sense. They attracted little attention, however, though the 'State Anatomy' (1716) was answered by De Foe and Richard Fiddes [q. v.] He returned to other speculations in 'Nazarenus' (1718) and 'Tetradymus' (1720), discussing various points of ecclesiastical history in a free-thinking spirit. His most curious performance was the 'Pantheisticon' (1720). It sets forth the principles of a supposed philosophical society of pantheists who meet and go through a kind of liturgy commemorating ancient philosophers. He was accused by Francis Hare [q. v.], in his 'Scripture Vindicated,' of inserting in some copies a prayer to Bacchus, which, however, according to Des Maizeaux, was written in ridicule by an adversary. Toland had the book privately printed and 'distributed copies with a view of receiving some presents for them.' This, no doubt, was the real motive of the performance. Toland, in fact, was sinking into distress. He seems to have been partly supported by Robert, lord Molesworth [q. v.] Some letters printed in the 'Collection of Pieces' show that Molesworth's favour enabled him to make some speculations in the South Sea business in 1720. Molesworth also entrusted him with the publication of the letters to himself from Shaftesbury (1721). Toland from about 1718 lived at Putney. His health failed at the end of 1721, and, after suffering patiently, he died

on 11 March 1721–2, saying that he was 'going to sleep.' He composed a Latin epitaph for himself a few days before, speaking of his independence and his knowledge of ten languages, and ending: 'Ipse vero æternum est resurrecturus, at idem futurus Tolandus nunquam.'

Toland was evidently a man of remarkable versatility and acuteness, and his first book struck the keynote of the long discussions as to the relation between the religion of nature and the accepted doctrines. He showed also an acute perception of the importance of historical inquiries into the origin of creeds, though his precarious circumstances prevented him from carrying out continuous studies. His contemporaries held that vanity led him to a rash exposition of crude guesses. Allowance must be made for the unfortunate circumstances which compelled him to make a living in the ambiguous position of a half-recognised political agent and a hack-author dependent upon the patronage of men in power. Some of his writings were respectfully criticised by Leibnitz, and he was in intercourse with some of the ablest men of his time. He is generally noticed along with Collins and Tindal as the object of the contempt of respectable divines, but deserves real credit as a pioneer of freethought. He had read widely and knew many languages, including Irish, which he had learnt in his infancy (see his *History of the Druids*), and some of the Teutonic languages.

Toland's works are: 1. 'Christianity not Mysterious,' 1696. 2. 'A Discourse upon Coins by Signor Davanzani Bottiche . . . and translated out of Italian by John Toland,' 1696. 3. 'An Apology for Mr. Toland,' 1697. 4. 'The Militia Reformed,' 1698. 5. 'Life of John Milton,' 1698 (also prefixed to Milton's 'Prose Works,' in 3 vols. fol.) 6. 'Amyntor' (contains a defence of the last, a catalogue of apocryphal Christian writings, and a history of the 'Icon Basilike'), 1699. 7. 'Memoirs of Denzil, Lord Holles' (edited with a preface), 1699. 8. 'The "Oceana" of James Harrington' (edited with a life), 1700. 9. 'Clito: a Poem on the Force of Eloquence,' 1700. 10. 'The Art of Governing by Parties,' 1701. 11. 'Propositions for uniting the two East India Companies,' 1701. 12. 'Anglia Libera' (defence of the Act of Succession), 1701. 13. 'Vindicius Liberius' (on the proceedings against him in convocation), 1702. 14. 'Paradoxes of State' (on the king's speech), 1702. 15. 'Reasons for addressing his Majesty to invite into England the Electress Dowager . . . and for attainting the pretended Prince of Wales,' 1703. 16. 'Letters to Serena,' 1704 (French translation by Holbach in 1768 as 'Lettres Philosophiques'). 17. 'An Account of the Courts of Prussia and Hanover,' 1705 (2nd edition in 1706 with ordinances of the Berlin Academy). 18. 'The Memorial of the State of England,' 1705 (answer to 'Memorial of the Church of England' by James Drake [q. v.]) 19. 'Oratio Philippica ad excitandos contra Galliam Britannos' (edited and published in English; new edition in 1709). 20. 'Adeisidæmon' (on the prodigies in Livy) and 'Origines Judaicæ' (defending Strabo's account of the Jews), 1709. 21. 'Lettre d'un Anglois à un Hollandois au sujet du Docteur Sacheverell,' 1710. 22. 'The Description of Epsom,' 1711. 23. 'A Letter against Popery,' 1712. 24. 'Her Majesty's Reasons for creating the Electoral Prince of Hanover a Peer of the Realm,' 1712. 25. 'An Appeal to honest People against wicked Priests' (against Sacheverell), 1712. 26. 'Cicero illustratus, Dissertatio Philologico-Critica,' 1712 (proposals for editing Cicero's works). 27. 'Dunkirk and Dover,' 1713. 28. 'The Art of Restoring' (a parallel between Monck and Lord Oxford), 1713 (ten editions in a quarter of a year). 29. 'Reasons for Naturalising the Jews,' 1713. 30. 'The Funeral Elegy . . . of the Princess Sophia,' 1714. 31. 'The Grand Mystery laid open' (defence of the Hanoverian succession), 1714. 32. 'The State Anatomy of Great Britain,' 1717; eight editions (answered by Fiddes and De Foe, to whom Toland replied in a second part). 33. 'Nazarenus' (containing the history of the Gospel of Barnabas, and 'The Original Plan of Christianity'), 1718. 34. 'The Destiny of Rome' (the downfall of the pope proved from the prophecy of St. Malachi), 1718. 35. 'Pantheisticon,' 1720 (in English in 1751). 36. 'Tetradymus, containing Hodegus' (on the pillar of cloud and fire), 'Clidophorus' (on esoteric philosophy), 'Hypatia' (her history), 'Mangoneutes' (defence of 'Nazarenus'), 1720. 'A Collection of several Pieces of Mr. John Toland,' 1726, includes a life (by Des Maizeaux), the 'History of the Druids,' a few fragments and some letters (reprinted in 1747 with Des Maizeaux's name, and in 1814).

[A meagre life of Toland by 'one of his most intimate friends,' 1722, is little more than a catalogue of his works. The rather fuller life by Des Maizeaux is prefixed to the collection of 1726 (above). Fragmentary collections of papers by Toland, including some of the materials used by Des Maizeaux, are in the British Museum

Addit. MSS. 4295 and 4465. In 1722 Mosheim added to the second edition of his 'Vindiciæ adversus celeberrimi viri J. Tolandi Nazarenum' a 'Commentatio de vita, factis et scriptis J. T.' This, like the others, depends chiefly upon references in Toland's own writings. The life in the Biogr. Britannica adds little. There is an article upon Toland in Disraeli's Calamities of Authors; see also Lechler's Geschichte des englischen Deismus, pp. 180–209; and the Rev. John Hunt's Religious Thought in England, ii. 226–72.] L. S.

TOLER, JOHN, first Earl of Norbury (1745–1831), chief justice of the court of common pleas in Ireland, youngest son of Daniel Toler by his wife Letitia, daughter of Thomas Otway of Castle Otway, was born at Beechwood, co. Tipperary, on 3 Dec. 1745. The family, originally from Norfolk, traced its descent in Ireland to an officer in the Cromwellian army, who acquired some property in county Tipperary. Having been educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where Toler graduated B.A. in 1761 and M.A. in 1766, he entered the legal profession, and was called to the Irish bar in Michaelmas term 1770. In 1776 he was elected M.P. for Tralee, and on entering parliament he let it soon be seen that his services were at the disposal of government. His silent vote was rewarded with a silk gown in 1781. At the general election in 1783 he was returned as one of the representatives of the borough of Philipstown, his elder brother, Daniel (*d.* 1796), being at the same time chosen one of the county members for Tipperary. When Henry Flood [q. v.] in November 1783 moved for leave to bring in a bill to reform parliament, Toler urged its rejection on the ground that 'it was not the legitimate offspring either of the parliament or the people. It was the spurious abortion of the lying-in-hospital sent into the world before its time.' In 1789 (patent 12 Aug.) he succeeded Arthur Wolfe (afterwards Viscount Kilwarden) [q. v.] as solicitor-general, and demonstrated the propriety of his advancement by opposing (20 Feb. 1790) a motion of Grattan reprobating the sale of places and peerages during the administration of the Marquis of Buckingham. He was returned for Gorey borough at the general election in May 1790, and established a claim to further promotion by the consistent support he gave the government of the Earl of Westmorland in 1790–3.

Though possessing little claim to respect as a politician, his deficiencies were amply compensated by his readiness to give or exact personal satisfaction; while his broad humour and absolute indifference to propriety often saved the situation by converting a serious matter into a wholly ludicrous one. During the short session of 1792 he made a savage attack on James Napper Tandy [q. v.], alluding to the personal part he had played in the affairs of the catholics, and regretting that they had been unable 'to set a better *face* on the matter.' When called upon by Tandy to explain his words he declined to do so on the ground of his immunity as a member of parliament. No one could question his readiness to give Tandy satisfaction, but, owing to some misunderstanding, a meeting never took place, and, the house having intervened to place Tandy in custody, he scored an easy victory.

Naturally when Earl Fitzwilliam in 1794–5 undertook the government of Ireland on professedly liberal principles, Toler's removal was a matter of first importance; but in consenting to it Pitt expressly stipulated that he was not to be removed unless a place was provided for him such as he might have accepted under Lord Westmorland (Lecky, vii. 87; cf. also *Beresford Corresp.* ii. 67). Exasperated by the attack that had been made upon him, Toler, after the recall of Fitzwilliam, avenged himself on the opposition by unreservedly supporting the government of Lord Camden. On 4 May 1795 he moved the rejection of the catholic relief bill. 'He spoke,' wrote Marcus Beresford to his father, 'for above two hours, and left the question without an attempt to argue it, but concluded with a vehement assertion that the bill could not be carried without the repeal of the bill of rights, the breach of the coronation oath and of the compact between the two countries. The other side was even with him; for they as positively asserted the contrary' (*ib.* ii. 108; *Parl. Reg.* xiv. 208–17). He was rewarded with a title for his wife, who was created a peeress of Ireland in her own right on 7 Nov. 1797 by the title of Baroness Norwood of Knockalton, co. Tipperary, and on 10 July 1798 he himself was appointed attorney-general in succession to Wolfe, who had been promoted to the chief-justiceship of the king's bench, being sworn of the privy council on 2 Aug. As attorney-general he conducted the prosecution of those who were concerned in the rebellion of '98; but his indifference to human suffering, as in the case of John and Henry Sheares [q. v.], disgusted even those who thought the occasion called for firmness on the part of government. In 1799 he brought in a bill investing the lord-lieutenant with discretionary power to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act and to establish mar-

tial law. He supported the union, and was advanced to be chief justice of the court of common pleas in succession to Hugh Carleton, viscount Carleton [q. v.], on 20 Dec. 1800. He was elevated to the peerage as Baron Norbury of Ballyorenode, co. Tipperary, on the 29th of the same month. His appointment to the chief-justiceship was deprecated by Lord Clare, who thought him, with reason, unfitted for the bench. 'Make him,' Clare is reported to have said, 'a bishop, or even an archbishop, but not a chief justice.'

Norbury held the appointment for nearly twenty-seven years; although his scanty knowledge of law, his gross partiality, his callousness, and his buffoonery, completely disqualified him for the position. His court was in a constant uproar owing to his noisy merriment. He joked even when the life of a human being was hanging in the balance. He presided at the trial of Robert Emmet [q. v.] To Daniel O'Connell (1775–1847) [q. v.], who made more than one effort to procure his removal before he ultimately succeeded, he was an especial object of abhorrence; but Norbury was sometimes able to turn the tables on his adversary. It happened that O'Connell, shortly after his return to Ireland from London, where he had been arrested on his way to the continent to fight a duel with Peel, was arguing a case before Norbury to which the latter was apparently paying no attention. 'I am afraid your lordship,' said O'Connell severely, 'does not apprehend me.' 'I beg your pardon, Mr. O'Connell,' replied the chief justice, with a sneering chuckle, 'no one is more easily apprehended than Mr. O'Connell *when he wishes to be*.' The *bons mots* ascribed to him are innumerable, and doubtless many spurious ones were fathered upon him.

As a staunch supporter of protestant ascendency, and one whose creed was summed up in the words 'stare super vias antiquas,' Norbury's influence in the government of Ireland during the early years of the century was very great. The discovery in 1822 of a letter addressed to him some years previously by William Saurin [q. v.], then attorney-general, urging him to use his influence with the gentry composing the grand juries on circuit against the catholics, did not improve his reputation for impartiality, and at the instigation of O'Connell the matter was brought before parliament by Brougham. The attack greatly exasperated him. 'I'll resign to demand satisfaction,' he is reported to have said; 'that Scottish Broom wants to be made acquainted with an Irish stick.' His presence on the bench was, however, ultimately felt by all parties to be a scandal and an obstacle to the establishment of a better understanding with the catholics. In 1825 O'Connell drew up a petition to parliament calling for his removal on the ground that he had fallen asleep during a trial for murder and was unable to give any account of the evidence when called on for his notes by the lord-lieutenant. The petition was presented, but no motion was based upon it, as Peel gave an assurance that the matter would be inquired into. But it was not till the accession of Canning as prime minister in 1827, when Norbury was in his eighty-second year, that he was induced to resign, or, as O'Connell put it, 'bought off the bench by a most shameful traffic,' by his advancement in the peerage as Viscount Glandine and Earl of Norbury, with special remainder to his second son, together with a retiring pension of 3,046*l*. He died at Dublin on 27 July 1831, aged 85. He had his joke to the last; for hearing that his neighbour, Lord Erne, was expiring, and feeling his own end near, he called his valet: 'James,' said he, 'run round to Lord Erne and tell him, with my compliments, that it will be a *dead*-heat between us.'

Toler married, on 2 June 1778, Grace, daughter of Hector Graham, esq., and by her, who was created Baroness Norwood in 1797 and died on 21 July 1822, he had two sons and two daughters. His elder son, Daniel, lord Norwood, who succeeded his mother in that title in 1822, was of unsound mind. The second son, Hector John, second earl of Norbury, after his eviction of a tenant, was shot near Durrow Castle on 1 Jan. 1839, and died three days later (*Times*, 5 and 7 Jan. 1839); he was succeeded by his son, Hector John, third earl, the father of the fourth and present earl.

Somewhat short in stature and rather pursy in advancing years, with a jovial countenance and merry twinkling little grey eyes, Toler's appearance 'set dignity at defiance and put gravity to flight.' In speaking he had an extraordinary habit of inflating his cheeks at the end of every sentence, and was consequently nicknamed Puffendorf. He sat a horse well, and, in addition to his other accomplishments, could sing a good song, and often did so in miscellaneous company long after he became chief justice. He had an excellent memory, knew much of Shakespeare and Milton by heart, and declaimed well. He had the reputation of being an excellent landlord and a gentle and forbearing master.

[Gent. Mag. 1831, ii. 368, 478; Annual Register, 1831, p. 251; Burke's Peerage; Smyth's

Law Officers, pp. 48–50, 122, 170, 180, 199, 201; Phillips's Curran and his Contemporaries; Grattan's Speeches, ii. 363, iii. 247; Official Return of M.P.'s (Irel.); Castlereagh's Corresp. ii. 73, 428; Fitzpatrick's Secret Service under Pitt, pp. 125, 158, 312; Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar, with notes by Skelton Mackenzie (N.Y. 1856), pp. 5–40; Russell's Eccentric Personages, ii. 117–35; O'Connell's Corresp. ed. Fitzpatrick, i. 80, 146–7, 195; O'Keeffe's Life and Times of O'Connell, i. 464–73; Mr. Gregory's Letter-Box, pp. 152, 205–6, 295; Hist. MSS. Comm. 4th Rep. (Colchester MSS.) p. 345, 14th Rep. App. pt. i. (Rutland MSS.), iii. 316; Addit. MSS. 29960 ff. 2, 4, to J. Welcot, 1805, 1806, 34420 f. 284 to W. Eden, 1785; Wills's Irish Nation, iii. 679–86; Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography.] R. D.

TOLFREY, WILLIAM (1778?–1817), orientalist, born in or about 1778, was educated in England. Proceeding in 1794 to Calcutta, where his father then lived, he obtained at first some subordinate post in a public office, but soon afterwards relinquished this for an ensigncy in the 76th (foot) regiment. His military career was creditable. Promoted to the 74th regiment, he served in the Mysore war under General George Harris (afterwards first Lord Harris) [q.v.], and in the Mahratta campaigns of 1803–4. He was distinguished also in the battle of Assaye. In 1805 he sold his commission, and, visiting an uncle, Samuel Tolfrey, in Ceylon, obtained a post in the public service of the island in 1806. In 1813 he was assistant commissioner of revenue and commerce, and shortly afterwards his proficiency in Sinhalese obtained him the post of chief translator to the resident at Kandy. On the arrival of Sir Robert Brownrigg as governor in 1812, a bible society was started, and Tolfrey undertook the revision of the old Sinhalese translation of the Bible made by the Dutch. Struck by the unduly colloquial character of this version, he adopted the strange course of previously translating each verse into the classical Pali. It was probably this that led him to attempt the translation of the whole New Testament into Pali, a work which he had nearly completed at the time of his death. It was subsequently printed, but as a literary production it was of no great value. Tolfrey was, however, probably the first Englishman to study Pali, the most important of the languages of Buddhism, and he merits recognition as a pioneer. Benjamin Clough used his materials for the compilation of his Pali grammar, produced in 1824, which was the only work of the kind for some thirty years. Tolfrey died in Ceylon on 4 Jan. 1817.

[Ceylon Government Gazette, 11 Jan. 1817; Ceylon Almanac, 1814; epitaph cited in James Selkirk's Recollections, p. 94; Bible in Many Lands; Clough's Pali Grammar.] C. B.

TOLLEMACHE, THOMAS (1651?–1694), Talmash or Talmach, as he himself spelt his name, lieutenant-general, born about 1651, was second son of Sir Lionel Tollemache, third bart. (*d.* 1668), of Helmingham, Suffolk, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Murray, first earl of Dysart [q. v.] There was a rumour, undeserving of serious consideration, to the effect that his mother, who became Countess of Dysart in her own right, and afterwards by her second marriage Duchess of Lauderdale [see Murray, Elizabeth, *d.* 1697], was Cromwell's mistress when he was in Scotland. Lord Dartmouth says that Tollemache was commonly thought to be Cromwell's son, and 'he had a very particular sort of vanity in desiring it should be so understood' (Burnet, iv. 228, footnote). But Sir Lionel Tollemache never doubted that he was Thomas's father, and left him in his will a larger sum for his maintenance and education than he left to any other child excepting his eldest son Lionel, who was born on 9 Feb. 1649 (N.S.), succeeded as fourth baronet, became Earl of Dysart on his mother's death in 1697, and died on 3 Feb. 1726–7.

The inscription on Tollemache's monument says that 'his natural abilities and first education were improved by his travels into foreign nations, where he spent several years in the younger part of his life in the observation of their genius, customs, politicks, and interests; and in the service of his country abroad in the field.' On 16 Jan. 1678 he obtained a commission as captain of one of eight newly raised companies in the Coldstream regiment of guards. On 17 Feb. he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in Lord Alington's regiment of foot, which was sent to Flanders soon afterwards. This regiment was disbanded in April 1679, and on 30 May Tollemache was re-commissioned as captain in the Coldstream guards.

In June 1680 he was sent with his company to Tangier, where it formed part of a composite battalion of guards. Tangier had been hard pressed by the Moors, but their efforts had slackened as the garrison increased. In the autumn he helped to drive them back from some of the positions they had taken, but he was in England again before the end of November. On 13 June 1682 he had a duel with Captain Parker (probably John Parker (*fl.* 1705) [q. v.]), who challenged him for some affront (Luttrell, i. 193). It was perhaps in connection with this quarrel that on 21 June Tolle-

mache's company of the Coldstreams was given to another officer.

On 11 June 1685 he was appointed by James II lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of fusiliers which was then being formed (now the royal fusiliers). But he surrendered James II's commission 'as soon as he saw that the army was to be used to set up an arbitrary power' (*Merc. Brit.* 23 June 1694). Another was appointed in his place on 1 May 1686. More than six months earlier, on 9 Oct. 1685, he had become colonel of one of the Anglo-Dutch regiments (now the Northumberland fusiliers), which had been brought over to England in July on account of Monmouth's rebellion, and went back to Holland in the autumn.

He was one of the officers who declined to leave the Dutch service at James's summons in March 1688. He was in England at the time, for Luttrell notes in his 'Diary' that he 'is gone into Holland and a privy seal is sent after him (i. 434). He and his regiment formed part of the force with which the Prince of Orange landed at Torbay in November. William made him governor of Portsmouth in December, in place of the Duke of Berwick, and colonel of the Coldstream guards on 1 May 1689, in place of Lord Craven. He served under Marlborough in the Netherlands in 1689 as second in command of the English brigade in Waldeck's army, and the Coldstreams won great distinction under him at Walcourt (9 Aug.)

On 20 Dec. 1690 he was promoted major-general. In June 1691 he went to Ireland and served under Godert de Ginkel [q. v.] At Athlone on 30 June he had much to do with the bold determination to storm the town from the riverside; he joined the advance party as a volunteer, and was one of the first men to ford the Shannon. At the battle of Aghrim he commanded the infantry of the right wing in second line, and, when the first attack failed, he led forward the troops by whom the battle was won. At Galway he 'would needs go as a volunteer, as he usually did when it was not his turn to command,' in the assault of the outworks, the capture of which was followed by the surrender of the town. In the second siege of Limerick he led the infantry, which crossed the Shannon above the town on 15 Sept., repulsed the Irish attacks, and enabled Ginkel to complete his investment. He was made governor of Limerick after it was taken.

He had been elected to the English House of Commons M.P. for Malmesbury on 30 Jan. 1689, and was returned for Chippenham on 14 Dec. 1691. There is no mention of his speeches in the 'Parliamentary History,' but he is said to have 'asserted with the utmost vigour the rights of his countrymen' (*Merc. Brit.* ut supra). This had reference no doubt to the preference shown to foreign officers by William. It was thought that he would follow the example of Charles Trelawny [q. v.], who resigned his regiment at the beginning of 1692, but he did not. On 12 Jan. Marlborough was dismissed, and on the 23rd Tollemache was promoted lieutenant-general in his place.

He served during that year in the Netherlands under William, and after the battle of Steinkirk (3 Aug.) he 'brought off the British foot by his great conduct' (Luttrell, ii. 528). In September he was detached with a force of sixteen thousand men to cover Bruges and Ostend, and to take part in the contemplated siege of Dunkirk. He was made governor of Dixmude. When parliament met in November indignant protests were made against Count Solms's behaviour at Steinkirk [see Solms, Heinrich Maastricht], and some members proposed an address to the king asking that Tollemache should be put in his place. But Tollemache's best friends begged the house not to do him such an injury, and the proposal was dropped.

In March 1693 he was transferred from the governorship of Portsmouth to that of the Isle of Wight. He commanded the British infantry in the campaign in the Netherlands of that year, and was in charge of the centre at the battle of Neerwinden (or Landen) on 19 July. At the head of the Coldstreams and fusiliers he for some time repelled the enemies' attempts to force their way over the intrenchments near the village of Neerwinden after the village itself had been taken, and he had a horse killed under him. Charged by William to see to the retreat of the infantry, he brought them off by Dormael to Leuwe, 'with as much prudence as he had before fought with bravery' (d'Auvergne, *Campaign of 1693*).

The mishap to the Smyrna merchant fleet in 1693 had caused much discontent, and it was determined that in 1694 better use should be made of the allies' naval superiority. An expedition against Brest was planned at Tollemache's suggestion, according to Burnet, in March, but the ordnance-department and the treasury caused delay in equipping it, and the French fleet got away to the Mediterranean. Russell was ordered to follow it with the best part of the fleet, but it was decided that the Brest expedition should still be carried out. Ten battalions, or about seven thousand men, were allotted to it, and the command of these troops was given to Tollemache (cf. Luttrell, ii. 457–61).

Orders for embarkation were issued to the fleets destined both for Brest and the Mediterranean on 11 May, but owing to adverse winds the combined fleets did not leave Spithead till 30 May. On 5 June they parted company, Russell going on to the Mediterranean, while Lord Berkeley, with forty-one ships of the line and frigates, English and Dutch, made for Brest. At 7 P.M. on the 7th his fleet anchored off the entrance to the port.

It had been settled at councils of war on 31 May and 6 June that the troops should be landed to the south of the entrance, in Camaret Bay, and the ships should remain at anchor till they learnt from Tollemache 'the condition of the fort on the starboard side going in, and what forces he might find there.' The object seems to have been to get possession of the peninsula of Quélern, which forms the south shore of the Goulet. The fleet could then pass with less risk through the Goulet into Brest roads, 'to assist in carrying on the design against the town and the ships there' (Russell's Instructions to Berkeley in BOURCHETT).

On the evening of the 7th a reconnaissance of the bay was made, under fire from the fort, by the rear-admiral, Lord Caermarthen, accompanied by Lord Cutts [q. v.]; and at a council next morning it was settled that two line-of-battle ships and six frigates should go in to batter Fort Camaret, while the troops were put on shore in a cove about a mile to the east of it. Caermarthen says nothing to confirm Burnet's statement that at this council every one except Tollemache was against the enterprise. It seems to have been afterwards, while it was in course of execution, that he was urged to give it up.

The ships, except one frigate, went in about noon on the 8th. They found they had to deal not only with the guns of the fort, but with four other batteries hitherto unobserved, besides a mortar battery, which dropped a shell upon the deck of one of them. They suffered more damage than they inflicted. There were also two other batteries, one at each end of the cove chosen for the landing-place. There, and all along the bay, intrenchments had been thrown up, which were manned by eight companies of marines and by militia, and there were some dragoons in support.

Under the heavy fire which the boats encountered, the landing of the troops was carried out 'in a kind of confused manner.' Tollemache had called for eight hundred volunteers at a guinea a head (LUTTRELL, iii. 327), and took the lead of them himself. He ordered all the boats to land their men as quickly as possible. They made for a point at the south end of the cove, where the rocks may have afforded some shelter, but where there was not much room. They fouled one another, and the leading boats grounded and prevented those behind from reaching the shore. Out of eight hundred or nine hundred men in the boats, only about half landed. Some, it was said, were not eager to land.

Tollemache led his men on against the intrenchment, but he recognised that the attempt was hopeless. He was shot in the thigh, and his small party was driven back to the boats. The tide was falling, many of the boats that had grounded could not be got off, and the men in them became prisoners. The total loss, according to a statement signed by Berkeley, was 574 soldiers and 211 seamen killed, wounded, and missing (EDYE, i. 414), but it was commonly put higher. The affair lasted about three hours.

Tollemache was taken to the Dreadnought, and a council of war was held there, at which he suggested that some frigates and bomb-vessels should be sent into Brest roads to bombard the town. This proposal was rejected, because the wind that would take them in would forbid their coming out again. As Tollemache held that he was not authorised to make an attempt on any other place than Brest, it was decided to go back to Spithead. His view of his instructions was not shared by the council of state, when the expedition returned (minutes of council meeting of 13 June in Admiralty papers, Public Record Office). Tollemache was landed at Plymouth on the 11th. He was at first thought to be doing well, but his wound mortified, and he died at Plymouth on 12 June 1694. His body was taken to London, being 'met and accompanied by the gentry of the country and the magistrates of the towns through which it passed' (*London Gazette*), and it lay in state in Leicester Fields. A funeral in Westminster Abbey was proposed, but by his own desire he was buried in the family vault at Helmingham on the 30th. He was apparently unmarried.

As Shrewsbury wrote to William, 'he was generally beloved, esteemed, and trusted.' William himself wrote (21 June) that he was extremely affected at his loss, 'for although I do not approve of his conduct, yet I am of opinion that his too ardent zeal to distinguish himself induced him to attempt what was impracticable.' Three days before he had said: 'I own to you that

I did not suppose they would have made the attempt without having well reconnoitred the situation of the enemy to receive them; since they were long apprised of our intended attack, and made active preparations for defence.' Russell, on hearing the news, wrote to Shrewsbury: 'I am very sorry for poor Talmash; but before I left him I foresaw what would happen, both as to the success, and his own life. He is now dead, but I never saw a man less cut out to order such a business in my life' (*Shrewsbury Correspondence*, pp. 45–7, 199).

There is a marble monument to Tollemache in Helmingham church; a bust surrounded by warlike symbols, with a long inscription which gives an outline of his life. He fell, it says, 'not without suspicion of being made a sacrifice in this desperate attempt through the envy of some of his pretended friends.' This suspicion of treachery was widespread and well founded. He himself is said to have shared it, and to have sent a message to the queen giving the names of certain persons, 'that she might be on her ground against those pernicious counsellors who had retarded the descent, and by that means given France time to fortify Brest' (Oldmixon, p. 92; see Churchill, John, first Duke of Marlborough and Godolphin, Sidney. Cf. also Wolseley, *Life of Marlborough*, ii. 314, and *Engl. Hist. Rev.* ix. 130, xii. 254). The evidence seems to show that any information that may have reached James II from Godolphin or Marlborough was no more than a confirmation of what the French government already suspected. But it is known that it was on information Louis XIV received from England that he sent Vauban to Brest. The great engineer arrived there on 13 May, and consequently had nearly a month in which to make ready for the reception of the English expedition (see Angoyat, i. 198; Quincy, iii. 78).

But a different version of what Tollemache said is given in a letter written from Ford Abbey on 25 June 1694 by F. Gwyn to Robert Harley: 'Talmash's [body?] passed by us here on Friday for London. He complained extremely before his death, that before he went from Portsmouth he had an account of the good [posture?] affairs were in at Brest to receive us, and therefore desired to know whether he should persist in his attempt, but receiving no answer he thought it his duty to go on, and found it impracticable as he before had represented, but still he thought it his duty to try. He also complained of Lord Cutts for not obeying orders, and sent a message about it to the queen a little before his death' (*Welbeck MSS.* iii. 551).

The following is the picture of Tollemache drawn by Dr. Nicholas Brady in his funeral sermon: 'His conversation was familiar and engaging, his wit lively and piercing, his judgment solid and discerning; and all these set off by a graceful person, a cheerful aspect, and an inviting air.' Burnet says 'he was a brave and generous man, and a good officer, very apt to animate and encourage inferior officers and soldiers; but he was much too apt to be discontented and to turn mutinous.' To this Lord Dartmouth added that he was 'extremely lewd.' His character is reflected in the handsome resolute face engraved by Houbraken from the portrait by Kneller which remains in the collection of Lord Dysart at Ham House.

[There is a short memoir of Tollemache by Birch in Houbraken's and Vertue's Heads of Illustrious Persons, p. 145. Dr. Brady's sermon was published in 1684, but tells little. There are letters of his to George Clarke [q.v.], the Irish secretary at war, in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. For his military career generally, see Dalton's English Army Lists; Walton's British Standing Army; McKinnon's Coldstream Guards; Edye's Royal Marines; Douglas's Peerage of Scotland; Luttrell's Diary. For the Brest expedition the best sources are Lord Caermarthen's Journal of the Brest Expedition (1694); Mercure Historique et Politique, Juillet 1694; Burchett's Memoirs of Transactions at Sea; Augoyat's Aperçu sur les Ingénieurs, &c.; Quincy's Histoire Militaire de Louis le Grand; Shrewsbury Correspondence, ed. Coxe; Burnet's History of his Own Time, 1823.] E. M. L.

TOLLER, Sir SAMUEL (*d.* 1821), advocate-general of Madras, was son of Thomas Toller (1732–1795), who succeeded his father-in-law, Samuel Lawrence, as preacher to the presbyterian congregation in Monkwell Street.

Samuel, who admitted at Lincoln's Inn 27 March 1781, was called to the bar, and in March 1812 was appointed advocate-general at Madras. He was subsequently knighted, and died in India on his way to Bangalore on 19 Nov. 1821. In 1793 he married Miss Cory of Cambridge, by whom he had issue.

Toller was the author of two legal works of considerable value: 1. 'The Law of Executors and Administrators,' London, 1800, 8vo; 7th ed. by Whitmarsh, 1838; 2nd American edit. by Gordon, Philadelphia, 1824, 8vo, 3rd American edit. by Ingraham, 1834. 2. 'Treatise of the Law of Tithes: compiled in Part from some Notes of Richard Wooddeson' [q. v.], London, 1808, 8vo; 3rd ed. 1822.

[Kippis's Funeral Sermon on Thomas Toller, 1795; Gent. Mag. 1793 ii. 1050, 1795 i. 260, 298, 345, 408, 1812 i. 287, 1818 i. 272, 1822 i. 641; Lincoln's Inn Records, i. 499.] E. I. C.

TOLLET, ELIZABETH (1694–1754), poetess, born in 1694, was the daughter of George Tollet, commissioner of the navy in the reigns of William III and Anne. Her father, observing her extraordinary ability, gave her so excellent an education that, besides acquiring great skill in music and drawing, she spoke fluently and correctly Latin, Italian, and French, and was versed in history, poetry, and mathematics. These qualifications 'were dignified by an unfeigned piety and the moral virtues which she possessed and practised in an eminent degree.' Her earlier years were spent in the Tower of London, where her father had a house; the later at Stratford and West Ham. She knew Sir Isaac Newton, who commended some of her first essays. She died at West Ham on 1 Feb. 1754, leaving her estate to her eldest nephew, George Tollet (see below).

She was the author of 'Poems on several occasions. With Anne Boleyn to King Henry VIII. An Epistle,' London, 1755, and [1760?], 12mo. This volume contains a musical drama entitled 'Susanna; or Innocence Preserved,' and some competent Latin verse. The best of her English poems are reprinted in Nichols's 'Collection,' vi. 64; and 'Winter Song' and 'On a Death's Head' are included in Frederic Rowton's 'Female Poets of Great Britain,' 1848.

GEORGE TOLLET (1725–1779), Shakespearean critic, born in 1725, was the son of George Tollet, Elizabeth's brother, by his wife, Elizabeth Oates, of the Isle of Man. He was admitted to Lincoln's Inn 2 July 1745, and was called to the bar. He was wholly devoted to books, and led a secluded bachelor life at Betley, Staffordshire, where he died on 21 Oct. 1779. He contributed some notes to Johnson and Steevens's edition of Shakespeare. Shortly before his death, he complained that many of his valuable suggestions were appropriated by the editors in the second issue of their work without acknowledgment. Johnson and Steevens included in their edition of Shakespeare an engraving of a curious window of painted glass representing the ancient English morris-dance in the old hall at Betley, with an elaborate description by Tollet, which is reprinted in Hinchliffe's 'Barthomley,' pp. 193–202.

[Gent. Mag. 1815, ii. 484; Baker's Biogr. Dram. (1812) i. 715, iii. 310; Hinchliffe's Barthomley, p. 189; Simms's Biblioth. Stafford.] T. C.

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